

OVID'S

METAMORPHOSES,

• TRANSLATED INTO,

ENGLISH PROSE,

As near the ORIGINAL as the different Idioms of the
LATIN and ENGLISH LANGUAGES will allow.

WITH

The LATIN TEXT and ORDER of CONSTRUCTION on the
same Page; and CRITICAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL,
and CLASSICAL NOTES, in ENGLISH, from the best COM-
MENTATORS, both Ancient and Modern; beside a great
Number of Notes intirely New.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, AS WELL AS PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

THE FOURTH EDITION, CORRECTED.

L O N D O N:

By Assignment from JOSEPH DAVIDSON,

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P R E F A C E.

OVID's *Metamorphoses* are justly acknowledged by all, to be the completest System of Heathen Mythology, that has been handed down to us by the Ancients, and, as such, absolutely necessary to be read by all who would understand the Classic Authors; wherefore, every Attempt to make Ovid plain, must be acceptable to the Public; which the Translator endeavours to do, not only in his Translation, but in his Notes, and in this short Preface.

From Poets yielding to the Heat of their Imagination, arose the fertile Source of Fable; and their gaining the Applause of Posterity, so as to have their Works esteemed invariable Standards for Poetry, has not a little thereto contributed.

It is in their Works that Wit often takes Place of Truth, and Realities give Way to Fancy. In them the amorous Temper of a Shepherd, and two or three successful Intrigues, get him turned into a Satyr: the Charms of a Shepherdess entice the Poet to make her a Nymph or a Naiad: bringing Home some foreign Fruit is swelled into a Labour, or carrying off Golden Apples that were guarded by Dragons: and Ships under Sail must rise into winged Horses.

These, and several other Causes, produced an Infinity of Fables, commemorated by Feasts and Games, then admitted into Funeral Orations and Epithalamiums, and, at last, into History:

P R E F A C E.

may, Morality, and Religion itself, were not free from them; for they furnished Hesiod with Materials for his Theogony, and Homer Ornaments for his Iliad and Odyſſey, both which abound with them.

After them ſeveral other Authors, both Poets and Hiſtorians, ſet about writing of Fables; viz. Nicander the Colophonian, Heraclides of Pontus, Anticlides, Silenus of Chios, Phylarchus, Theodorus, Barus, and Appollodorus. Strabo has a fine Paſſage to this Purpoſe. ‘Nor, ſays he, were Poets alone addiſted to the Uſe of Fables; Critics and Law-givers did ſo long before them, both for the Utility and Recreation of a rational Creature. Man is willing to learn, and Fable opens to him the Way. By this Children begin to liſten to what is told them, as every Fable is a new Story; and nothing delights the Underſtanding more than what is new and ſtrange, which is the Reaſon we love Sciences ſo much. But if the Wonderful and Marvellous be added to Fable, they increaſe our Delight infinitely, and are the firſt Inducements to learn. It is, therefore, highly proper to make Uſe of Fable, to draw the tender Minds of Children to the Love of Knowledge.

From ancient Authors Ovid took the Subjects of his Metamorphoſes, in which he is univerſally allowed to have ſurpaſſed them all.

Instead of a dull, taſteleſs, dry Narration, freſh Images, and an agreeable Variety of new Beauties, riſe to View; but, what is very remarkable, he has ſhewn greater Art than any other Author, in leading the Reader imperceptibly from one Fable to another, by Incidents which he ſkilfully throws in; ſo that the Texture is ſo curious, that it may be compared to the Work of his own Arachne, where the Shade dies ſo gradually, and the Light revives ſo imperceptibly, that it is hard to ſay, where the One ends or the Other begins: in ſhort, they ſeem to make a Chain from the Chaos to the Death of Julius Cæſar, with which he concludes his Work.

P R E F A C E.

But as the Veil, with which Ovid has covered the Truths contained in his Fables, has shed a mysterious Obscurity over them, I hope my Readers will not take it amiss, if, from a late Writer, I shew, as a Specimen of the Rest, the Lessons of Morality that may be fairly drawn from them. Who, for Instance, can help perceiving, that the Story of Deucalion and Pyrrha shews, that Piety and Innocence never miss of Divine Protection, and that the only Loss which is irreparable, is that of our Probity and Justice.

The Story of Phaeton shews the Rashness of an inconsiderate Youth, in presuming to engage in an Enterprize above his Strength; and that the too great Tenderneſs of the Parent proves often a Cruelty to the Child.

The Tale of Baucis and Philemon represents a good old Couple, so happy, and so satisfied with the few Things the Gods had given them, that the only Thing they desired more was, that they might not survive one another.

The Fable of Minos and Scylla shews what an infamous Thing it is to sell our Country; and teaches, that even they, who love the Treason, hate the Traitor.

From Ariadne being deserted by Theseus, and generously received by Bacchus, we learn, that as there is nothing we can be sure of, so there is nothing we ought to despair of.

The Story of Tereus shews, that one Crime lays the Foundation for many. Who begins with Lust may end with Murder.

The Fable of Midas shews, that sometimes scarce any thing prove more fatal to us, than our own wishes.

The Story of Proteus shews, that Statesmen can put on any Shape.

P R E F A C E.

But Ovid never excels so much, as when he touches on the Passion of Love ; and every Reader seems sensible of the same Emotions.

Procris, jealous of Cephalus, is afraid her Fears are just, but hopes the contrary ;

—— Speratque miserrima falli.

And again,

—— Sed cuncta timemus amantes.

Byblis, in Love with Caunus, struggles between her unlawful Flame and her Honour.

*Incipit, et dubitat ; scribit, damnatque tabellas ;
Et notat et delet, mutat, culpatque, probatque.*

*She writes, then blots ; writes on, and blots again ;
Likes it as fit, then razes it as vain.*

In general, it may be said of Ovid, that he had a most extensive Wit, a quick and lively Fancy, and a just Conception, which appears by his tender, agreeable, and sublime Expressions. We find in him the charming Way of relating a Story, by inserting in their due Places those little Circumstances, so essential to attract our Attention. We may even venture to say, that he was a perfect Master of his Art, in all its Branches ; so that we need not be surprised at the Author's Prophecy, as to the Duration and Success of his Work.

*Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignes,
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas :
Cum volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus
Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi ;
Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis
Astra ferar : nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.
Quæque patet domitis Romana potentia terris,*

P R E F A C E.

Ore legar populi ; perque omnia sæcula famâ
(Si quid habent veri vatum præfagia) vivam.

*The Work is finish'd, which nor dreads the Rage
Of Tempests, Fire, or War, or wasting Age :
Come, soon or late, Death's undetermin'd Day,
This mortal Being only can decay ;
My nobler Part, my Fame, shall reach the Skies,
And to late Times with blooming Honours rise.
Where'er th' unbounded Roman Power obeys,
All Climes and Nations shall record my Praise :
If 'tis allow'd to Poets to divine,
One Half of round Eternity is mine.*

This Prediction has so far proved true, that this Poem has been ever since the Magazine, which has furnished the greatest Part of the following Ages with Fancy and Allusions, and the most celebrated Painters with Subjects and Design ; nor have his poetical Predecessors and Contemporaries paid less Regard to their own Performances.

Virgil, in his third Georgic, says,

— Tentanda via est qua me quoque possim
Tollere humo, victorque virûm volitare per ora.
*Thus on the Wings of Fame my Muse I'll raise,
And thro' Mankind acquire immortal Bays.*

And Horace, in his first Ode,

Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium
Diis miscent superis : ———

*The Wreaths on learned Brows bestow'd
Lift me, Mecænas, to a God.*

And also in Book IIId. Ode 30th.

Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius ;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis

Annorum series, et fuga temporum.

Non omnis moriar: ———

*Mine is a Monument will far surpass
The Age of those that stand in solid Brass;
That eminently towering to the Skies,
In Height, the royal Pyramids outvies:
The Force of boist'rous Winds, and mould'ring Rain,
Years after Years, an everlasting Train,
Shall ne'er destroy the Glory of my Name;
Still shall I shine in Verse, and live in Fame.*

In fine, so long as easy Wit, Nature and Delicacy are valued, every Person of good Taste will allow Ovid to be one of the most agreeable and instructive Poets that ever wrote.

P. OVIDII NASONIS
METAMORPHOSEON,

LIBER PRIMUS.

IN nova fert animus mutatas dicere for-
mas

Corpora. Dî, cœptis (nam vos mutâstis et
illas)

Adspirate meis; primâque ab origine mundi
Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen.

O R D O.

*Animus fert dicere for-
mas mutatas in nova corpo-
ra. Dii (nam vos mutas-
tis et illas formas) adspi-
rate meis cœptis, que dedu-
cite perpetuum carmen a
prima origine mundi ad
mea tempora.*

T R A N S L A T I O N.

IT is my design to speak of forms changed into new bodies. Favour,
O ye gods, the attempt, (for by you were these changes produced)
and carry down the chain of my poem, from the beginning of the world
to my own times.

N O T E S.

The Metamorphoses of Ovid may be considered as a collection of the chief of those fables which epic and dramatic poets had introduced into their works, in order to gain attention from their readers, and raise their admiration. These fables are for the most part founded in history. How they came to be changed in their circumstances, so remote from credibility, will be taken notice of in the remarks upon each fable in the course of the work. It is sufficient to observe at present, that poets, to give their subjects a greater air of dignity, affected to relate every thing with extraordinary circumstances, and make the gods interpose in all that concerned their heroes. This humour of the poets, joined to the superstitious notions of those times, produced an infinite number of fables, which Ovid has here connected together in one continued poem, of which the whole universe is the scene, and that takes in all the times from the beginning

of the world, to the age in which he wrote. The first book begins with the unravelling of the chaos, and distinguishing it into four elements, to each of which are assigned proper inhabitants, and last of all man is created. After this follow the four ages of the world, the war of the giants against heaven, and the universal degeneracy of men. Jupiter finding that the example of Lycaon changed into a wolf was not sufficient to reclaim them, sends an universal deluge, from which only Deucalion and Pyrrha escape, who repair the loss of their kind by throwing stones behind them. Apollo kills the Python, falls in love with Daphne, who is changed into a laurel. The other rivers assemble, uncertain whether to congratulate, or condole with her father upon this event. Inachus alone is absent, anxious for his daughter, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer. Mercury kills Argus, whom Juno had appointed her keeper.

I. *Ante, mare, et tellus, et cælum quod tegit omnia, erat unus vultus naturæ in toto orbe, quem dixere chaos; moles rudis indigestaque;*

I. Ante mare, et tellus, et, quod tegit omnia, cælum, 5
Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe,
Quem dixere chaos; rudis indigestaque moles:

TRANSLATION.

I. In the beginning, the sea, the earth and the heaven, which covers all, was but one face of nature through the whole extent of the universe, which they called chaos; a rude and indigested mass; nor any

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soon after which Io, restored to her former shape, bears a son to Jupiter named Epaphus, who is worshipped jointly with her by the Ægyptians. The poet then, by a very natural and easy transition, enters upon the story of Phaeton.

1. *In nova fert*] Ovid follows here the example of the epic poets, who always begin by a proposition of their subject, and invoking the aid of the muse. The rules laid down by the critics for exordia are here strictly observed, both with respect to simplicity and brevity.

1. *Mutatas dicere formas corpora*] Some commentators make this an hypallage, instead of *corpora mutata in novas formas*; and find a beauty in it, that the proposition of a subject which regards the changes and variations of bodies should be framed with a transposition of words. But it may be explained also without an hypallage, as *forma* is often used to signify the thing itself, thus *formæ deorum, terrarum, pro ipsis diis feris*. And our own poet, *Trist.* 1. 7. *Carmina mutatas hominum dicentia formas*.

4. *Perpetuum carmen*] *Perpetuum carmen* is the same with what was also known among the ancients by the name of *poema cyclicum*. It was of several kinds; as when a particular subject and action were pitched upon, of a reasonable length, but to be included in a determined number of lines; or when a poet gave the entire history of a prince. But the principal kind of cyclic poem was, when the poet carried his subject from one fixed period of time to another, as from the beginning of the world to the Trojan war, and connected all the events together in a continued train. It is in this last sense that Ovid calls his metamorphoses *perpetuum carmen*; all the parts being connected together by the most natural and easy transitions: for a certain unity of story is preserved through the whole, and he has managed his subject with that happy ad-

dress, as to slide from one circumstance into another without violating it. The texture, as an excellent critic observes, is so artful, that it may be compared to the work of his own Arachne, where the shade dies so gradually, and the light revives so imperceptibly, that it is hard to tell where the one ceases, and the other begins. *Deducite perpetuum carmen* must therefore mean, *carry down my cyclic poem* (i. e. the chain, the connexion of my poem) *from the beginning of the world to the present time*.

5. *Ante mare et tellus*] *Ante* is not here a preposition governing a case, as according to some readings; *ante mare et terras*; but is to be taken adverbially, for *primò, principio*, 'at first, in the beginning:' *Mare, tellus, et cælum erat unus vultus naturæ*.

7. *Quem dixere Chaos*] The ancient philosophers not being able to conceive how any thing could be produced out of nothing, laid it down as a principle, *ex nihilo nihil fit, et in nihilum nil posse reverti*. Therefore in their accounts of the creation of the world, they always suppose some pre-existing matter, out of which things were formed, and ranked in that orderly disposition in which they now appear. The system here followed is that of Hesiod, the most ancient poet now extant, that treats of the origin of things. For first he supposes a chaos or pre-existing matter, out of which the world and four elements were formed; and then describes the manner in which these elements were disposed; as that æther possessed the highest place, air the next, then water, and earth, on account of its gravity, the lowest. This doctrine, monstrous as it appears, is no other than a disfigured tradition of the creation. Hesiod seems to have copied from Sanchoniathon, who undoubtedly drew his ideas from the writings of Moses, since in some places he uses his very expressions.

Nec quicquam nisi pondus iners ; congestaque
côdem

Non bene junctarum discordia femina rerum.

Nullus adhuc mundo præbebat lumina Ti-
tan ;

Nec nova crescendo reparabat cornua Phœbe ;

Nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus

Ponderibus librata suis ; nec brachia longo

Marginè terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite.

Quâque fuit tellus, illic et pontus, et aër : 15

Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda,

Lucis egens aër : nulli sua forma manebat.

Obstabatque aliis aliud : quia corpore in uno

Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis,

Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pon-
dus.

*nec quicquam nisi iners pon-
dus ; jeminæque discordia
rerum non bene junctarum,
congesta eodem acervo.*

*Ad-
huc nullus Titan præbebat
lumina mundo ; nec Phæbe
reparabat nova cornua cre-
scendo : nec tellus librata
suis ponderibus pendebat in
aëre circumfuso ; nec Am-
phitrite porrexerat brachia
in longo margine terrarum.*

*Quâque fuit tellus, illic e-
rat et pontus, et aër : sic
tellus erat instabilis ; unda
innabilis, et aër egens lucis :
sua forma manebat nulli.*

*Aliudque obstabat aliis :
quia in uno eodemque cor-
pore, frigida pugnabant
calidis, humentia siccis,
mollia cum duris, habentia
pondus cum corporibus sine pondere.*

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pondus cum corporibus sine pondere.

TRANSLATION.

thing but a lifeless lump, and the disagreeing seeds of jarring ele-
ments, confusedly jumbled together in the same heap. No sun as yet
gave light to the world, nor did the moon, in a course of regular
changes, repair her pointed horns. The earth was not hung self balan-
ced in the surrounding air ; nor had the sea stretched out her arms to
embrace the distant coasts. For wherever there was land, there too
was sea and air. Thus was the earth unstable, the sea unnavigable,
and the air destitute of light ; nor did any thing appear in its real
form. For one constantly obstructed the course of the other ; because,
in the same heap, cold struggled with hot, moist with dry, hard with
soft, and heavy bodies with light. But God and kind nature put an

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10. *Titan*] The sun ; so called on ac-
count of his supposed father Hyperion, who
was one of the Titans. This Hyperion was
the first who by his assiduous observations
discovered the course of the sun, moon,
and other luminaries. By them he regula-
ted the times and seasons, and transmit-
ted that knowledge to others. No wonder
then, if he who was the father of astro-
nomy, has been also feigned by the poets
to be the father of the sun and moon.

11. *Phæbe*] The moon ; so called be-
cause supposed to be the sister of Phœbus or
the sun.

13. *Ponderibus librata suis*] It is plain
from this that the poet had a very distinct
notion of the gravitation of bodies. All
the parts of matter attract, and are mutu-
ally attracted, and consequently must hold

one another in a perfect equilibrium or
balance. This power of gravitation is
not only constant and universal, but acts
always in proportion to the solid content
of bodies, and with a force which is in a
direct simple proportion of the quantity
of the matter, and an inverse duplicate
proportion of the distance.

14. *Amphitrite*] The daughter of Ocea-
nus and Doris, and wife to Neptune, god
of the sea : hence she is here made to
stand for the sea itself. Some take her
to be no more than a poetical personage,
whose name, derived from the Greek, sig-
nifies to surround. According to this we
may easily conceive how she came to be
called the wife of Neptune, or of the sea,
which encompasses the earth.

Deus et melior natura diremit hanc litem. Nam abscidit terras cœlo, et undas terris, et secrevit cœlum liquidum ab spisso aëre. Quæ, postquam evoluit, exemitque cæco acervo, ligavit ea dissociata locis pæce concordii. Vis ignea cœli convexi et sine pondere emicuit, legitque locum sibi in summa arce. Aër est proximus illi levitate locoque. Tellus est densior his, traxitque grandia elementa, et est pressa gravitate sui ipsius. Humor circumfluus possedit ultima loca, coercuitque solidum orbem.

II. Ubi ille, quisquis fuit Deorum, secuit congeriem sic dispositam, redegitque sectam in membra.

Hanc Deus, et melior litem natura diremit.
Nam cœlo terras, et terris abscidit undas:
Et liquidum spisso secrevit ab aëre cœlum.
Quæ postquam evoluit, cæcoque exemit acervo,
Dissociata locis concordii pace ligavit: 25
Ignea convexi vis et sine pondere cœli
Emicuit, summæque locum sibi legit in arce.
Proximus est aër illi levitate, locoque.
Densior his tellus; elementaque grandia traxit;
Et pressa est gravitate sui. Circumfluus humor 30

Ultima possedit, solidumque coercuit orbem.
II. Sic ubi dispositam, quisquis fuit ille deorum,
Congeriem secuit, sectamque in membra redegit:

TRANSLATION.

end to this intestine discord; for he separated earth from air, and water from earth, and distinguished between the grosser air and the ætherial heaven. When he had thus unravelled the whole system of things, and extricated them from their state of confusion, he assigned to each its proper place, and combined them in harmonious order. The light fiery element of vaulted ætherial heaven shone out, and mounted to the highest region. To this the air succeeds in lightness and place. The earth, still heavier, drew along with it, the more ponderous elements, and was pressed together by its own weight. The circling waters sunk to the lowest place, and begirt the solid orb.

II. When thus he, whoever he was of the gods, had divided the mass, and by that division formed it into distinct members; first of all

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21. *Deus et melior natura*] Nature is a word often used without any determined signification, and in general we are apt to ascribe to it all those appearances which we find it hard to explain upon established and known principles. In its most proper acceptation it means the invisible agency of the Deity, in upholding the present frame of things: *Et* is therefore here, as grammarians call it, an expositive particle, *Deus et natura*; as if the poet had said, *Deus sive natura*.

22. *Ultima possedit*] Sink, to the lowest place. This is not to be understood in a strict philosophical sense, for that were to contradict the doctrine of Hesiod and all the ancient sages, who make earth the

heaviest of the four elements, and place it in the center: nay, it were to contradict himself, seeing he says *circumfluus humor coercuit solidum orbem*. The waters possessing the lowest place, is therefore only meant in respect to the earth whereon we tread, not of the ponderous central earth. For the external surface of the earth rises considerably, and suffers the waters to flow round it in hollow deep channels. This I take to be the true meaning of the passage. To say with some that Ovid calls water the last of the elements because it surrounds and encompasses the earth, is just nothing at all; he might for the same reason have done so of the air. Some explain *ultima extrema*.

Principio terram, ne non æqualis ab omni
Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in or-
bis.

35

Tum freta diffundi, rapidisque tumescere ventis
Jussit, et ambitæ circumdare littora terræ.

Addidit et fontes, immensaue stagna, lacusque;
Fluminaque obliquis cinxit declivia ripis:

Quæ diversa locis partim sorbentur ab ipsâ; 40
In mare perveniunt partim, campoque recepta

Liberioris aquæ, pro ripis littora pulsan.

Jussit et extendi campos, subsidere vâles,
Fronde tegi sylvas, lapidosos surgere montes.

Utque duæ dextrâ cœlum, totidemque fini-
strâ

45

Parte secant Zonæ, quinta est ardentior illis:

tetidemque zonæ secant sinistra parte, et ut est etiam quinta zona ardentior illis:

*principio glomeravit terram
ne non esset æqualis ab omni
parte, in speciem magni or-
bis. Tum jussit freta dif-
fundi, tumescereque ventis
rapidis, et circumdare lit-
tora terræ ambitæ. Addi-
dit et fontes, stagnaque im-
mensa, lacusque; cinxitque
flumina declivia obliquis
ripis; quæ flumina diver-
sa locis, sorbentur partim ab
ipsa tellure; partim perve-
niunt in mare, receptaque
campo aquæ liberioris, pul-
sant littora pro ripis. Jus-
sit et campos extendi, vâles
subsidere, sylvas tegi fron-
de, et montes lapidosos sur-
gere. Uique duæ zonæ se-
cant cœlum dextra parte,*

TRANSLATION.

that no inequality might be found on either side, he rolled up the earth into the figure of a spacious globe. He then commanded the seas to flow round, and swell with raging winds; and to mark out shores upon the encompassed earth. He added also springs, and immense standing pools and lakes, and bounded the running rivers by winding banks. These different in different places, are swallowed up by the earth itself, others carrying their waters forward to the sea, are there received into the plains of the ample ocean, and beat the shores instead of banks. He commanded likewise the plains to be extended, the vallies to sink down, the woods to be covered with leaves, and the rocky mountains to rise. And as heaven is divided on the right by two zones, and by a like number on the left, between which there is a fifth hotter than

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40. *Partim sorbentur ab ipsâ*] This is meant of those rivers that, at some distance from their fountains, disappear, and continue their course under ground. Such Virgil tells us was the Alpheus in Peloponnesus. Such still are the Anas in Spain, and Rhone in France. Yet they are not so wholly swallowed up by the earth, but that they appear again, and carry their waters forward to the sea.

43. *Jussit et extendi campos*] This *jussit* is truly sublime, and serves admirably well to express the ease wherewith an infinitely powerful Being accomplishes the most difficult works. Let him but speak the word and it is done. There is the same beauty here that was long since remarked by one of the most celebrated critics among the ancients, in the *fiat* of the Hebrew law-giver.

45. *Uique duæ dextra*] Astronomers take notice of five parallel circles in the heavens. First, the equinoctial, which lies exactly in the middle between the poles of the world, and has obtained its name from the equality of days and nights all over the earth, while the sun is in its plane. On each side of it are the two tropics, at the distance of twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes, and described by the sun when in his greatest declination north and south, or at the summer and winter solstices. That on the north side of the equinoctial is called the tropic of Cancer, because the sun describes it when in that sign of the ecliptic: and that on the south side is for the same reason called the tropic of Capricorn. Again, at the distance of twenty

sic cura Dei distinxit inclusum onus eodem numero Zonarum: plagæque totidem premuntur tellure. Quarum plagarum illa quæ est media, non est habitabilis æstu: alta nix tegit duas: locavit-totidem inter utramque, deditque temperiem, flammâ mixtâ cum frigore.

Sic onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem
Cura Dei: totidemque plagæ tellure premuntur.
Quarum quæ media est, non est habitabilis æstu;
Nix tegit alta duas: totidem inter utramque locavit,
Temperiemque dedit, mixtâ cum frigore flammâ.

TRANSLATION.

these; in like manner did the care of God distinguish this inclosed mass by the same number, and five corresponding tracts are impressed upon the earth. That which possesses the middle place, cannot be inhabited by reason of the immoderate heats. Two are perpetually involved in deep snow; between these he placed two more, and gave them a happier temper, partaking equally of heat and cold. Over these hangs

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three degrees and a half from the poles of the world, are two other parallels called the polar circles, either on account of their neighbourhood to the poles, or rather because if we suppose the whole frame of the heavens to be turned round in the plane of the equinoctial, these circles are marked out by the poles of the ecliptic. By means of these parallels astronomers have divided the heavens into five zones or tracts. The whole space between the two tropics is the middle or torrid zone, which the equinoctial divides into two equal parts. On each side of this are the temperate zones, which extend from the tropics to the two polar circles. And lastly, the spaces inclosed by the polar circles make up the frigid zones. Now as the planes of these circles produced till they reach the earth, will also impress similar parallels upon it, and divide it in the same manner as they divide the heavens, hence astronomers also conceive five zones upon the earth, corresponding to those in the heavens, and bounded by the same circles.

49. *Quarum quæ media est*] The understanding of this depends upon knowing the course of the sun. The ecliptic, in which he moves, cutting the equator in two opposite points, at an angle of twenty-three degrees and a half, runs obliquely from one tropic to another, and returns again in a corresponding direction. Hence the sun, who in the space of a year performs the revolution of this cir-

cle, must in that time be twice vertical to every place in the torrid zone, except directly under the tropics; and his greatest distance from their zenith, at noon, cannot exceed forty-seven degrees. Thus his rays being often perpendicular, or nearly so, and never very oblique, must dart more forcibly, and in greater numbers, and occasion intense heats in that tract. The ancients belived it uninhabitable, being but little acquainted with the extent and situation of the earth, course of the Winds, &c. But later discoveries have not only found it stocked with inhabitants, but also a rich fertile soil, abounding in every thing needful for the support and pleasure of life.

50. *Nix tegit alta duas*] viz. The two polar or frigid zones. For as the sun never approaches nearer these than the tropic on that side, and is, during one part of the year, removed by the additional extent of the whole torrid zone, his rays must be very oblique and faint, so as to leave them exposed to almost perpetual cold.

51. *Temperiemque dedit*] The temperate zones lying between the torrid and frigid, partake of each, and are of a middle temper between hot and cold. Here too the distinction of seasons is most manifest. For in either temperate zone, when the sun is in that tropic, which borders upon it, being nearly vertical, the heat must be very considerable, and make its summer: but when he has got to the other tropic, being now further remov-

Imminet his aër, qui, quantò est pondere terræ,
Pondus aquæ levis; tantò est onerosior igni.
Illic et nebulas, illic consistere nubes

Jussit, et humanos motura tonitrua mentes, 55
Et cum fulminibus facientes frigora ventos.

His quoque non passim mundi fabricator habendum

Aëra permisit. Vix nunc obstititur illis,
(Cum suâ quisque regant diverso flamina tractu)
Quin laniant mundum: *Tanta est discordia fratrum:* 60

Eurus ad Auroram, Nabathæaque regnare recessit,
Persidaque, et radiis juga subdita matutinis.

Vesper, et occiduo quæ littora sole tepescunt,
sidaque, et juga subdita radiis matutinis. Vesper, et littora quæ tepescunt occiduo sole,

Aër imminet his, qui est tanto onerosior igni, quanto pondus aquæ est levius pondere terræ. Jussit et nebulas consistere illic, jussit etiam nubes consistere illic, et tonitrua moturâ mentes humanas, et ventos facientes frigora, cum fulminibus. Fabricator quoque mundi, non permisit aëra habendum passim his ventis; nunc enim, cum quisque regant sua flamina diverso tractu, tamen vix obstititur illis quin laniant mundum, discordia fratrum est tanta. Eurus recessit ad Auroram, regnaque Nabathæa. Persidaque, et juga subdita radiis matutinis. Vesper, et littora quæ tepescunt occiduo sole,

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the air, which is by so much heavier than fire, as the weight of water falls below the weight of earth. Here he ordered clouds and storms to engender, and thunder that fills with terror the human breast, lightning, and the winds that bring on winter colds. Nor did the great contriver of the world leave these to take an uncontrouled possession of the sky. Even now (though each wind governs his own blasts in the tract assigned him) they can scarce be hindered from rending the world to pieces; so great is the rage and discord of the brothers. Eurus took his way toward the rising of Aurora, the balmy Nabathean regions, Persia, and the mountains whose summits are visited by the early rays of the sun. The evening star, and shores warmed by the

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ed from the zenith by an arch of forty-seven degrees, his rays will strike but faintly, and occasion winter. The intermediate spaces, while he is moving from one tropic to the other, make spring and autumn. To prevent mistakes we must observe, that Ovid, considering the torrid zone as the middle region of the world, calls the north side the right side of heaven, and the south the left.

61. *Eurus ad Auroram*] The poet, after observing that the air is the proper region of the winds, proceeds to take notice that God, to prevent their making havoc of the whole creation, subjected them to particular laws, and assigned each the quarter from whence to direct his blasts. Eurus was sent toward Aurora, and the eastern regions. Eurus is the east-wind, so called by a Greek derivation, because it blows from the east. And as

Aurora, or the Morning, was always ushered in by the sun, who rises eastward, hence she was supposed to have her habitation in the eastern quarter of the world, and often stands in the language of poetry for the east.

61. *Nabathæaque regna*] *The realms of the east:* for we learn from Josephus, that Nabath, the son of Ismael, with his eleven brothers, took possession of all the country from the Euphrates to the Red-sea, and called it Nabathæa. Pliny, in his Natural History speaks of the Nabathæi in Arabia Felix. Persia was a noted kingdom of Asia, eastward of Italy.

63. *Vesper et occiduo*] The evening region and coasts where the sun sets, that is, the western part of the world, was assigned to the zephyrs, or west winds, so called by a Greek derivation, because they cherish and enliven nature.

*sunt proxima Zephyro.
Horrifer Boreas invasit
Scythiam septentrionemque:
Tellus contraria madescit ab
assiduis nubibus, pluvioque
austro. Imposuit super hæc
Æthera liquidum et ca-
rentem gravitate, nec ha-
bentem quicquam terrenæ
fæcis. Vix dissepserat ea
omnia certis limitibus, cum
sidera quæ pressa sub illa
massa diu latuere, cœpe-
runt effervesce toto cælo.
Neu (et ne) ulla regio fo-
ret orbâ suis animantibus:
astra, formæque Deorum,
tenent solum cœleste:*

Proxima sunt Zephyro: Scythiam septemque
trionem

Horrifer invasit Boreas: contraria tellus 65
Nubibus assiduis, pluvioque madescit ab Austro:
Hæc super imposuit liquidum et gravitate ca-
rentem

Æthera, nec quicquam terrenæ fæcis habentem.
Vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis:
Cum, quæ pressa diu massâ latuere sub illâ, 70
Sidera cœperunt toto effervesce cælo.
Neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba:
Astra tenent cœleste solum, formæque Deo-
rum:

TRANSLATION.

setting sun, border upon the abode of the zephyrs. Boreas with his dreadful blasts invaded Scythia and the northern quarter. The region opposite to this is wet with continual clouds, and the rainy south wind. Over these he placed the liquid firmament of heaven, a light æthereal substance, void of gravity, and purged from all the gross dregs of earth.

Scarce had he distinguished all these by their assigned limits, when the stars that had hitherto lain hid under the lumpish mass of the chaos, began to shine out, and enlighten the whole expanse of heaven. And that no region might be without its proper inhabitants, he fills the empty tract of heaven with stars and the forms of gods. The wa-

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63. *Scythiam septemque trionem*] Scythia, a northern region of Asia. Septentrio, the north quarter of the world, so called from the Triones, a constellation of seven stars, near the north pole, known by the name of Charles' Wain. Boreas was the son of Astræus, or, according to others, of Strymon. His name is derived from a Greek word, signifying an eddy, *vortex*: hence probably the poets use it so often for the north wind, which, in its violence, rages sometimes to that degree, as to occasion whirlwinds.

65. *Contraria tellus*] That is, the south quarter of the world, for the south pole is directly opposite to the north. The south wind is here called rainy, because blowing upon Italy from the sea, it always brings with it clouds and rain. The intermediate winds are omitted, as being only subdivisions of the four principal here described.

67. *Hæc super imposuit liquidum et gravitate carentem Æthera*] Here we have the poet spreading a thin veil of æther over his infant creation, which is agreeable enough to the late discoveries in philosophy. His notion indeed of its being entirely

void of gravity is not strictly true. But the error is so small as not to deserve notice, since from Dr. Halley's discourse of the barometer it appears, that if on the surface of the earth, an inch of quicksilver in the tube, be equal to a cylinder of air of 300 foot, it will be, at a mile's height, equal to a cylinder of air of 2,700,000 foot. And therefore the air at so great a distance from the earth as the poet here supposes his æther must be rarified to so great a degree, that the space it fills will bear but a very small proportion to that which is entirely void of matter.

75. *Formæque Deorum*] It is not easy to understand what the poet means by the *forms of the gods*. Some refer it to the stars, as if he would be understood that they were images of the gods. But I am rather apt to think that *formæque Deorum* is only a poetical expression for the gods themselves; and that he assigns the heavens as the habitation of the gods and stars: these last, according to the notion of the platonists, being a kind of intelligent beings, or at least, guided and actuated by such,

Cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus undæ;
 Terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis aër. 75
 Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altæ
 Deerat adhuc, et quod dominari in cætera posset:
 Natus homo est: sive hunc divino semine fecit
 Ille opifex rerum, mundi melioris origo:
 Sive recens tellus, seductaque nuper ab alto 80
 Æthere, cognati retinebat semina cœli:
 Quam satus Japeto mistam fluvialibus undis,
 Finxit in effigiem moderantùm cuncta Deorum.

undæ cesserunt habitandæ piscibus nitidis: terra cepit feras: agitabilis aër cepit volucres. Sed animal sanctius his, capaciusque altæ mentis, et quod posset, dominari in cætera animalia adhuc deerat. Homo natus est. Sive ille opifex rerum, origo melioris mundi, fecit hunc divino semine. Sive tellus recens, nuperque seducta ab alto Æthere, retinebat semina cognati cœli: quam tellurem, satus Ja-

peto (Prometheus) finxit mistam fluvialibus undis in effigiem Deorum moderantùm cuncta.

TRANSLATION.

ters fell to be the habitation of the smooth fishes; the earth is peopled with wild beasts, and the yielding air with birds.

But a more noble animal, and capable of still higher faculties, formed for empire, and fit to rule over the rest, was yet wanting. Man was designed: whether the great artificer of things, who created the world in a better state, formed him at first of a divine principle; or the infant earth newly divided from the high æther, still retained some particles of its kindred heaven; which the wise son of Japetus tempering with living streams, fashioned after the image of the gods who rule

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78. *Natus homo est*] We have here another proof that the ancient poets in their accounts of the creation of the world, followed a tradition that had been copied from the writings of Moses. The formation of man in Ovid, as well as in Genesis, is the last work of the Creator.

79. *Mundi melioris origo*] *The author of a better world.* So I have translated it: taking the meaning of the poet to be, that God created the world in a better state than that in which it now appears. Man at first was perfect and untainted with vice: the earth too yielded every thing better, and in more abundance, of her own accord. I am the more confirmed in this, because in the account of the four ages of the world, which immediately follows, he speaks of man as gradually degenerating from a state of perfect simplicity and innocence.

82. *Quem satus Japeto*] The story of Prometheus will require to be explained somewhat largely. He was, according to the most received account, the son of Japetus and Clymene. I shall pass over that part of his history which relates to his de-

ceiving Jupiter, and refusing to espouse Pandora, and only observe that he is fabled to have formed man of tempered clay, whom Minerva, the goddess of sciences, animated. There are two ways of explaining this history. First, that the inhabitants of Scythia being at that time extremely savage, and without laws, either written or traditional, Prometheus, a polite and knowing prince, taught them to lead a more humane life, and instructed them in agriculture, physic, and other sciences. This, in the hyperbolical language of the poets, was called, his having formed a man whom the goddess of sciences animated. But there is still another explanation of this fable given by Lactantius. He takes it to have no other foundation, but that Prometheus was the first who taught the art of making statues of clay. This conjecture is greatly strengthened by a fine monument still extant, and that may be seen in the first volume of Montfaucon's Antiquities. It represents Prometheus forming a man, and there you may see him working with a chissel; a plain indication that the art of statuary is intended by it. This image,

Cumque cætera animalia prona spectent terram, dedit homini os sublime: iussitque eum tueri cælum, et tollere vultus erectos ad sidera. Sic tellus quæ modo fuerat rudis et sine imagine, conversa, induit ignotas figuras hominum.

III. Aurea ætas prima est nata, quæ nullo vindice, sua sponte colebat fidem rectumque sine lege. Pœna metusque aberant; nec minacia verba legebantur fixo ære: nec turba supplex timebat ora sui iudices:

Pronaque cùm spectent animalia cætera terram,
Os homini sublime dedit, cælumque tueri 85
Iussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.

Sic, modò quæ fuerat rudis et sine imagine tellus,
Induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras.

III. Aurea prima fata est ætas, quæ vindicæ
nullo,

Sponte suâ sine lege fidem rectumque colebat. 90
Pœna metusque aberant; nec verba minacia
fixo

Ære legebantur: nec supplex turba timebat

TRANSLATION.

over all. And while other animals bend their looks downward to earth, he gave to man a lofty countenance, commanded him to lift his face to heaven, and behold with erected eyes the stars. Thus the earth, lately rude and without form, was changed, and put on the figure of man, till then unknown.

III. The golden age came first, which without any avenger, or the constraint of law, of its own accord practised faith and justice. Fear and punishment were yet unknown; nor were threatening penalties graved on tables of brass; nor did suppliant criminals tremble in the presence

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besides, is very singular; Minerva there appears, because, according to Lucian, it was she that animated the work of Prometheus. There you likewise see Psyche with her wings, riding in a chariot, because she was the symbol of the soul. It is plain that all this was intended to signify to us, that the statues of Prometheus were so perfect, that they wanted nothing but a living soul to be self-moved. Without giving into some such explication as this, how shall we account for what the poet says here and afterwards, that man being not as yet created, Prometheus mixed clay, and moulded him into his present figure, since he was a man himself, and antiquity gives us the history of his father and ancestors. So far with respect to the formation of man. Other particulars in the history of Prometheus, will come in more properly afterwards.

89. *Aurea prima fata est ætas*] After the formation of man follow the four ages of the world, which are denominated from four metals, in a succession from better to worse, answering to the gradual degeneracy of mankind. The golden age comes first, and is a continuation of the same tradition we have mentioned before. Truth in the poets is always disguised under a

veil of fiction. They had heard that the first man lived for some time in perfect innocence, that the ground in the garden of Eden yielded all kinds of fruit, without being cultivated, and that the inferior animals, submissive to his commands, paid him all due homage: but that after his fall, all nature revolted against him. Hence this age of gold, so celebrated by the poets, the innocence of manners, the spontaneous production of fruits, and the rivers of milk and honey. The ancients refer to Italy and the reigns of Saturn and Janus, what the Scripture relates of Adam and the terrestrial paradise: for antiquaries seem now to be agreed, that Saturn was Adam, and Janus, Noah. Would the short compass of these annotations permit me to enter into a particular detail, I might, from a great number of parallel circumstances, make the thing appear extremely probable. But I shall content myself with referring those who have a curiosity to know more of this, to the first book of Bochart's *Phaleg*, Vossius' *Treatise of Idolatry*, and the first volume of Banier's *Mythology*.

91. *Verba minacia fixo ære legebantur*] It was the custom among the ancients to grave their laws on tables of brass, and

Judicis ora fui ; sed erant sine vindice tuti.
Nondum cæsa suis, peregrinum ut viseret orbem,
Montibus, in liquidas pinus descenderat undas :

95

Nullaque mortales præter sua littora, nôrant.
Nondum præcipites cingebant oppida fossæ ;
Non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi,
Non galeæ, non ensis erant : sine militis usu
Mollia securæ peragebant otia mentes. 100

Ipsa quoque immunis, rastrisque intacta, nec ullis
Saucia vomeribus, per se dabat omnia tellus.

Contentique cibus nullo cogente creatis,
Arbuteos foetus, montanaque fraga legebant,
Cornaque, et in duris hærentia mora rubetis, 105
Et quæ deciderant patulâ Jovis arbore glandes :
Ver erat æternum ; placidique tepentibus auris
Mulcebant Zephyri natos sine semine flores.

Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat :
Nec renovatus ager gravidis canebat aristis. 110
Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant :
Flavaque de viridi stillabant ilice mella.

*tus canebat aristis.
bant de viridi ilice.*

Jam flumina lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant, flavaque mella stilla-

TRANSLATION.

of their judge ; but all lived in perfect security, nor wanted the authority of a ruler. The pine cut from the mountains, had not yet descended into the sea, to visit foreign coasts ; nor were men acquainted with any shores beside their own. Towns were not as yet fenced round with walls and deep ditches. Trumpets of freight, or clarions of bended brass, helmets, or swords, were not then known. Nations peaceable and secure, lived in soft tranquillity, without the help of the soldier. The earth too of herself, untouched by the harrow, nor wounded by plough-shares, plentifully furnished all kinds of fruit, and men contented with the food which nature freely gave, gathered the fruit of the strawberry bush, and the wildings growing on the mountains, and cornels, and black berries sticking among the thorny brambles, and the acorns that fell from the spreading oak of Jove. There an eternal spring reigned, and gentle zephyrs, cherished by fostering breezes the flowers that grew unsown in fields and meadows. Soon too the earth unplowed, yielded also crops of grain, and the land without being renewed, whitened with heavy ears of corn. Rivers of milk and nectar ran through the plains, and yellow honey distilled from the young oak.

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fix them up in some conspicuous places, that they might be open to the view of all. This whole description is drawn with a masterly judgment, and full of the finest strokes of poetry. See the fourth eclogue of the prose translation of Virgil.

IV. *Postquam mundus erat sub Jove, Saturno missus in tenebrosa Tartara, proles argentea subiit, deterior auro, pretiosior fulvo ære: Jupiter contraxit tempora antiqui veris, exegitque annum quatuor spatiis, per hyemes, æstusque, et autumnos inequales, et ver breve. Tum primum aer ustus siccis fervoribus canduit; et glacies adstricta ventis pependit. Tum primum homines subiere domos; domus fuerunt antra, et densi frutices, et virgæ vinctæ cortice.*

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TRANSLATION.

IV. But when the world came to be under Jupiter, (Saturn being driven into the dark realms of Tartarus) the silver age succeeded, excelled by gold, but more precious than that of brass. Jupiter shortened the duration of the ancient spring, and divided the year by four seasons, appointing summers, unsteady autumns, winters, and a short spring, in constant succession. Then first the parched air began to grow with sultry heats, and ice and snow hung, bound up by the cold winds. Then first men sought shelter in houses; their houses were caves, and thick shrubs, and twigs tied together with bark. Then

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113. *Saturno tenebrosa in tartara missus*] The fable of Jupiter's dethroning his father Saturn, is to be found at large in all the writers of mythology. The poets who had placed the golden age under Saturn, refer the silver age to Jupiter. It was by him that the year was first divided into four seasons, for before there had been a constant spring. This notion prevails universally among the poets, but probably had no other foundation, than their fancying that this image agreed perfectly to their ideas of those sweet and happy times. For how the ecliptic, if it had ever coincided with the equinoctial, should change its situation so much, as to cut it now at an angle of twenty-three degrees and a half, is not easy to be conceived. Some modern astronomers indeed pretend to have discovered something of this kind; but beside that their observations are very uncertain, supposing them even true, this declination of the ecliptic is so very inconsiderable, that many millions of years must have passed before it could change from a perfect parallelism to its present degree of obliquity; unless we will suppose, with Mr.

Whiston, that the earth, by the sudden and violent shock of a comet, was jolted out of her natural position, and had her poles driven at once to the distance of twenty-three degrees and a half from the poles of the ecliptic. Whatever may be in that, according to our poet, after the age of gold comes one of silver, then one of brass, and last of all the iron age. All this well understood implies, that mankind did not at once degenerate from their primitive innocence, but that it was by several steps, and gradations they arrived at that height of impiety, so pathetically lamented by the ancient historians. We may observe, that this system in the poetical account is but ill put together. For even in the age of Saturn, which, according to them, was that of gold, we read of bloody wars, and dreadful crimes. Saturn, to mount the throne, drove his father from it: Jupiter used his father precisely as he had done Uranus, and established his empire in the destruction of his whole family. Jupiter enjoyed little more tranquillity, than had Saturn or Uranus; the combination of the Titans and giants is a proof of it.

Semina tum primùm longis Cerealia fulcis,
Obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuère juvenci.

V. Tertia post illas successit ahenea proles, 125
Sævior ingeniis, et ad horrida promptior arma,
Non scelerata tamen. De duro est ultima ferro.
Protinus irrumpit venæ peioris in ævum

Omne nefas: fugere pudor, verumque, fidesque:
In quorum subiêre locum fraudesque, dolique,

130 Infidiæque, et vis, et amor sceleratus habendi.
Vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene nôverat illos,
Navita; quæque diu steterant in montibus altis,
Fluctibus ignotis insultavêre carinæ.

Communemq; prius ceu lumina solis et auras,

135 Cautus humum longo signavit limite menfor:
Nec tantùm segetes alimentaque debita dives
Poscebatur humus; sed itum est in viscera terræ:
Quasq; recondiderat, Stygiisq; admoverat um-
bris,

EFFODIUNTUR opes, irritamenta malorum.

140 *lorum quas terra recondiderat, admoveratque umbris stygiis effodiuntur.*

TRANSLATION.

were the seeds of Ceres first buried in long furrows, and oxen groaned beneath the heavy yoke.

V. To these succeeded the third in order, a generation of brass, of a fiercer make, and more prompt to horrid feats of war; yet free from impiety. The last was of hard and stubborn iron. Instantly all kinds of wickedness broke out in this age, of a more degenerate turn: modesty, truth, and honour fled; in place of which succeeded fraud, deceit, treachery, violence, and an insatiable itch of amassing wealth. The mariner spread his sails to the winds, as yet but rudely skilled in their course; and the trees which had long stood untouched in the mountains, now hollowed into keels, boldly encountered the untried waves. The ground, hitherto common as light or air, was now marked out by the lengthened limits of the wary measurer. Nor was it sufficient that the rich soil furnished corn, and an annual supply of food, but men penetrated into the very bowels of the earth; and riches, the great incentives to ill, which she had hid in deep caverns, and deposited nigh the Stygian shades, are dug up. Then destructive

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123. *Semina Cerealia*] Seeds of Ceres, i. e. corn; for 'Ceres, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, was the goddess of corn and tillage; it being by her that men were first instructed in agriculture.

139. *Stygiisque admoverat umbris*] That is, in deep caverns, and toward the center, for Styx was feigned to be a river of hell, where Pluto reigns over the infernal ghosts and manes.

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NOTES.

113. *Saturno tenebrosa in tartara missus*] The fable of Jupiter's dethroning his father Saturn, is to be found at large in all the writers of mythology. The poets who had placed the golden age under Saturn, refer the silver age to Jupiter. It was by him that the year was first divided into four seasons, for before there had been a constant spring. This notion prevails universally among the poets, but probably had no other foundation, than their fancying that this image agreed perfectly to their ideas of those sweet and happy times. For how the ecliptic, if it had ever coincided with the equinoctial, should change its situation so much, as to cut it now at an angle of twenty-three degrees and a half, is not easy to be conceived. Some modern astronomers indeed pretend to have discovered something of this kind; but beside that their observations are very uncertain, supposing them even true, this declination of the ecliptic is so very inconsiderable, that many millions of years must have passed before it could change from a perfect parallelism to its present degree of obliquity; unless we will suppose, with Mr.

Whiston, that the earth, by the sudden and violent shock of a comet, was jolted out of her natural position, and had her poles driven at once to the distance of twenty-three degrees and a half from the poles of the ecliptic. Whatever may be in that, according to our poet, after the age of gold comes one of silver, then one of brass, and last of all the iron age. All this well understood implies, that mankind did not at once degenerate from their primitive innocence, but that it was by several steps, and gradations they arrived at that height of impiety, so pathetically lamented by the ancient historians. We may observe, that this system in the poetical account is but ill put together. For even in the age of Saturn, which, according to them, was that of gold, we read of bloody wars, and dreadful crimes. Saturn, to mount the throne, drove his father from it: Jupiter used his father precisely as he had done Uranus, and established his empire in the destruction of his whole family. Jupiter enjoyed little more tranquillity, than had Saturn or Uranus; the combination of the Titans and giants is a proof of it.

Semina tum primùm longis Cerealia fulcis,
Obruta sunt, pressique jugo gemuère juvenci.

V. Tertia post illas successit ahenea proles, 125
Sævior ingeniis, et ad horrida promptior arma,
Non scelerata tamen. De duro est ultima ferro.
Protinus irrumpit venæ peioris in ævum

Omne nefas: fugère pudor, verumque, fidesque:
In quorum subiære locum fraudesque, dolique,

130

Insidiæque, et vis, et amor sceleratus habendi.
Vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos,
Navita, quæque diu steterant in montibus altis,
Fluctibus ignotis insultavère carinæ.

Communemq; prius ceu lumina solis et auras,

135

Cautus humum longo signavit limite menfor:
Nec tantùm segetes alimentaque debita dives
Poscebatur humus; sed itum est in viscera terræ:
Quasq; recondiderat, Stygiisq; admoverat um-
bris,

EFFODIUNTUR opes, irritamenta malorum.

140

lorum quas terra recondiderat, admoveratque umbris stygiis effodiuntur.

TRANSLATION.

were the seeds of Ceres first buried in long furrows, and oxen groaned beneath the heavy yoke.

V. To these succeeded the third in order, a generation of brags, of a fiercer make, and more prompt to horrid feats of war; yet free from impiety. The last was of hard and stubborn iron. Instantly all kinds of wickedness broke out in this age, of a more degenerate turn: modesty, truth, and honour fled; in place of which succeeded fraud, deceit, treachery, violence, and an insatiable itch of amassing wealth. The mariner spread his sails to the winds, as yet but rudely skilled in their course; and the trees which had long stood untouched in the mountains, now hollowed into keels, boldly encountered the untried waves. The ground, hitherto common as light or air, was now marked out by the lengthened limits of the wary measurer. Nor was it sufficient that the rich soil furnished corn, and an annual supply of food, but men penetrated into the very bowels of the earth; and riches, the great incentives to ill, which she had hid in deep caverns, and deposited nigh the Stygian shades, are dug up. Then destructive

NOTES.

123. *Semina Cerealia*] Seeds of Ceres, i. e. corn; for Ceres, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, was the goddess of corn and tillage; it being by her that men were first instructed in agriculture.

139. *Stygiisque admoverat umbris*] That is, in deep caverns, and toward the center, for Styx was feigned to be a river of hell, where Pluto reigns over the infernal ghosts and manes.

*Jamque nocens ferrum, qu-
rumque nocentius ferro pro-
dierat: jam bellum prodit
quod pugnat utroque; fer-
ro viz. et auro; concutit-
que arma crepitantia san-
guineâ manu. Vivitur ex
rapto; hospes non est tu-
tus ab hospite, socer non
est tutus à genero; gra-
tia fratrum est quæque ca-
ra. Vir imminet exitio
conjugis, illo conjux im-
minet exitio mariti: terri-
biles novercæ miscent luri-
da aconita: filius inquit
in patrios annos, ante diem.
Pietas victa jacet: et
virgo Astræa reliquit ul-
tima cœlestium terras ma-
dentes cæde.*

VI. *Novæ (et ne) arduus æther foret securior terris, ferunt gigantes affectasse regnum
cœlestē, quæ struxisse montes congestos ad alta sidera.*

T R A N S L A T I O N.

iron appeared, and gold yet more destructive than iron: war too was kindled, that fights with both, and brandishes in his bloody hand the clattering arms. Men live by rapine; the guest is not safe from his host, nor the father-in-law from the son-in-law: peace and agree-ment too among brothers is become very rare. The husband watches for the destruction of his wife, who again plots the death of her hus- band. Cruel step-mothers mix the dismal wolf's-bane. The son, impatient, enquires into his father's years. Piety lies vanquished; and the virgin Astræa, last of all the heavenly deities, abandons the earth, drenched in blood and slaughter.

VI. And that even the high mansions of æther might not be more safe than this earth below, it is said that the giants affected the sove- reignty of heaven, and piled up huge mountains one upon another, till

N O T E S.

142. *Quod pugnat utroque*] The history of Philip and Macedon is well known, who made more conquests by bribes than by the sword, and was wont to say, that he looked upon no fortrefs as impregnable, where there was a gate large enough to admit a camel loaded with gold. Hence Horace, Ode xvi. Book 3. says,

——— *Diffidit urbicūm
Portas air Macedo, et subruit æmulo
Reges muneribus.*

151. *Neve foret terris*] The history of the war of the giants against heaven, is taken notice of by almost all the poets, and is supposed by a great many to be a disfigured

tradition of the fall of the angels, and their rebellion against their Creator. But the more general opinion makes it a true history of some enterprise against Jupiter, who was a powerful prince, beset with many formida- ble enemies. There were several princes distinguished by the name of Jupiter, but the present fable is to be understood of him who divided the empire with his two bro- thers, Neptune and Pluto; which by the by we may observe, was what gave occasion to the famous partition of the government of the universe, so celebrated by the poets. Jupiter had Phrygia, the isle of Crete, and many other provinces. He built a palace on mount Olympus, which the poets regard as heaven; the attempt of his enemies to drive

Tum pater omnipotens misso perfregit Olym-
pum

Fulmine, et excussit subjecto Pelio Ossam. 155

Obruta mole suâ cum corpora dira jacerent,

Perfusam multo natorum sanguine terram

Immaduisse ferunt, calidumque animasse cru-
orem.

Et, ne nulla feræ stirpis monumenta manerent,

In faciem vertisse hominum: sed et illa pro-

pago

160

Contemptrix superum, sævæque avidissimæ cædis

Et violenta fuit. *Scires è sanguine natos.*

VII. Quæ pater ut summâ vidit Saturnius

arce,

Ingemit: et factò nondum vulgata recenti

Fœda Lycaoniæ referens convivia mensæ, 165

Ingentes animo, et dignas Jove concipit iras;

Conciliumque vocat: tenuit in ora nulla vocatos.

Est via sublimis, cœlo manifesta sereno;

Lactea nomen habet, candore notabilis ipso.

Imis, manifesta sereno cœlo, via lactea habet nomen, notabilis ipso candore.

TRANSLATION.

they reached the stars. Upon this, almighty Jove darting his thunder, broke through Olympus, and dismounted Ossa, that had been thrown upon Pelion. When these huge bodies of giants were thus buried under the ruins of the mountains they had themselves heaped together, it is said, that the earth, impregnated with the blood of her own sons, became very moist, and animated the warm gore; and that all monuments of that daring race might not be wholly extinguished, shaped them into the figure of men. But that generation too was a despiser of the gods above, fond of cruelty and slaughter, and given to violence. You might easily discern that their original was from blood.

VII. Which when the father of the gods beheld from his citadel of heaven, he groaned: and, withal revolving in his mind the bloody banquet of Lycaon, a crime which, because but lately committed, was not yet publicly known, he kindled to a wrath becoming Jove, and called an assembly of the gods, who all without delay obey the summons.

There is a way in the exalted plain of heaven, easy to be seen in a clear sky, and which, distinguishable by a remarkable whiteness, is known by the name of the milky way. Along this the road lies open

NOTES.

him from it, as a war against heaven. The heaping mountains one upon another is a poetical fiction, the better to support the idea of invading the skies.

154. *Perfregit Olympum*] Olympus, a mountain in the confines of Thessaly and Macedonia. Pelion, a mountain of Thessaly,

toward the Pelasgic gulf, Ossa, a mountain between Olympus and Pelion. These the giants are said to have heaped one upon another, in order to scale heaven.

168. *Est via—Lactea nomen habet*] The poet here gives a description of the court of heaven, and supposing what was called by

Tum pater omnipotens misso fulmine, perfregit Olympum, et excussit Ossam Pelio subjecto. Tum cum corpora dira jacerent obruta suâ mole, ferunt terram perfusam multo sanguine natorum, immaduisse, animasseque calidum cruorem, et ne nulla monumenta feræ stirpis manerent, vertisse in faciem hominum. Sed et illa propago fuit contemptrix superum, avidissimaque sævæ cædis, et violenta: facile scires eos fuisse natos è sanguine.

VII. *Quæ, ut pater Saturnius vidit summa arce, ingemit: et referens fœda convivia mensæ Lycaoniæ nondum vulgata, factò recenti, concipit animo iras ingentes, et dignas Jove; vocatque concilium: nulla mora tenuit vocatos. Est via sub-*

*Hac via est iter superis ad
tecta magni tonantis, do-
mumque regalem, dextra
lævaque parte atria nobi-
lium deorum celebrantur
apertis valvis. Plebs ha-
bitat diversa locis; à
fronte, Cœlicolæ potentes
clarique, posuere suos pe-
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si audacia detur verbis,
haud timeam dixisse pa-
latia magni cœli, Ergo
ubi superi sedere marmo-
reo recessu, ipse Jupiter
celsior loco, innixusque
sceptro eburno, concussit
terque quaterque terrifi-
cam Cæsariem capitis;
cum qua movit terram,
mare, sidera. Inde solvit
ora indignantia talibus
modis: ego non fui ma-
gis anxius pro regno mun-
di illa tempestate, qua
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bant injicere centum brachia captivo cœlo: nam quanquam hostis erat ferus, tamen illud bel-
lum pendebat ab uno corpore, et ex una origine.*

TRANSLATION.

to the palace of the great thunderer. On the right and left are the courts of the nobler deities, with crowded gates. The gods of inferior rank fix in different places, as they can. Facing the palace itself are the houses of the more potent and illustrious inhabitants of heaven: this is the place which, if boldness may be allowed to my expressions, I would dare to call the grand court of heaven. When therefore the heavenly powers were thus assembled, and all seated in chairs of marble, he, the father, exalted on his throne, and leaning upon a scepter of ivory, shook thrice his awful locks: earth, sea and heaven tremble at the almighty nod. At length, full of indignation, he thus addressed the attentive powers:

“ I was not then more concerned for the empire of the universe,
“ when each of the snake-footed monsters endeavoured with his hundred
“ hands to embrace the captive skies. For although that was a potent
“ and fierce enemy, yet the war was with but one race, and sprung

NOTES.

the ancients the milky way to be the great road to the palace of Jupiter, places, the habitations of the gods on each side of it, and fronting the palace itself.

180. *Cum qua terram, mare, sidera mo-
vit*] This awful nod of Jupiter, the sanc-
tion by which he confirms his decrees, is an
idea taken from Homer, by whom it is so

well painted toward the end of the first book of the Iliad, that Phidias in his statue of that god, particularly admired for a certain awful majesty in its looks, is said to have taken the hint from that description. Virgil has the same idea. *Æn. x.*

Annuat, et totum nutu tremescit Olympum.

Nunc mihi, quâ totum Nereus circumtonat orbem,
 Perdendum mortale genus: per flumina juro
 Infera, sub terras Stygio labentia luco;
Cuncta prius tentata: sed immedicabile vulnus 190
Ense recidendum; ne pars sincera trahatur.
 Sunt mihi Semidei, sunt rustica numina Fauni,
 Et Nymphæ, Satyrique, et monticolæ Sylvani:
 Quos quoniam cœli nondum dignamur honore,
 Quas dedimus, certè terras habitare sinamus. 195
 An satîs, ô superi, tutos fore creditis illos,
 Cùm mihi, qui fulmen, qui vos habeo queregoque,
 Struxerit insidias notus feritate Lycaon?
 Confremuere omnes: studiisque ardentibus ausum
 Talia deposcunt. Sic, cùm manus impia sævit 200
 Sanguine Cæsareo Romanum extinguere nomen;
 Attonitum tantæ subito terrore ruinæ
 Humanum genus est, totusque perhorruit orbis.

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TRANSLATION.

“wholly from one original. Now the whole race of men must be cut off wherever the circling ocean rages against the founding coasts. I swear by the infernal waves, that glide under the earth, along the Stygian grove, all methods have been already tried; but an incurable wound must be lopt away, that the sound and nobler parts be not tainted by it. There are demi-gods and Nymphs, a race of rural deities, Fauns, Satyrs and Sylvians, inhabitants of the mountains, who, though not yet worthy to be received into the heavenly mansions, deserve at least an undisturbed possession of the earth, which we have assigned them. But is it possible, heavenly powers, to imagine, that they can live in safety, when Lycaon, noted for his cruelty, has dared to form a plot against even me, who brandish the thunder, who rule the gods?”

Upon this a general murmur ran through the assembly; and with ardent zeal they demanded vengeance on so daring a criminal. Thus, when an impious band of traitors sought to extinguish the Roman name, by shedding the blood of Cesar, mankind was astonished at the terror of so mighty a ruin, and the whole earth trembled with horror

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Regalemque domum, dextrâ, lævâque deorum
Atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis.
Plebs habitat diversa locis: à fronte potentes
Cœlicolæ, clarique suos posuere Penates.
Hic locus est, quem, si verbis audaci detur, 175
Haud timeam magni dixisse palatia cœli.
Ergo ubi marmoreo superi sedere recessu;
Celsior ipse loco, sceptroque innixus eburno,
Terrificam capitis concussit terque, quaterque
Cæsariem; cum quâ terram, mare, sidera movit.
Talibus inde modis ora indignantia solvit: [180
Non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illâ
Tempestate fui, quâ centum quisque parabant
Injicere anguipedum captivo brachia cœlo.
Nam, quanquam ferus hostis erat, tamen il-
lud ab uno 185
Corpore, et ex unâ pendebat origine bellum.*

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TRANSLATION.

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Nec Auguste, pietas tuorum fuit minus grata tibi; quam ille indignatio deorum fuit Jovi: qui postquam compressit murmura voce manuque, cuncti tenuere silentia. Ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis substitit, Jupiter iterum rumpit silentia hoc sermone. Ille quidem (dimitte curam) solvit pœnas; tamen docebo vos quod sit admissum, quæ sit vindicta. Infamia temporis contigerat nostras aures: quam cupiens esse falsam, delabor summo Olympo, et deus lustris terras sub humana imagine. Mora est longa enumerare quantum noxæ sit repertum ubique: ipsa infamia fuit minor vero. Transferam Mænala, horrenda latebris ferarum, et pineta gelidi Lycæi cum Cylleno. Hinc ingredior sedis Arcador, et tecta inhospita tyranni, cum fera crepuscula noctem.

Nec tibi grata minus pietas, Auguste, tuorum,
Quam fuit illa Jovi: Qui postquam voce manuque
Murmura compressit; tenuere silentia cuncti. 205
Substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis,
Jupiter hoc iterum sermone silentia rumpit:
Ille quidem pœnas (curam dimitte) solvit;
Quod tamen admissum, quæ sit vindicta, docebo. 210

Contigerat nostras infamia temporis aures:
Quam cupiens falsam, summo delabor Olympo,
Et deus humanâ lustris sub imagine terras.
Longa mora est, quantum noxæ sit ubique repertum,
Enumerare: minor fuit ipsa infamia verò. 215
Mænala transferam latebris horrenda ferarum,
Et cum Cylleno gelidi pineta Lycæi.
Arcados hinc sedes et inhospita tecta tyranni
Ingredior, traherent cum fera crepuscula noctem.

TRANSLATION.

of the attempt. Nor was the affectionate concern of your subjects less grateful to you, Augustus, than that of the gods was to Jupiter; who signifying to them with his voice and hand, to suppress their murmurs, they were all silent. How soon the clamour ceased, checked by the authority of their sovereign: Jupiter, resuming his speech, thus broke silence:

“ He indeed, (cease your cares) has already suffered the punishment due to his crime; but it is fit that you know what was his guilt, and what vengeance followed it.

“ The cry of iniquity had reached my ears, which wishing to find false, I descend from the top of Olympus, and, disguised in human shape, traverse the earth. It were endless to repeat the aggravated guilt that every where prevailed: report had fallen far short of the truth. I had now passed Mænalus, infamous for its caverns filled with beasts of prey, Cyllene, and the piny shades of cold Lycæus. Hence I enter the Arcadian realms, and unhospitable house of the bloody tyrant, just as the late twilight drew on the night. I gave the sig-

NOTES.

216. *Mænala transferam*] Mænalus, or Mænala plural, a famous mountain of Arcadia; so called from Mænalaus, the son of Arcas. It was full of dens where wild beasts lurked.

217. *Cyllene*] Cyllenus, or Cylene, a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Mercury; called hence by the poets Cyllenius. Lycæus was

also a mountain of Arcadia, sacred to Pan, and covered with groves of pine-trees.

218. *Arcados hinc sedes*] That is, the realms of Lycæon, king of Arcadia, a country famous in poetical story. It was a midland region in Peloponnesus, very good for pasture, and therefore celebrated for shepherds and shepherdesses, musically inclined.

Signa dedi venisse deum; vulgusque precari 220
Cœperat: irridet primò pia vota Lycaon.
Mox, ait; experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto,
An sit mortalis: nec erit dubitabile verum.

Nocte gravem fomno, nec opinâ perdere morte
Me parat: hæc illi placet experientia veri. 225

Nec contentus eo, missi de gente Molofsà

Obsidis unius jugulum mucrone resolvit :

Atque ita femineces partim ferventibus artus

Mollit aquis, partim subiecto torruit igni.

Quos simul imposuit mensis; ego vindice flam-
niâ

In domino dignos everti tecta *penates*.

Territus ipse fugit, nactusque silentia ruris

Exululat, frustra loqui conatur : ab ipso

Colligit os rabiem, solitæque cupidine cædis

Vertitur in pecudes; et nunc quoque fanguine
gaudet. 235

Dedi signa deum venisse;
vulgusque cœperat precari:
Lycaon primo irridet piâ
vota; mox ait, experiar
aperto discrimine, an hic
sit deus, an mortalis; nec
erit verum dubitabile. Pa-
rat nocte perdere me gra-
vem sommo nec opina mor-
te: hæc experientia veri
placet illi. Nec contentus
eo, resolvit mucrone jugu-
lum unius obsidis missi de
gente M. lossâ: atque ita
partim molliat artus semi-
neces aquis ferventibus, par-
tim torruit subiecto ig-
ni. Quos simul imposuit
mensis, ego vindice flammâ
everti testâ in penates dig-
nos domino. Ille territus
fugit; nactusque silentia
ruris, exululat, frustra-
que conatur loqui: os colligit
rabiem ab ipso, vertitur-

que in pecudes cupidine solitæ cædis : et gaudet nunc quoque sanguine.

TRANSLATION.

“nal, that a god was come, and the people began to pay their adora-
“tions. Lycaon laughs at their credulity and prayers. Presently, says
“he, I will know, by a plain proof, whether this be a god or a mortal ;
“nor shall the truth remain long questionable. He prepares therefore
“in the night to destroy me unexpectedly, when sunk in sleep. This
“dire experiment of the truth pleases him. Nor wholly contented with
“that, he cuts the throat of a hostage that had been sent some time
“before by the nation of the Molossians, and softens part of the yet
“quivering limbs in boiling water; the rest he roasted over the fire.
“These he ordered to be served up. No sooner were they set upon the
“table, than with avenging flames I overturned the house, and buried
“in its ruins the domestic gods, worthy of the same fate with their
“cruel master. Lycaon, terrified, takes to flight, and reaching the re-
“mote plains, fills them with savage howling, and, in vain, endeavours
“to speak. His mouth foams with rage, and, urged by a native thirst
“of slaughter, falls with redoubled fury upon the defenceless flocks;

NOTES.

221. *Irridet pia vota Lycaon*] The fabulous history of this prince tells us, that he was the son of Pelasgus, and of such shocking cruelty, that he murdered his guests, and caused them to be served up at table. Jupiter hearing of it, went to his palace, and finding the report true, changed him into a wolf, and reduced his palace to ashes. But to come at the true history, we must observe,

that the ancients distinguish two princes of this name. The first was the son of Phoroneus, and reigned in that part of Greece which was afterward called Arcadia, and to which he communicated the name Lycaonia, about 250 years before Cecrops. The second, who is the subject of the present fable, succeeded him, and was a prince equally polite and religious; but by an inhumanity which was

Vestes abeunt in villos, lacerti in crura. Fit lupus, et servat vestigia veteris formæ. Canities est eadem, eadem violentia inest vultu, iidem oculi lucent, imago eadem feritatis.

VIII. Una domus occidit; sed non una domus tantum fuit digna perire. Fera Erinys regnat quacunque terra patet, putes homines jurasse in facinus. Omnes dent oculus poenas quas meruere pati, sic sententia stat. Pars probant voce dicta Jovis, adjiciuntque stimulos illi frementi; alii implent partes assensibus. Tamen jactura humani generis est dolori omnibus, et regant quæ forma sit futura terræ orbæ mortalibus: quis sit laturus thura in aras?

Parene tradere gentes populandas feris? Rex superum vecat eos quærentes talia tripidare, cætera enim fore sibi curæ, promittitque sebilem dissimilem priori populo ab origine mirâ.

In villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti.
Fit lupus, et veteris servat vestigia formæ.
Canities eadem est, eadem violentia vultu:
Idem oculi lucent; eadem feritatis imago.

VIII. Occidit una domus; sed non domus una
perire 240

Digna fuit: quæ terra patet, fera regnat Erinys.

In facinus jurasse putes: dent oculus omnes

Quas meruere pati (sic stat sententia) poenas.

Dicta Jovis pars voce probant, stimulosque frementi

Adjiciunt: alii partes assensibus implent. 245

Est tamen humani generis jactura dolori

Omnibus: et, quæ sit terræ mortalibus orbæ

Forma futura, regant: quis sit laturus in aras

Thura? ferisne paret populandas tradere gentes?

Talia quærentes (sibi enim fore cætera curæ) 250

Rex superum trepidare vetat; sobolemque priori

Dissimilem populo promittit origine mirâ

TRANSLATION.

“and still delights in blood. His garments are changed into hair, his arms into legs, he becomes a wolf, and still retains strong marks of what he was. His hoariness is the same: the same rage and violence appears in his countenance; his eyes sparkle as formerly, and he is still the same image of savage fierceness.

VIII. “Thus was one house overthrown, but not one only deserved to perish: wherever the earth extends, the Furies reign in all their horrors; and men confederate in wickedness, are sworn to crimes. Let all feel the vengeance they so justly deserve, (so my unalterable resolution stands.”)

Some by words approve the purpose of Jupiter, and add spurs to his indignation; others by assent declare their concurrence: yet the total destruction of mankind is matter of grief to all. They enquire what form the earth would assume, when no longer a habitation for men: or who would burn incense upon their altars? whether he intended to give up the nations of the world a prey to wild beasts? the sovereign of the gods counsels them to cancel these unnecessary fears, and trust to his care, promising to raise up a new generation different from the former, and propagated by a miraculous power. Already he was preparing

NOTES.

but too common in these rude ages, he polluted the feasts of the Lupercalia, whereof he was the founder, according to the Arundel Marbles, by sacrificing human victims.

241. *Fera regnant Erinys*] Erinys was a name given to the Furies by the Greeks; as much as to say *ἐπίς νῦ*, *Contentio mentis*.

Jamque erat in totas sparsurus fulmina terras ;
 Sed timuit, nè fortè facer tot ab ignibus æther
 Conciperet flammæ, longusq; ardesceret axis. 255
 Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur, affore tempus,
 Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regia cœli
 Ardeat; et mundi moles operosa laboret.
 Tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum.
 Pœna placet diversa; Genus mortale sub undis 260
 Perdere, et ex omni nimbos dimittere cœlo.
 Protinus Æoliis Aquilonem claudit in antris,
 Et quæcunq; fugant inductas flamina nubes:
 Emittitque Notum. Madidis Notus evolat alis,
 Terribilem piceâ tectus caligine vultum: 265
 Barba gravis nimbis, canis fluit unda capillis,
 Fronte sedent nebulæ, rorant pennæque sinusque.
 Utque manu latâ pendentia nubila preffit,

Jamque erat sparsurus fulmina in totas terras; sed timuit ne forte æther facer conciperet flammæ à tot ignibus, longusque axis ardesceret. Reminiscitur quoque esse in fatis, tempus affore, quo mare, quo tellus, regique cœli correpta igni, ardeat; et moles operosa mundi laboret. Igitur tela fabricata manibus Cyclopum reponuntur. Pœna diversa placet Jovi; perdere mortale genus sub undis, et dimittere nimbos ex omni cœlo. Protinus claudit Aquilonem in Æoliis antris, et quæcunq; flamina fugant inductas nubes: emittitque natum. Notus evolat madidis alis; tectus quod ad vultum terri-

bilem, picea caligine. Barba erat gravis nimbis; unda fluit canis capillis: nebulæ sedent fronte ejus: pennæque sinusque rorant. Utque preffit pendentia nubila manu latâ.

TRANSLATION.

to scatter his thunder, and discharge it on seas and land; but stopt, fearing lest the sacred æther might catch the flame from so many sparks, and the long axletree of heaven be set on fire. He remembers too, that it was in the decrees of fate, that a time should come, when sea, earth, and the battlements of heaven, seized by the flames, should burn; and the curious frame of the universe perish, in a general conflagration. This dire artillery, forged by the hands of the Cyclops, is therefore laid aside, and he resolves upon another method of punishment; to drown mankind by an universal deluge, and pour down rain from all parts of heaven. Immediately he shuts up the North-wind in the caves of Æolus, with all the cloud-dispelling blasts; and then sends out the South-wind. The South-wind flies abroad, scattering fogs from his moist wings: his countenance is covered with thick and horrid darkness; his beard loaded with showers; and the water flows in streams from his hoary locks: dark clouds gather round his forehead; his wings, and the plaits of his robe distil in drops. And still, as sweeping along, he squeezed the hanging clouds with his broad fist, a noise was heard, and redoubled showers

NOTES.

255. *Longusque ardesceret axis*] The axis of the world, according to astronomers, is an imaginary right line passing through the center of the earth, and upon which the whole frame of the heavens was supposed to turn round; though later discoveries tell us, that only the earth moves round its axis, and causes that appearance of the heavens.

259. *Manibus fabricata Cyclopum*] The Cyclops, according to Hesiod, were the sons of Cœlus and Terra, they had but one eye in their forehead, and were employed by Jupiter in forging his thunderbolts.

262. *Æoliis antris*] The caves in which the winds were confined were under the jurisdiction of Æolus.

frigor, fit, hinc densi nimbi funduntur ab æthere. Iris nuntia Junonis induta variis colores, concipit aquas, adferitque alimenta nubibus. Segetes sternuntur, et vota coloni deplorata jacent; laborque irritus longi anni perit. Nec erat ira Jovis contenta suo cœlo: sed frater cæruleus (Neptunus) juvat illum undis auxiliaribus. Hic convocat amnes. Qui postquam intravêre tecta sui tyranni, ait, non est utendum nunc longo hortamine: effundite vestras vires. Sic est opus. Aperite domos: ac remotâ mole, immittite totas habenas vestris fluminibus. Jusserrat; hi redeunt, ac relaxant ora fontibus: et voluntur in æquora cursu defrænato.

Fit fragor, hinc densi funduntur ab æthere nimbi.
Nuntia Junonis varios induta colores 271
Concipit Iris aquas, alimenta que nubibus affert.
Sternuntur segetes, et deplorata coloni
Vota jacent, longique labor perit irritus anni.
Nec cœlo contenta suo Jovis ira: sed illum
Cæruleus frater juvat auxiliaribus undis. 275
Convocat hic amnes: qui postquam tecta tyranni
Intravêre sui, Non est hortamine longo
Nunc, ait, utendum; vires effundite vestras:
(Sic opus est) aperite domos, ac mole remotâ,
Fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas. 280
Jusserat: hi redeunt, ac fontibus ora relaxant,
Et defrænato volvuntur in æquora cursu:
Ipse tridente suo terram percussit: at illa
Intremuit, motuque sinus patefecit aquarum.
Expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos; 285

Ipsa percussit terram suo tridente: at illa intremuit, motuque patefecit sinus aquarum. Flumina expatiata ruunt per apertos campos;

TRANSLATION.

came pouring from the sky. Iris, the messenger of Juno, clad in colours of various dye, collects her waters, and feeds the clouds with continued supplies. Then corn is laid flat beneath the impetuous rains, and the husbandman, defrauded of his hopes, laments to see the labour of the long year perish. Nor can the floods poured down from heaven satisfy the vengeance of Jove: blue Neptune aids him with his auxiliary waves. He calls together the rivers; who when assembled in the palace of the watery tyrant: "I have not now time (says he) for a long exhortation; pour out all your rage, so Jove requires; open your sources, bear down every obstacle, and with unbridled course hurry on your waves."

He said: they return, and opening wide the mouths of their fountains, roll on their streams with impetuous rage to the sea. The god himself struck the earth with his trident; she, with inward trembling, opened her deep caverns, and poured out the gushing floods. The expanded rivers, with spreading waves, rush into the open plains, and bear

NOTES.

271. *Nuntia Junonis*] Iris, or the rainbow, was a divinity purely physical; but Greek mythology, which personified every thing, made her a young woman, clothed in a habit of different colours, always seated by the throne of Juno, and ready to execute her orders. Hence she was feigned to be the messenger of that goddess, as Mercury was

of Jupiter. They have framed a genealogy for her too; and we are told that she was the daughter of Thaumas, a poetical personage whose name is derived from a Greek word that signifies *to admire*; which, after all, is proper enough to denote the quality of the meteor they designed to describe, there being nothing more admirable than that bow, which

Cumque satis arbuta simul, pecudesque, virosque,
 Tecta que cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris.
 Si quâ domus mansit, potuitque resistere tanto
 Indejecta malo: culmen tamen altior hujus
 Unda tegit, pressæque labant sub gurgite turres. 290
 Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant:
 Omnia pontus erant, deerant quoque littora ponto.
 Occupat hic collem; cymbâ sedet alter ad uncâ
 Et ducit remos illic, ubi nupèr arârat.
 Ille supra segetes, aut mersæ culmina villæ 295
 Navigat: hic summâ piscem deprêndit in ulmo.
 Figitur in viridi (si fors tulit) anchora prato:
 Aut subjecta terunt curvæ vineta carinæ.
 Et modò quâ graciles gramen carpsere capellæ;
 Nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocæ. 300
 Mirantur sub aquâ lucos, urbesque, domosque
 Nereïdes: sylvasque tenent delphines, et altis
 Incurfant ramis, agitataque robora pulfant,
 Nat lupus inter oves; fulvos vehit unda leones;

formis phocæ nunc ponunt sua corpora. Nereïdes mirantur videre lucos, urbesque, domosque, sub aqua: Delphinesque tenent sylvas, et incurfant altis ramis, pulfantque agitata rebora. Lupus nat inter oves; unda vehit fulvos leones;

rapiuntque arbuta simul cum satis, pecudesque, virosque, tecta que cumque suis sacris. Si qua domus mansit, potuitque indejecta resistere tanto malo; tamen unda altior, tegit culmen: hujus, turresque pressæ sub gurgite labant. Jamque mare et tellus habebant nullum discrimen. Omnia erant pontus, littora quoque deerant ponto. Hic occupat collem: alter sedet cymba ad uncâ, et ducit remos: illic ubi ararat nuper. Ille navigat supra segetes, aut culmina mersæ villæ: hic deprêndit piscem in summa ulmo. Anchora (si fors tulit) figitur in viridi prato: aut curvæ carinæ terunt subjecta vineta. Et qua modo graciles capellæ carpsere gramen, ibi deformes phocæ nunc ponunt sua corpora.

TRANSLATION.

away the groves, with the standing corn, flocks, men, houses, and temples with the sacred images and altars. If any house remained, capable to withstand the violence of such a shock, yet the waves, still rising, overtopped it; and the highest towers totter beneath the rolling deep. And now earth and seas, jumbled together in one undistinguished mass, were become a world of waters, and an ocean without a coast.

One takes possession of a hill; another sits in a hollow bark, and plies his oars over the fields he had lately ploughed. Here they skim along above the corn, or the tops of their houses buried under the waves. There fishes are caught on the bows of elm-trees. An anchor (if chance so direct,) is dropt upon a green meadow, or hollow keels crush the tender vines: and where of late the slender goats had cropt the grass, ugly sea-calves now repose their enormous limbs. The Nereids wonder to see groves, cities, and houses under the waves, dolphins get into the woods, and run against the high boughs, and beat the tufted oaks. The wolf swims among the sheep; the tawny lions and tygers

NOTES.

is formed by the drops of water in a cloud opposite to the sun.

Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores.

287. *Cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris*] *Penetræ* the inmost recess or inmost part of any place, more particularly of a temple.

unda vehit tigris; nec vires fulminis profunt apro, nec crura velocia profunt ablato cervo. Vaga volueris, terris diu quæsitis ubi detur fidere tandem didit in mare alis lassatis. Immensa licentia ponti obruerat tumulos, novique fluctus pulsabant montana cacumina. Maxima pars rapitur undâ; quibus unda pepercit, longa jejunia domant illos inopi victu. Phocis separat arvos Aonios ab arvis Aetæis, terra ferax, dum fuit terra, sed in illo tempore fuit pars maris, et latus campus subitarum aquarum. Ibi mons arduus petit astra duobus verticibus, Parnassus nemine, superatque nubes cacumine. Ubi Deucalion vectus parva rate cum consorte tori, adhæsit hic (nam æquor texerat cætera) adorant nymphas Corycidas, et numina montis adorant, Themisque fatidicam quæ tunc tenebat oracula. Non vir quisquam fuit melior illo, nec amantior æqui; aut ulla fœmina metuentior deorum illâ.

Unda vehit tigris; nec vires fulminis apro, 305
Crura nec ablato profunt velocia cervo.
Quæsitisque diu terris, ubi fidere detur,
In mare lassatis volucris vaga decidit alis.
Obruerat tumulos immensa licentia ponti,
Pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus. 310
Maxima pars undâ rapitur: quibus unda pepercit,
Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu.
Separat Aonios Aetæis Phocis ab arvis
Terra ferax, dum terra fuit: sed tempore in illo
Pars maris, et latus subitarum campus aquarum. 315
Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus,
Nemine Parnassus, superatque cacumine nubes.
Hic ubi Deucalion (nam cætera texerat æquor)
Cum consorte tori parvâ rate vectus adhæsit,
Corycidas nymphas, et numina montis adorant, 320
Fatidicamque Themis; quæ tunc oracula tenebat.
Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui
Vir fuit, aut illâ metuentior ulla deorum.

TRANSLATION.

are borne up by the deep. The boar finds no safety in the resistless force of his tusks; nor the stag in his swiftness of his legs, now borne away by the stream: and the wandering bird, after having long sought for land, whereon to rest, his wings at length failing, drops into the sea. The unbridled fury of the sea had now overwhelmed the highest hills, and the unusual waves beat against the tops of the mountains. The greater part are buried in the deep; such as the waters spared perish at length for want of food. Phocis separates the Boeotian from the Athenian lands; a fruitful country while it was a country, but now a part of the sea, and a wide plain of suddenly collected waters. Here a mountain named Parnassus, advances with two tops toward the stars, and, with his lofty front rises above the clouds. When here Deucalion, (for the sea had covered all the rest) carried in a little bark with the partner of his bed, first rested, they adore the Corycæan nymphs, the deities of the mountains, and prophesying Themis, who at that time gave oracles. He the most upright of men, and greatest lover of justice, she the most pious of women, and the sincerest worshipper of the gods.

NOTE.

313. *Separat Aonios*] We have here a description of mount Parnassus and its situation: it was in Phocis, a region between Boeotia and Attica, and was remarkable for

having two summits. Aonia was a mountainous region of Boeotia; and Aetæa an ancient name of Attica.

Jupiter ut liquidis stagnare paludibus orbem,
 Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unum, 325
 Et superesse videt de tot modò millibus unam;
 Innocuos ambos, cultores numinis ambos;
 Nubila disjecit; nimbisque Aquilone remotis,
 Et cœlo terras ostendit, et æthera terris.
 Nec maris ira manet; positoq; tricuspide telo, 330
 Mulcet aquas rector pelagi; supraque profundum
 Exstantem, atque humeros innato murice tectum
 Cæruleum Tritona vocat; conchæque sonaci
 Inspirare jubet: fluctusque et flumina signo
 Jam revocare dato. Cava buccina fumitur illi 335
 Tortilis, in latum quæ turbine crescit ab imo:
 Buccina, quæ medio concepit ut aëra ponto,
 Littora voce replet sub utroque jacentia Phœbo.
 Tum quoque ut ora dei madidâ rorantia barbâ
 Contigit, et cecinit jussos inflatâ receptus; 340
 Omnibus audita est telluris, et æquoris undis:
 Et quibus est undis audita, coercuit omnes.

to, replet voce, littora jacentia sub utroque Phœbo. Tum quoque ut contigit ora dei rorantia madidâ barbâ, et inflat a cecinit receptus jussis, audita est omnibus undis telluris et æquoris, coercuit omnes undas, quibus undis est audita.

Jupiter ut videt orbem stagnare liquidis paludibus, et videt unum tantum virum superesse de tot millibus modo, et unam tantum feminam superesse de tot millibus modo, ambos innocuos, ambos cultores numinis; disjecit nubila: nimbisque remotis aquilone, et ostendit terras cœlo, et æthera terris. Nec ira maris manet; rectorque pelagi tricuspide telo posito, mulcet aquas, vocatque cæruleum Tritona exstantem supra profundum, atque tectum quoad humeros murice innato; jubetque inspirare conchæ sonaci, que revocare jam fluctus et flumina signo dato. Buccina cava tortilis fumitur illi, quæ crescit in latum ab imo turbine, buccina, quæ ut concepit aëra in medio ponto,

TRANSLATION.

Then Jupiter beheld the world thus buried under a lake of waters; and that of so many thousands lately, only one of either sex remain; both guiltless, both devout worshippers of the gods: he dispersed the clouds, and driving away the rain by the north wind, discovered earth to heaven, and heaven to the earth. The rage of the sea too abated; for the governor of the deep laying aside his three-forked spear, smooths the furrowed waves, and calls upon Triton, who instantly mounts from the bosom of the ocean, having his shoulders adorned with the finest purple shells. The god commands him to blow his sounding trumpet, and give the rivers and billows the signal to retire: he immediately takes up the hollow writhed shell, whose narrow mouth widens by degrees to a large extent, and urging as he stood amid the waves the repeated blasts, fills both regions of the sky with the spreading sound. Then too when it touched the mouth of the god, dropping with his wet beard; and filled with his breath, sounded the bidden retreat, it was heard by all the waters both of earth and sea: the waters, obedient to the call, retire

NOTE.

333. *Cæruleum Tritona vocat*] The Tritons are represented by the poets as monsters having the half of their bodies human, and the other half fish, with shell trumpets in their hands, whereby they make the shore to resound. When this name was used in the

singular, as here by Ovid, it denoted that one of the Tritons, who always preceded Neptune, whose arrival he proclaimed by the sound of his shell, and was therefore taken for that god. Hesiod, who has given his genealogy, says he was the son of Neptune and Amphitrite.

*Mare jam habet littus ;
alveus capit plenos amnes ;
flumina subsidunt ; colles
videntur exire, Humus
surgit ; loca crescunt un-
dis decrefcentibus. Postque
longam diem, ſylvæ oſten-
dunt nudata cacumina, te-
nentque limum relictum in
fronde. Orbis erat reddi-
tus ; quem poſtquam Deu-
calion vidit inanem, et
terras deſolatas agere alta
ſilentia, ita aſſatur Pyr-
rham lacrymis obortis. O
ſoror, ô conjux, ô ſola ſœ-
mina ſuperſtes, quam com-
mune genus, et origo pa-
truelis, deinde torus jun-
xit mihi ; et quam ipſa
pericula nunc jungunt : nos
duo ſumus turba terrarum,
quæcunque occaſus et or-
tus vident. Pontus poſſe-
dit cætera. Nunc quo-
que, non eſt adhuc ſatis
certa fiducia noſtræ vitæ :
nubila etiamnum terrent*

Jam mare littus habet ; plenos capit alveus amnes :
Flumina ſubſidunt ; colles exire videntur.
Surgit humus, creſcunt loca decreſcentibus un-
dis.

345

Postque diem longam nudata cacumina ſylvæ
Oſtendunt, limumque tenent in fronde relictum.
Redditus orbis erat: quem poſtquam vidit inanem,
Et deſolatas agere alta ſilentia terras ;
Deucalion lacrymis ita Pyrrham aſſatur obor-
tis:

350

O ſoror, ô conjux, ô ſœmina ſola ſuperſtes,
Quam commune mihi genus, et patruelis origo,
Deinde torus junxit ; nunc ipſa pericula jungunt :
Terrarum, quæcunque vident occaſus et ortus,
Nos duo turbafumus: poſſedit cætera pontus. 355
Nunc quæque adhuc vitæ non eſt fiducia noſtræ
Certa fatiſ: terrent etiamnum nubila mentem.
Quid tibi, ſi ſine me fatiſ erepta fuiſſes,
Nunc animi, miſeranda, foret? Quo ſola timorem
Ferre modo poſſes? Quo conſolante dolores? 360

*mentem. Quid animi ô miſeranda foret nunc tibi, ſi erepta fuiſſes fatiſ ſine me? Quo modo
poſſes tu ſola ferre timorem? Quo conſolante poſſes ferre dolores?*

TRANSLATION.

within their channels. The ſea now begins to be bounded by ſhores, and the rivers decreaſing, ceaſe to overflow their banks. Hills are ſeen to riſe out of the flood. Earth rears her viſage, and places ſeem to grow out of the deep as the waters decreaſe. In longer time the woods ſhow their naked tops, and ſhattered boughs diſfigured with mud.

At length the world was wholly reſtored to view, which when Deucalion beheld, covered with deſolation, and a ſilent waſte, he thus addreſſes Pyrrha, (the tears ſtarting from his eyes:) “ O wife, oh ſiſter, oh
“ the beſt, and only remains of your kind, whom a kindred pedigree,
“ and deſcent from brothers, then the marriage tie had united to me ;
“ and whom now the common danger yet more ſtrongly unites : we
“ two alone remain to people the earth, wherever ſhe is viſited by the
“ riſing and ſetting ſun ; the reſt are ſwallowed by the ſea. Nor have
“ we even now any ſettled aſſurance of life ; the thick clouds every
“ where ſcattered round, ſtill greatly alarm me. Had fate reſcued you
“ alone from this deſtruction, nor granted me as a partner of your pain,
“ what muſt have been your diſtreſs? How could you have ſupported
“ ſuch a weight of woe? or who would have ſoothed and calmed your
“ mind, beſet with ſo many terrors? For I, believe me my mate, were

NOTES.

352. *Patruelis origo*] Deucalion was the ſon of Prometheus, and Pyrrha the daughter of Epimetheus. Prometheus and Epimetheus were brothers, the ſons of Japetus.

Namque ego, (crede mihi) si te modò pontus haberet,

Te sequerer, conjux; et me quoq; pontus haberet.

O utinam possem populos reparare paternis

Artibus; arque animas formatæ infundere terræ!

Nunc genus in nobis restat mortale duobus; 365

(Sic visum superis) hominumq; exempla manemus.

Dixerat, et flebant: placuit cœlesti precari

Numen; et auxilium per sacras quærere sortes.

Nulla mora est: adeunt pariter Cephisidas undas,

Ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes.

Inde ubi libatos irroravêre liquores

Vestibus, et capiti; flectunt vestigia sanctæ

Ad delubra deæ: quorum fastigia turpi

Squallebant musco, stabantq; sine ignibus aræ.

Ut templi tetigêre gradus; procumbit uterq; 375

Pronus humi, gelidoq; pavens dedit oscula saxo:

Atque ita, Si precibus, dixerunt, numina justis

Victa remollescunt, si flectitur ira deorum;

Dic, Themis, quâ generis damnum reparabile nostri

Arte fit; et mersis fer opem, mitissima, rebus. 380

Atque dixerunt ita, si numina victa justis precibus remollescunt, si ira deorum flectitur; dic, Themis, quâ arte, damnum nostri generis sit reparabile; et mitissima, fer opem mersis rebus.

Namque ego conjux (crede mihi) si pontus modo haberet te, sequerer, et pontus quoque haberet me. O utinam possem reparare populos paternis artibus: atque infundere animas terræ formatæ! Nunc genus mortale restat in nobis duobus; sic est visum superis; manemusque exempla hominum. Dixerat; et ambo flebant. Placuit illis precari cœlesti numen, et quærere auxilium per sacras sortes. Nulla est mora; adeunt pariter undas Cephisidas, ut nondum liquidas, sic jam secantes nota vada, Inde, ubi irroravêre libatos liquores vestibus et capiti; flectunt vestigia ad delubra sanctæ deæ: quorum fastigia squallebant turpi musco; aræque stabant sine ignibus. Ut tetigêre gradus templi, uterque procumbit pronus humi, pavensque, dedit oscula gelido saxo.

379

TRANSLATION.

“ you now buried in the deep, would embrace a like fate, and plunge
“ into the same deep. Oh that I could repeople the desolate earth by
“ my father’s arts, and infuse a soul into the duly formed clay: now
“ the whole human race survives in us two, so it seemeth good to the
“ gods, and we remain the patterns of human kind.”

Here he ended, and both joined their tears. They agree to address the heavenly powers in pious prayers, and seek relief from the sacred oracles. They repair therefore without delay to the banks of Cephisus, whose waters, though troubled, were yet gliding along their wonted channel; and after besprinkling their head and garments with the consecrated stream, direct their steps toward the temple of the sacred goddess, whose roofs were defiled with moss, and the desert altars void of holy fire. As soon as they reached the steps of the temple, they fell prostrate on the ground, and with trembling lips kissed the cold pavement; then thus implored: O righteous Themis, if the gods are moved to pity by just prayers; if heavenly minds are capable to relent: tell by what means the loss of our kind may be repaired, and deny not your assistance in this forlorn case. The goddess was softened by their pious

Dea est mota; deditque sortem; discedite templo; et velate caput; resolviteque cinctas vestes; jactateque post tergum ossa magnæ parentis. Obstupere diu: Pyrrhaque prior rumpit silentia voce, recusatque parere jussis deæ; rogatque pavidore ut det sibi veniam; pavetque lædere umbras maternas jactatis ossibus. Interea repetunt secum verba datæ sortis, obscura cæcis latebris, volutantque ea inter se. Inde Promethides mulcet Epimethida placidis dictis; et ait, Aut solertia est fallax nobis, aut oracula sunt pia, suadentque nullum nefas. Terra est magna parens: reor lapides in corpore terræ dici ossa; jubemur jacere hos post terga. Titania, quamquam est mota augurio conjugis, tamen spes est in dubio; adeo ambo diffidunt monitis cœlestibus; sed quod nocebit tentare? Descendunt, velantque caput, recinguntque tunicas, et mittunt jussos lapides post sua vestigia.

Mota dea est, sortemque dedit: Discedite templo; Et velate caput; cinctasque resolvite vestes; Ossaque post tergum magnæ jactate parentis. Obstupere diu: rumpitque silentia voce Pyrrha prior; jussisque deæ parere recusat: 385 Detque sibi veniam, pavidore rogatore; pavetque Lædere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras. Interea repetunt cæcis obscura latebris Verba datæ sortis secum, inter seque volutant. Inde Promethides placidis Epimethida dictis 390 Mulcet; et, Aut fallax, ait, est solertia nobis, Aut pia sunt, nullumque nefas oracula suadent. Magna parens terra est: lapides in corpore terræ Ossa reor dici: jacere hos post terga jubemur. Conjugis augurio quamquam Titania mota est; 395 Spes tamen in dubio est: adeo cœlestibus ambo Diffidunt monitis! sed quid tentare nocebit? Descendunt; velantque caput, tunicasque recingunt; Et jussos lapides sua post vestigia mittunt.

TRANSLATION.

prayers, and thus graciously answered: depart from the temple, veil your heads, and loosening your garments, throw behind you the bones of your mighty mother. Long they stood amazed, till Pyrrha first breaks silence, and refuses to obey the dire commands of the goddess. With trembling mouth she implores forgiveness, and dreads to offend her mother's shade, by throwing behind her these holy relics. In the mean time they revolve again and again the words of the oracle involved in deep mystery, and ponder them with themselves. At length the son of Prometheus thus, with mild benevolence, addresses his spouse; either my discernment fails, or the oracles are just, and advise no sacrilege. Our mighty mother is the earth, and the stones in the body of the earth are, as I imagine, called her bones: these we are commanded to throw behind us. Pyrrha, though pleased with the solution of her spouse, yet fluctuates between hope and fear: so much do both distrust the commands of heaven: but where is the harm to try? They descend from the mount, veil their heads, and unbind their veils, and, as commanded, throw stones behind them. The stones, (who could believe it, did not

NOTES.

382. *Et velate caput*] It was the custom among the ancients to cover their heads in sacrifice and other acts of worship.

395. *Titania*] Pyrrha was of the race of the Titans; for Japetus, her grandfather, was the son of Titan and Terra.

Saxa (quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetu-
stas?) 400

Ponere duritiem cœpère, suumque rigorem;
Molliriue morâ, mollitaue ducere formam.

Mox, ubi creverunt, naturaue mitior illis

Contigit; ut quædam, sic non manifesta, videri

Forma potest hominis, sed uti de marmore cœp-
to, 405

Non exacta fatîs, rudibusque simillima signis.

Quæ tamen ex illis aliquo pars humida succo,

Et terrena fuit, versa est in corporis usum:

Quod olidum est flectisq; nequit, mutatur in ossa:

Quod modò vena fuit, sub eodem nomine man-
sit. 410

Inque brevi spatio, superiorum munere, saxa

Missâ viri manibus faciem traxêre virilem;

Et de fœmineo reparata est fœmina jactu.

Inde genus durum sumus, experiensque laborum:

Et documenta damus, quâ simus origine nati. 415

IX. Cætera diversis tellus animalia formis

Sponte suâ peperit; postquam vetus humor ab igne

Percaluit solis, cœnumque, udæque paludes

Intumuère æstu; fœcundaue semina rerum

Vivaci nutrita solo; ceu matris in alvo, 420

Creverunt, faciemque aliquam cœpère morando.

*igne solis; cœnumque; udæque paludes intumuère æstu: seminaque fœcunda rerum nutrita
vivaci solo; creverunt ceu in alvo matris, cœpèreque morando aliquam faciem.*

*Saxa (quis credat hoc, nisi
vetustas sit pro teste) cœp-
ere ponere duritiem, suum-
que rigorem, morâque mol-
liri, mollitaue, ducere for-
mam. Mox ubi creverunt,
naturaue mitior contigit
illis, ut quædam forma
hominis, quanquam ad-
huc non sic manifesta po-
test videri; sed uti de
cœpto marmore, non satis
exacta simillimoque rudi-
bus signis. Tamen pars
ex illis, quæ fuit humida
aliquo succo, et terrena,
est versa in usum corporis.
Quod est solidum, nequit-
que flecti, mutatur in ossa.
Quod modo fuit vena, man-
sit sub eodem nomine. In-
que spatio brevi, saxa mis-
sa manibus viri munere su-
perorum, traxere faciem vi-
rilem; et fœmina est re-
parata de jactu fœmineo.
Inde sumus genus durum,
experiensque laborum: et
damus documenta qua ori-
gine simus nati.*

*IX. Tellus suâ sponte
peperit cætera animalia di-
versis formis; postquam
vetus humor percaluit ab*

TRANSLATION.

antiquity bear witness to the tradition?) began to lay aside their hard-
ness, and natural rigour, and softening by degrees, to assume a new
shape. Presently after, they are seen to swell, and partaking of a milder
nature, took upon them some appearance of human shape, though as
yet but imperfect and confused, like rude images of marble just-begun,
where the chisel has not traced out the true likeness of features. The
moist and earthy parts were turned into flesh and juices for the use of
the body. What was solid and unyielding changes to bones, and what
was before a vein, still remains under the same name. Thus in a little
time, by the miraculous interposition of the gods, the stones thrown
by the man assumed the face and form of men, and those thrown by the
woman renewed the female race. Hence we are a hardy generation
patient of labour and fatigue, and give daily proofs of the original
whence we are sprung.

IX. The earth of her own accord produced other animals of different
forms, after that the native moisture was thoroughly digested by the
rays of the sun, and the mud and fens began to ferment with the heat;
for the fruitful seeds of things thus nourished by the enlivening soil as in

*Sic ubi septemfluvius Nilus
deseruit madidos agros, et
reddidit sua flumina anti-
quo alveo, limusque recens
exarsit æthereo sidere; cul-
tores glebis versi, inve-
niunt plurima animalia,
et in his quædam modo
cæpta, sub ipsum spatium
nascendi: vident quædam
imperfecta, truncaque suis
membris: et sæpe in eodum
corpore, pars altera vivit,
pars altera est rudis tellus.
Quippe ubi humorque ca-
lorque sumere temperiem,
concipiunt: et cuncta ori-
untur ab his duobus. Cum-
que ignis sit pugnax aquæ,
humidus vapor creat omnes
res, et discors concordia est
apta foetibus. Ergo ubi
tellus lutulenta recenti dilu-
vio recanduit æthereis so-
libus altoque æstu, edidit
innumeras species; partim-
que reddidit antiquas figu-
ras; partim creavit no-
va monstra. Illa telius
quidem nollet, sed cum ge-
nuit te quoque maxime Python: que serpens incognita, eras terror novis populis: tenebas tantum
spatii de monte.*

*Sic ubi deseruit madidos septemfluvius agros
Nilus, et antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo,
Æthereoque recens exarsit sidere limus:
Plurima cultores versis animalia glebis 425
Inveniunt; et in his, quædam modò cœpta sub
ipsum
Nascendi spatium; quædam imperfecta, suisque
Trunca vident humeris; et eodem in corpore sæpe
Altera pars vivit; rudis est pars altera tellus. 430
Quippe ubi temperiem sumere humorque, ca-
lorque,
Concipiunt: et ab his oriuntur cuncta duobus.
Cumque sit ignis aquæ pugnax; vapor humidus
omnes
Res creat; et discors concordia foetibus apta est.
Ergò ubi diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti
Solibus æthereis, altoque recanduit æstu; 435
Edidit innumeras species; partimque figuras
Reddidit antiquas; partim nova monstra creavit.
Illa quidem nollet; sed te quoque, maxime Python,
Tum genuit; populisque novis, incognita serpens,
Terror eras: tantum spatii de monte tenebas. 440*

TRANSLATION.

a kindly womb swelled, and in time took on a regular shape. Thus when seven-channeled Nile forsakes the oozy fields, and recalls his waters to their ancient bed, and the fresh mud is warmed by the suns æthereal rays: the labourers, in turning up the glebe, find innumerable animals, among which are some just begun, and in the first rudiments of organization; some imperfect, and short of their limbs: nay, it often happens, that in the same body one part lives, the other is a lump of earth. For when heat and moisture are mixed in due proportion, they conceive, and all things arise from these two. For though fire and water are repugnant to each other, yet a moist vapour gives birth to things, and this friendly discord is the source of generation. When therefore the earth, covered with mud by the late deluge, was thoroughly heated by the glowing rays of the sun, she produced innumerable species of creatures, and partly restored the former shapes, partly gave birth to new and unknown monsters. Unwillingly indeed, yet she produced thee also, enormous Python, a serpent of an unusual kind, and the great terror of this new race of mortals; so vast and mountain-like thy bulk.

NOTES.

422. *Sic ubi deseruit*] The river Nile, famous for its seven mouths, by which it empties itself into the sea, is also remarkable for its inundations, which happen regularly every

year, and overflow the whole country of Ægypt. To this the uncommon fertility of that kingdom is chiefly owing; for when the waters subside, they leave behind them great

Hunc deus arcitenens, et nunquam talibus armis
 Antè, nisi in damis capreisque fugacibus usus,
 Mille gravem telis, exhaustâ penè pharetrâ,
 Perdidit, effuso per vulnera nigra veneno.
 Neve operis famam posset delere vetustas; 445
 Instituit sacros celebri certamine ludos,
 Pythia, de domitæ serpentis nomine dictos.
 His juvenum quicumque manu, pedibusve, rotâve,
 Vicerat; esculeæ capiebat frondis honorem. 450
 Nondum laurus erat: longoque decentia crine
 Tempora cingebat de quâlibet arbore Phœbus.

X. Primus amor Phœbi Daphne Peneia: quem
 non

Fors ignara dedit; sed sæva Cupidinis ira.
 Delius hunc nupèr victâ serpente superbus
 Viderat adducto flectentem cornua nervo: 455
 Quidque tibi, lascive puer, cum fortibus armis?
 Dixerat: ista decent humeros gestamina nostros,
 Qui dare certa feræ, dare vulnera possumus hosti;

Deus arcitenens, et nunquam usus talibus armis ante nisi in damis, fugacibusque capreis, perdidit hunc gravem mille telis, pharetrâ penè exhaustâ, veneno effuso per nigra vulnera. Neve vetustas posset delere famam operis, instituit ludos sacros celebri certamine, dictosque certamina Pythia, de nomine domitæ serpentis. In his, quicumque juvenum vicerat, manu, pedibusve, rotave, capiebat honorem esculeæ frondis. Laurus nondum erat; Phæbusque cingebat tempora decentia longo crine, de qualibet arbore.

X. Daphne Peneia, fuit primus amor Phœbi; quem non ignara fors, sed sæva ira cupidinis dedit. Delius deus, superbus serpente nupèr victâ, viderat hunc

flectentem cornua nervo adducto; dixeratque, quid tibi lascive puer cum armis fortibus? Ista gestamina decent nostros humeros; qui possumus dare certa vulnera feræ, qui possumus dare certa vulnera hosti;

TRANSLATION.

Him the god of the silver bow, who had never before tried his shafts, but against the deer and timorous goats, transfixed with a thousand arrows, having nearly spent the store of his full quiver, ere the expiring monster shed his poison through the black wounds. And that time might not efface the fame of such a deed, he instituted solemn games with all kinds of sports, and called them Pythian, from the name of the serpent he had subdued. Here the noble youths who conquered in running, boxing, or driving his chariot, received the honour of an oaken crown. For as yet there was no laurel; and Phœbus adorned his temples, and gracefully flowing locks, with garlands of any tree.

X. Daphne, the daughter of Peneus, was Apollo's first flame; not through any blind chance, but by the dire decree of angry Cupid. The Delian god, proud of his late victory over the serpent, had observed him bending his bow with strained nerve, and thus insulted him: "lascivious boy, what have you to do with gallant arms? These better become my shoulders, whose shafts are launched with unerring aim against savage beasts and enemies; who lately pierced with innumera-

NOTES.

quantities of mud, which settling upon the land, fatten it, and keep it in constant repair.

452. *Daphne Peneia*] Daphne was feigned to be the daughter of Peneus, probably be-

cause laurels grow in abundance upon its banks.

454. *Delius hunc nupèr*] Apollo is here called Delius, because born in Delos, an island of the Egean sea.

qui modo stravimus innu-
meris sagittis Pythona tu-
midum prementem tot ju-
gera pestifero ventre. *Esto*
tu contentus irritare nescio
quos amores tuâ face: nec
assere nostras laudes. Fi-
lius Veneris ait huic:
Phœbe, tuus arcus figat
omnia; meus arcus figet
te: quantoque cuncta ani-
malia cedunt tibi, tanto
tua gloria est minor nostrâ.
Dixit; et aëre eliso per-
cussis pennis, impiger con-
stitit umbrosa arcè Parnas-
si; prompsitque è sagit-
tifera pharetrâ duo tela
diversorum operum. Hoc
figat, illud facit amorem.
Telum quod facit amorem
est auratum, et fulget a-
cutâ cuspide. Telum quod
fugat amorem est obtusum,
et habet plumbum sub a-
rundine. Deus fixit hoc
in nympha Peneide; at
illo læsit medullas Apolli-
neas per ossa trajecta. Pro-
tinus alter amat; altera
fugit nomen amanti, gau-
dens latebris sylvarum, ex-
uviisque captivarum ferarum æmulaque innuptæ Phœbes:
Vitta coërcebat capillos positos sine
lege. Multi petière illam; illa averſata petentes, impatiens expertque viri, lustrat avia nemorum;

Qui modò pestifero tot jugera ventre prementem
Stravimus innumeris tumidum Pythona sagit-
tis. 460

Tu face, nescio quos, esto contentus amores
Irritare tuâ: nec laudès asserere nostras.
Filius huic veneris; figat tuus omnia, Phœbe;
Te meus arcus, ait: quantoque animalia cedunt
Cuncta tibi, tantò minor est tua gloria nostrâ. 465
Dixit; et eliso percussis aëre pennis,
Impiger umbrosâ Parnassi constitit arce:
Eque sagittiferâ prompsit duo tela pharetrâ
Diversorum operum: fugat hoc, facit illud amo-
rem. 470

Quod facit, auratum est, et cuspide fulget acutâ:
Quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine
plumbum.

Hoc deus in nymphâ Peneïde fixit: at illo
Læsit Apollineas trajecta per ossa medullas.
Protinus alter amat: fugit altera nomen amantis
Sylvarum latebris, captivarumque ferarum 475
Exuviis gaudens, innuptæque æmula Phœbes;
Vitta coërcebat positos sine lege capillos.
Multi illam petière; illa averſata petentes,
Impatiens, expertque viri, nemorum avia lustrat:

TRANSLATION.

ble arrows the monster Python, whose enormous bulk covered whole
acres. Be you contented to kindle I know not what flames in the
breasts of lovers, nor affect the praise which I alone can justly claim."
To him the son of Venus: "Your arrows, Phœbus, are sure on all, but
mine on thee; and by how much all other animals fall short of
you, so much greater is the glory of my victory." He said, and cut-
ting the air with nimble wings, in a moment reached the shady top of
Parnassus; then draws from his quiver two arrows of different virtue,
one to raise, and one to repel desire; the first is of gold, whose burnished
point refulgent shines; the other is blunt, and tipped with lead. This the
god lodged in the breast of the Peneïan nymph, and with that wounded
Apollo in the marrow, through his bones. Presently the one burns with all
the violence of love, the other hates the very name of a lover, de-
lighting only in pathless forests, and in the skins of beasts taken in hunt-
ing, and rivals Phœbe in her single life and rural joys. A fillet binds
her flowing locks, that were suffered to fall with graceful negligence
upon her shoulders. Many sued to her, but she, averse to the language
of courtship, impatient, and unacquainted with man, frequents the
shady retreats of pathless woods, nor thinks of Hymen, love, or the

Nec quid Hymen, quid amor, quid sint connubia
curat.

Sæpe pater dixit: generum mihi, filia, debes:
Sæpe pater dixit: debes mihi, nata, nepotes.
Illa velut crimen tædas exosa jugales,
Pulchra verecundo suffunditur ora rubore,
Inque patris blandis hærens cervice lacertis, 485
Da mihi perpetuâ, genitor charissime, dixit,
Virginitate frui: dedit hoc pater antè Dianæ,
Ille quidem obsequitur: sed te decor iste, quod
optas,

Esse vetat: votoque tuo tua forma repugnat. 489
Phœbus amat: visæque cupit connubia Daphnes:
Quæque cupit, sperat; suaq; illum oracula fallunt.
Utque leves stipulæ demptis adolentur aristis,
Ut facibus sepes ardent, quas fortè viator
Vel nimis admovit, vel jam sub luce reliquit:
Sic deus in flammæ abiit; sic pectore toto 495
Uritur, et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem.
Spectat inornatos collo pendere capillos:
Et, quid si comantur? ait: videt igne micantes
Sideribus similes oculos: videt oscula: quæ non
Est vidisse satis: laudat digitosque, manusq; 500
Brachiaque, et nudos mediâ plus parte lacertos:
Si qua latent, meliora putat. Fugit ccior aurâ

tes igne similis sideribus: videt oscula, quæ non est satis tantum vidisse. Laudat digitosque, manusque, brachiaque, et lacertos nudos plus mediâ parte. Si qua latent, putat meliora.

TRANSLATION.

joys of the married state. Oft her father said, daughter, you owe me a son-in-law; often he said, daughter, you owe me grandchildren. She, abhorring the nuptial torch as a crime, has her lovely cheeks covered with blushes, and hanging upon her father's neck with fawning arms, "Grant me (says she) dearest parent, to enjoy a perpetual virginity; it is no more than what Diana's father granted before." Pe-neus yields to her request; but her beauty contradicts her wishes, and the charms of her person are an obstacle to her desires. Phœbus loves, and aspires to the marriage of Daphne. He vainly too hopes to enjoy what he seeks, and is betrayed by his own oracles: and as light stubble burns in the naked fields, or dry hedges set on fire by the traveller's torch, if by chance held too near, or left now about day-break; so the god burns, and nourishing in his breast the flames of love, feeds with hope a fruitless fire. He views her neck, round which her hair waves in careless ringlets. How graceful, says he, must it appear were it combed? He views her eyes, sparkling like the stars, and her lips, which it is not enough barely to view. He praises her fingers, hands, and arms, almost bare; and persuades himself, that the beauties yet unseen are still

NOTES.

480. *Nec quid Hymen*] Hymenæus was one of the gods invoked in marriages: hence the name of Hymen was given to the union of

the two spouses, and that of Hymenæia to the festival that was celebrated in honour of the god who presided over marriages.

Illa fugit, ocior levi aurâ; neque resistit ad hæc verba Apollinis revocanti; nympba Penceia, precor manē; ego non insequor hostis. Nympba manē; sic agna fugit lupum, sic cerua fugit leonem, sic columbæ fugiunt aquilam crepidante pennâ, sic quæque fugiunt suos hostes; amor est causa sequendi mihi. Heu me miserum, ne cadas prona nevæ sentes fecerit crura indigna lædi, et ego sim causa doloris tibi. Leca per qua properas sunt aspera. Oro curre moderatiùs, inhibeque fugam; ipse insequar moderatiùs. Tamen inquire cui placeas. Ego non sum incola montis, ego non sum pastor: non horridus observo hic armenta gregesque: temeraria nescis, nescis quem fugias; ideoque fugis. Delphica tellus, et Claros, et Tenedos, regique Patarae servit mihi. Jupiter est genitor?

quod eritque, fuitque, estque, patet per me: Carmina concordant nervis per me. Nostra sagitta quidem est certa: tamen una sagitta est certior nostrâ, quæ fecit vulnera in vacuo pectore. Medicina est meum inventum; dicorque opifer per orbem, et potentia herbarum est subiecta nobis. Hei mihi, quod amor est medicabilis nullis herbis: nec artes quæ profunt omnibus, profunt domino!

T R A N S L A T I O N.

more enchanting. She flies swifter than the wind. In vain he endeavours to stop her by these alluring words.

“ Stay, Penceian nymph, I do not pursue you as an enemy; lovely
 “ nymph stay: it is thus that the lamb flies the wolf, the fearful doe
 “ the lion, and doves, with trembling wings, the eagle; thus each the
 “ enemy he dreads, Love is the cause of my following. Ah, how I
 “ fear lest you should fall, or the thorns pierce your feet, too tender to
 “ be hurt, and I be the cause of pain to you. The ways through which
 “ you hasten are rough and pointed: restrain, I pray, your flight; run
 “ more moderately, and I will pursue with less ardour: yet think
 “ whom it is you please. I am no inhabitant of the mountains, or simple
 “ shepherd here in mean array, to watch the herds or flocks. You
 “ know, not, rash nymph, you know not whom you fly, and therefore
 “ fly. I am adored at Delphos, Tenedos, Claros, and Patara: Jupiter is
 “ my father. By me things past, present, and to come, are revealed;
 “ by me the words are fitted to the harmonious lyre: my arrow indeed
 “ is sure, but ah more deadly his, who made this cruel wound in a breast
 “ untouched before. Medicine is my invention; I am honoured through
 “ the world as a sovereign physician, and acquainted with all the pow-
 “ ers of simples. Alas! that love is not to be cured by herbs, and those
 “ arts which give relief to all, are unprofitable only to their master!”

N O T E.

ex. 5. *Delphica tellus*] Delphos was a city famous for the oracle of Apollo, that was of thebes in Achaia, near to Parnassus, and there in great esteem.

Plura locuturum timido Peneia cursu 525
Fugit; cumque ipso verba imperfecta reliquit.
Tum quoque visa decens: nudabant corpora venti,
Obviaque adversas vibrabant flamina vestes,
Et lævis impexos retro dabat aura capillos. 529
Aucta; forma fugâ est. Sed enim non sustinet
ultra

Perdere blanditias juvenis deus: utque movebat
Ipse amor, admissio sequitur vestigia passu.
Ut canis in vacuo leporem cum gallicus arvo
Vidit; et hic prædam pedibus petit, ille salutem:
Alter inhæsuro similis, jam jamque tenere 535
Sperat, et extento stringit vestigia rostro;
Alter in ambiguo est, an sit deprênsus, et ipsis

Alter similis inhæsuro, jam jamque sperat tenere, et stringit vestigia extento rostro: alter est in ambiguo an sit deprênsus, et

TRANSLATION.

The daughter of Peneus still flies, nor regards him, as he thus continued his complaints, and the imperfect accent dies on her ear: then too she appeared lovely; the winds exposed her body to view, the meeting blasts tossed back her flowing robe, and the gentle gales spread her careless locks behind: thus her flight increased her beauty. But the youthful god, too eager to lose his time in empty compliments, and urged by love, pursues his steps with quickened pace. As when a greyhound has spied a hare in the open plain, and with redoubled speed pursues his prey, she with equal speed eludes his steps: the one just ready to fasten, hopes every moment to secure his hold, and, with extended jaws, presses upon her heels; the other, in doubt whether already seized, escapes from his very bites, and starts from his mouth as it touches her. Such was the god, and such the flying nymph: he urged by hope, and she by fear.

NOTE.

533. *Ut canis in vacuo*] The simile is here drawn with all the strength and colouring of poetry, and admirably fitted to give us an idea of the eagerness wherewith the god pursued on the one hand, and the anxiety wherewith the nymph endeavoured to escape on the other. Mr. Pope, in his *Windsor-Forest*, has imitated this passage, where he describes the nymph *Lodona* pursued by *Pan* and transformed into a river. As the whole passage in the English poet is inexpressibly beautiful, and wrought up with all the interesting circumstances that can engage the attention of the reader, I shall transcribe it here entire, and compare it with *Ovid*.

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky:
Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When thro' the clouds he drives the trembling doves;
As from the god she flew with furious pace,
Or as the god more furious urg'd the chace.
Now fainting, sinking, pale, the nymph appears,

Now close behind his sounding steps she hears;
And now her shadow reached her as she run,
His shadow lengthened by the setting sun:
And now his shorter breath with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair.

The short compass of these notes will not allow me to illustrate similar passages by comparing them minutely with each other, though perhaps nothing could contribute more to form the taste, and give the mind a right tincture. I shall therefore sometimes, tho' not so often as I could wish, take that liberty. The simile of the Greyhound in *Ovid*, and of the Eagle in Mr. Pope, are both finely imagined, and receive a considerable beauty from the repetitions. I mean the marking distinctly the eagerness and swiftness wherewith the one pursues, and the other flies: for by that means their mutual struggles are more strongly represented to the fancy; and it would be hard to say which has succeeded best. But in the descriptive part, where the god gains upon the nymph, and at last comes up with her; the English poet has manifestly improved upon the hint here given him. He enters into a

eripitur istis moribus; relinquitque ora tangentia. Si est deus et virgo, hic celer spe illa celeris timore. Tamen ille qui insequitur, adjutus pennis amoris, est ocior, negatque requiem; imminetque tergo fugaci; et offlit crinem sparsum cervicibus. Illa viribus absumentis expalluit; necesseque labore citæ fugæ; spectans undas Peneidas, inquit: pater ser opem; si vos flumina habetis numen: aut tu tellus quâ nimium placui, hisce; vel perde istam figuram quæ facit ut lædar, mutando eam. Prece vix finitâ, gravis torpor alligat illius artus: mollia præcordia cinguntur tenui libro: crines crescunt in frondem, brachia crescunt in ramos: pes modo tam velox, hæret pigris radicibus: cacumen obit ora: nitor unus remanet in illa. Phœbus amat hanc quoque: positâque dextrâ in stipite, sentit pectus adhuc trepidare sub novo cortice. Complexusque ramos, ut membra, suis lacertis, dat oscula ligno: Lignum tamen refugit oscula. Cui deus dixit: at quoniam non potes esse

Morsibus eripitur; tangentiæque ora relinquit: Sic deus, et virgo est: hic spe celer, illa timore. Qui tamen insequitur, pennis adjutus amoris, 540 Ocior est, requiemque negat; tergoque fugaci Imminet; et crinem sparsum cervicibus afflat: Viribus absumentis expalluit illa; citæque Victa labore fugæ, spectans Peneidas undas, 544. Fer, pater, inquit, opem, si flumina numen habetis. [Quâ nimium, placui, tellus, aut hisce; vel istam, Quæ facit ut lædar, mutando perde figuram.] Vix prece finitâ, torpor gravis alligat artus: Mollia cinguntur tenui præcordia libro: In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt. 550 Pes modo tam velox pigris radicibus hæret: Ora cacumen obit: remanet nitor unus in illâ. Hanc quoque Phœbus amat: positâque in stipite-
dextrâ Sentit adhuc trepidare novo sub cortice pectus. Complexusque suis ramos, ut membra, lacertis, 555 Oscula dat ligno: refugit tamen oscula lignum. Cui deus: At conjux quoniam mea non potes esse;

TRANSLATION.

But the pursuer, wafted by the wings of love, gains upon her, and denies her rest; and now she hears his steps close behind her; now his breath fans her parting hair. The nymph (her strength failing) grew pale, and spent with the labour of so long a flight, cast a mournful look upon the streams of Peneus: "Oh help me, father, in this extreme necessity, if you rivers are really deities. O earth, in which I have too much delighted, open to receive me, or change this form, the cause of all my sorrows."

Scarce had she ended her prayer, when a heavy numbness tied up her joints; a filmy rind grows round her body; her hairs sprout into leaves, her arms into boughs; and her feet, so swift of late, stick fast by dull roots: her head is covered by a shady top, and her beauty and neatness alone remain. This too is the darling of Phœbus, who clapping his hand upon the trunk, feels her bosom yet pant under the new bark. Then entwining his arms in the boughs, heaps kisses upon the wood, which seemed to start back, and decline his embraces: to whom the god, "Though you cannot be my wife, I yet espouse you for my tree."

NOTE.

particular detail of circumstances, and with a liveliness of imagination, that makes us in a manner spectators of the chase. The nymph still hears behind her the sounding steps of the deity: she then perceives that his shadow has reached her, and last of all feels his

breath panting upon her neck. The reader is by this means acquainted with the several successions of fear as they arise in the mind of the nymph, sees her danger still increasing, and is in pain for her every moment.

Arbor cris, certè, dixit, mea: semper habebunt
Te coma, te citharæ, te nostræ, laure, pharetræ.
Tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cùm læta triumphum

560

Vox canet: et longæ visent capitolia pompæ.

Postibus Augustis eadem fidissima custos

Ante fores stabis; mediamque tuebere quercum:

Utque meum intonsis caput est juvenile capillis,

Tu quoq; perpetuos semper gere frondis honores.

Finierat Pæan: factis modò laurea ramis. 566

Annuit; utque caput, visa est agitasse cacumen.

XI. Est nemus Hæmonix, prærupta quod undique claudit

Sylva: vocant Tempe; per quæ Penëus ab imo

Effusus Pindo spumosis volvitur undis: 570

Dejectuque gravi tenues agitantia fumos

Nubila conducit, summasque aspergine sylvas

Impluit et sonitu plus quàm vicina fatigat.

Hæc domus, hæc sedes, hæc sunt penetralia magni

Amnis: in hoc residens factò de cautibus antro, 575

Undis jura dabat, nymphisque colentibus undas.

Conveniunt illuc popularia flumina primùm;

Nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem,

Populifer Spercheos, et irrequietus Enipeus,

sunt penetralia magni amnis: residens in hoc antro factò de cautibus, dabat jura undis, nymphisque colentibus undas. Popularia flumina primùm conveniunt illuc, nescia gratentur, consolenturne parentem. Spercheos populifer; et Enipeus irrequietus,

TRANSLATION.

“ My hair, my harp, and quiver, shall be always adorned with branches
“ of laurel. You shall attend upon the Lætan leaders, when the joyful
“ acclamations of the soldiers proclaim a triumph, and pompous trains
“ visit the capitol. You too shall stand before the gate of Augustus,
“ the faithful guardian of the oaken crown. And as my head is ever
“ youthful with uncut locks, be you too adorned with the unfading ho-
“ nours of green leaves.” Apollo ended: the grateful laurel, with
nodding boughs expressed its joy, and seemed to shake its shady top.

XI. There is in Thessaly a valley called Tempe, enclosed on all sides by a forest mounted on craggy rocks; through this the river Peneus issuing from the bottom of Pindus, rolls his foaming waves. The river, by its mighty fall, raises thick mists, which scattering their drops in thin vapours gently sprinkle the tops of the woods, and spread the noise of their fall to a great distance. This is the house, this the mansion, this the retired sanctuary of the great river. Here, residing in a cave formed by rocks, he gave laws to the waters. Hither all the neighbouring streams first resort, uncertain whether to congratulate the father, or lament his daughter's fate: Sphercheos crowned with poplar, restless Enipeus, aged Apidanus, gentle Amphrysus, and Æas: then a numerous

NOTE.

574. *Hæc domus, &c.*] The poets called rise, the habitations of the gods of these the fountains from whence rivers took their rivers.

senexque Apidanus, lenisque Amphrysos, et Æas. Moxque alii amnes, qui quâ impetus tulit illos, deducunt in mare undas fessas erroribus. Inachus unus abest: reconditusque imo antro, auget aquas fletibus: que miserrimus luget natam Io, ut amissam. Nescit fruaturne vita, an sit apud manes: sed putat illam quam non invenit usquam, esse nusquam; atque veretur pejora animo. Jupiter viderat Io redeuntem a patrio flumine: dixeratque, O virgo digna Jove, facturaque nescio quem beatum tuus toro, pete umbras altorum nemorum (et monstraverat umbras nemorum) dum calet, et sol est altissimus, medio orbe. Quod si times intrare sola latebras ferarum; subibis tuta secreta nemorum deo præside: nec deo de plebe; sed ego, qui teneo cælestia sceptrâ magna manu; sed ego qui mitto vaga fulmina. Ne fuge me. enim fugiebat: et jam reliquerat pascua lernæ, arvaque. Lycca confita arboribus; cum deus occuluit latas terras caliginâ inductâ, tenuitque fugam ejus, rapuitque pudorem. Interea Juno despexit in medios agros,

Apidanusq; senex, lenisq; Amphrysos, et Æas: 580
Moxque amnes alii; qui, qua tulit impetus illos,
In mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas.

Inachus unus abest; imoque reconditus antro
Fletibus auget aquas; natamque miserrimus Iô
Luget, ut amissam: nescit vitæne fruatur, 585
An sit apud manes: sed, quam non invenit usquam,
Esse putat nusquam, atque animo pejora veretur.
Viderat à patrio redeuntem Jupiter Iô
Flumine: et, ô virgo Jove digna, tuoque beatum
Nescio quem factura toro, pete, dixerat, umbras,
Altorum nemorum, (et nemorum monstraverat
umbras) 591

Dum calet, et medio sol est altissimus orbe.
Quod si sola times latebras intrare ferarum;
Præside tuta deo nemorum secreta subibis:
Nec de plebe deo; sed qui cœlestia magnâ 595
Sceptrâ manu teneo, sed qui vaga fulmina mitto.
Ne fuge me (fugiebat enim) jam pascua Lernæ,
Constitaque arboribus Lycæa reliquerat arva:
Cum deus inducât latas caligine terras
Occuluit, tenuitq; fugam rapuitq; pudorem. 600
Interea medios Juno despexit in agros,

Ne fuge me. enim fugiebat: et jam reliquerat pascua lernæ, arvaque. Lycca confita arboribus; cum deus occuluit latas terras caliginâ inductâ, tenuitque fugam ejus, rapuitque pudorem. Interea Juno despexit in medios agros,

TRANSLATION.

throng of kindred brooks, who each according to his current, after infinite windings pour their streams into the sea. Inachus alone is absent, and shut up in his retired cave, mourns the loss of his daughter Io, and augments the flood with his tears; uncertain whether yet she enjoyed life, or wandered in the regions of the dead; but as he can find her nowhere, concludes that she is nowhere, and fears the worst in his mind. Jupiter had seen Io returning from her father's brook, and said: "O virgin worthy of Jove, and destined perhaps to make some mortal happy, retire under the shade of these high trees (pointing withal at the shade he meant) to avoid the scorching heat of the sun, who now darts his rays from the middle of his orb. But if you are afraid to enter alone these coverts, where lurk the savage kind, yet you may safely pass through the retired shades, under the protection of a god; nor a god of mean rank, but who sway with powerful hand the scepter of heaven, and temper the awful thunder. Oh fly not," (for she fled.) Already she had passed the pastures of Lerna, and the Lyrcean plains planted with trees, when Jupiter covered the earth for a great way with thick darkness, stopped her flight, and enjoyed, by force the wished for happiness.

NOTES.

583. *Inachus*] A river of Achaia; so called from Inachus, the founder of the kingdom of Argos, who caused a channel to be dug for it.

597. *Pascua Lernæ*] Lerna was a lake in Peloponnesus, near to the river Inachus, famous for the serpent Hydra, which harboured in it, and was slain by Hercules.

Et noctis faciem nebulas fecisse volucres

Sub nitido mirata die; non fluminis illas

Esse, nec humenti sentit tellure remitti:

Atque suus conjux, ubi sit, circumspicit? ut quæ

Deprænsi toties jam nôisset furta mariti. 606

Quem postquam cælo non repperit: aut ego fallor,

Aut ego lædor, ait. Delapsaq; ab æthere summo

Constitit in terris: nebulasque recedere jussit.

Conjugis adventum præsenferat, inque nitentem

Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam. 611

Bos quoque formosa est; speciem Saturnia vaccæ,

Quamquam invita, probat: nec non et cujus, et

unde,

Quove sit armento, veri quasi nescia, quærit.

Jupiter è terrâ genitam mentitur, ut auctor 615

Desinat inquiri. Petit hanc Saturnia munus.

Quid faciat? Crudele, suos addicere amores:

Nondare, suspectum. Pudor est, qui suadeat illinc;

Hinc dissuadet amor; victus pudor esset amore;

Sed leve si munus sociæ generisque torique 620

Vacca negaretur, poterat non vacca videri.

et mirata volucres nebulas fecisse faciem noctis sub nitido die; sentit illas non esse nebulas fluminis, nec remitti humenti tellure: atque circumspicit ubi sit suus conjux; ut quæ jam nescit furta mariti toties deprænsi. Quem postquam non repperit cælo; ait, aut ego fallor, aut ego lædor delapsaque: ad summo æthere constitit in terris; jussitque nebulas recedere. Ille præsenferat adventum conjugis, mutaveratque vultus Inachidos in nitentem juvencam. Rex est quoque formosa. Saturnia quamquam invita probat speciem vaccæ: nec non, quasi nescia veri, quærit et cujus sit, et unde, vel ex quo sit armento. Jupiter mentitur eam esse genitam à terra, ut auctor desinet inquiri. Saturnia petit hanc munus. Quid fa-

ciat? Erat crudele addicere suos amores; non dare, erat suspectum. Est pudor qui suadeat illinc; amor dissuadet hinc; pudor esset victus amore; sed si vacca, leve munus, negaretur sociæ generisque torique; poterat videri non vacca.

TRANSLATION.

Mean time Juno looked down from on high upon the Arcadian fields, and wondering that the floating clouds should have the appearance of night, under a bright day, was soon sensible that these were not exhaled from rivers, or marshy fens: she therefore looks round every way for her husband, as being no stranger to his artifices, whom she had so often detected. Finding him not in heaven, either, says she, I am deceived, or injured; and descending from the height of heaven, alighted upon the earth, and commanded the clouds to withdraw. Jupiter had foreseen the descent of his spouse, and had transformed the daughter of Inachus into a lovely heifer; who still, under that shape, retains her former beauty. Juno, though with reluctance, praises the make and sleekness of the cow, and, as if ignorant of the truth, enquires whose she was, whence, and from what herd. Jupiter, to prevent any more questions about the owner, feigns that she was produced out of the earth. The daughter of Saturn begs her of him. What could he do? It was cruel to give up his mistress, and suspicious to refuse her: shame urges on the one hand, love dissuades on the other; but shame would at last have yielded to love, had he not feared that by denying so slight a present to the partner of his race and bed, he would encrease her suspicions, and make her imagine it must be something more than a cow,

NOTES.

612. Saturnia] Juno, the daughter of Saturn.

620. Sociæ generisque torique] Juno was both the sister and the wife of Jove.

Pellice donatâ, Diva non protinus exuit omnem metum; timuitque Jovem, et fuit anxia furti; donec tradidit eam servandam Argo Aristoridæ: Argus habebat caput vinctum centum luminibus. Inde bina capiebant quietem suis vicibus: cætera servabant, atque manebant in statione. Quocunque modo constiterat, spectabat ad Io: quamvis averfus, habebat tamen Io ante oculos. Sinit eam pasci luce, cum sol est sub alta tellure, claudit eam; et circumdat vincula indigno collo. Pascitur frondibus arbutis, et amarâ herbâ: proque toro, infelix incubat terræ, non semper habenti gramen; potatque limosa flumina. Illa etiam cum vellet supplex tendere brachia Argo, non habuit brachia quæ tenderet Argo: ediditque mugitus ore conato queri: pertimuitque sonos, estque exterrita propria voce. Venit et ad ripas; ad ripas Inachidas, ubi sepe solebat ludere; utque conspexit nova cornua in unda, pertimuit, externataque refugit se.

Pellice donatâ, non protinûs exuit omnem Diva metum; timuitque Jovem, et fuit anxia furti: Donec Aristoridæ servandam tradidit Argo. Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat. Inde suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem; 626 Cætera servabant, atque in statione manebant. Constiterat quocunque modo; spectabat ad Iô: Ante oculos Iô, quamvis averfus, habebat. Luce finit pasci: cum Sol tellure sub altâ est; 630 Claudit, et indigno circumdat vincula collo, Frondibus arbutis, et amarâ vescitur herbâ: Proque toro, terræ non semper gramen habenti Incubat infelix: limosaque flumina potat. Illa etiam supplex Argo cum brachia vellet 665 Tendere: non habuit, quæ brachia tenderet Argo: Conatoque queri mugitus edidit ore, Pertimuitque sonos, propriâque exterrita voce est. Venit et ad ripas, ubi ludere sæpe solebat, Inachidas ripas: novaque ut conspexit in undâ 640 Cornua, pertimuit, seque externata refugit, Naïdes ignorant, ignorat et Inachus ipse,

TRANSLATION.

The goddess, possessed of her rival, did not however immediately drop all suspicion: she distrusted Jupiter, and was apprehensive of treachery: till at length she commits her to the care of Argus the son of *Aristor*.

Argus had a head compassed round with a hundred eyes, of which two slept in their turns, the rest watched, and kept always on duty in their station. In whatever way he stood, his looks were directed to *Io*: *Io* was before his eyes, even when he turned from her. In the day time he suffers her to feed, but when the sun retired under the earth, he shut her up, and ties a cord round her neck, too delicate for such rough usage. She feeds upon the leaves of the strawberry-tree, and bitter herbs. Instead of a bed, the unhappy *Io* sleeps upon the ground, often too, in places that were not covered with grass, and drinks of the muddy rivers. When she wanted to stretch out her suppliant arms to Argus, she had no arms to stretch out to Argus, and endeavouring to complain her mouth was filled with lowings. She startled at the sounds, and was terrified with the noise of her own voice: she came too to the banks where she was often wont to sport, the banks of her father Inachus, where when she discovered her new horns in the stream, she started, and would have fled from herself. The Naiads knew her not, even Inachus

NOTE,

624. *Aristoridæ Argo*] Argus the son of *Aristor*: his extreme vigilance made the poets signify that he had a hundred eyes.

Quæ sit: at illa patrem sequitur, sequiturque sorores;
Et patitur tangi, seque admirantibus offert.

Decerptas senior porrexerat Inachus herbas; 645
Illa manus lambit, patriisque dat oscula palmis:

Nec retinet lacrymas: et, si modo verba sequantur,
Oret opem; nomenque suum, casusque loquatur.

Littera pro verbis, quam pes in pulvere ducit,
Corporis indicium mutati triste peregit. 650

Me miserum! exclamat pater Inachus: inque gementis

Cornibus, et niveæ pendens cervice juvencæ,
Me miserum! ingeminat: Tune es quæsitæ per omnes

Nata mihi terras? Tu non inventa repertâ
Luctus eras levior: retices; nec mutua nostris 655

Dicta refers; alto tantum suspiria prodis
Pectore: quodque unum potes, ad mea verba remugis.

At tibi ego ignarus thalamos tædæque parabam;
Spesque fuit generi mihi prima; secunda nepotum:

De grege nunc tibi vir, nunc de grege natus habendus. 660

Nec finire licet tantos mihi morte dolores:
Sed nocet esse deum; præclusaque janua lethi

ego ignarus paratam tibi thalamos, tædæque: spesque generi fuit prima mihi, spes nepotum fuit secunda. Nunc vir est habendus tibi de grege, nunc natus de grege. Nec licet mihi finire tantos dolores morte; sed nocet mihi, me esse Deum: januaque lethi præclusa,

TRANSLATION.

himself knows her not. She follows her father and sisters, suffers herself to be touched, and offers her neck to their stroking hands, as they stood admiring her. Aged Inachus having pulled up some grass, holds it out to her; she licks his hands, and gives kisses to her father's palms; nor does she restrain her tears, and could she make words follow, would beg his help, and acquaint him with her name and misfortunes. Instead of words, letters which she printed with her foot in the sand, made a mournful discovery of the unhappy change.

"Ah wretched me! cried the disconsolate father; and hanging upon the neck and horns of the snow-white cow, again exclaims wretched me! Art thou then the daughter whom I have sought so long round the world? Alas! to lose you, was a yet less calamity than thus to find you. You are silent, nor answer me with mutual words: deep sighs are drawn from out your breast, and deprived of speech, you express yourself only in lowings. But I, a stranger to all, was preparing the nuptial bed and torch, and fed myself with the empty hope of a son-in-law, and grandchildren. Now a husband must be given you from the herd, now your progeny must belong to the herd: nor can I be relieved from these mighty sorrows by death, but it is a real mis-

NOTE.

655. *Luctus eras levior*] Because he accounted it a greater misfortune to see her thus transformed into a cow, than to lose her altogether.

Noides ignorant, et ipse Inachus ignorat quæ sit; at illa sequitur patrem, sequiturque sorores, et patitur tangi, offertque se illis admirantibus. Senior Inachus porrexerat decerptas herbas; illa lambit manus ejus, datque oscula patriis palmis; nec retinet lacrymas; et si modo verba sequantur, oret opem; loquaturque suum nomen, suosque casus. Littera quam pes dedit in pulvere pro verbis, peregit triste indicium mutati corporis. Pater Inachus exclamat: me miserum! pendensque in cornibus et cervice juvencæ niveæ gementis, ingeminat; me miserum! Tune nata es quæsitæ mihi per omnes terras? Tu non inventa eras luctus levior repertâ; retices: nec refers dicta mutua nostris; tantum prodis suspiria alto pectore: quodque unum potes, remugis ad mea verba. At

extendit nostros luctus in ævum ætæ ætæ. Stellatus Argus submovet eam patri mœrenti talia, abstrahitque natam ereptam in pascua diversa. Ipse occupat procul sublime cacumen montis; unde sedens, speculetur in omnes partes.

XII. *Nec rector superum potest ultra ferre tanta mala Phoronidos; vocatque natum, quem lucida Pleias est enixa partu; imperatque ut det Argum leto. Mera est parva sumpsisse alas pedibus, virgamque somniferam potenti manu, tegimenque capillis. Natus Jove ubi despsuit hæc, desilit ab patria arce in terras: illic removitque regimen, et posuit pennas; virga tantummodo est retenta. Hac virgâ ut pastor egit capellas abductas dum venit, per devia rura; et cantat avenis structis. Argus, custos Junonius, captus voce novæ artis, ait, quisquis es poteris confidere saxo, neque enim est in ullo*

Æternum nostros luctus extendit in ævum.

Talia mœrenti stellatus submovet Argus;

Ereptamque patri diversa in pascua natam 665

Abstrahit. Ipse procul montis sublime cacumen

Occupat; unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes.

XII. *Nec superum rector mala tanta Phoronidos ultra*

Ferre potest: natumque vocat; quem lucida partu

Pleias enixa est; lethoque det, imperat, Argum.

Parva mora est, alas pedibus, virgamque potenti

Somniferam sumpsisse manu, tegimenque capillis.

Hæc ubi disposuit, patriâ Jove natus, ab arce

Desilit in terras: illic tegimenque removit, 674

Et posuit pennas; tantummodo virga retenta est.

Hæc agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas,

Dum venit abductas: et structis cantat avenis,

Voce novæ captus custos Junonius artis,

Quisquis es, hoc poteris mecum confidere saxo,

Argus ait: neque enim pecori fecundior ullo 680

TRANSLATION.

“fortune that I am a god, and the gate of death being shut against me, extends my woes through endless ages.”

While he thus lamented, flarry Argus removes her from him, and carries the daughter, thus cruelly torn from her father, into other pastures: he himself retires to the top of a hill at some distance, whence he might with ease look round on every side.

XII. But the sovereign of gods can no longer bear the sufferings to which he sees the granddaughter of Phoroneus exposed. He therefore calls his son, whom the bright Maia bore to him, and charges him to put Argus to death. But small delay was made in fastening his wings, taking the soporiferous rod in his powerful hand, and the cap for his hair. When all was ready, the son of Jove leaps down from his father's palace upon the earth. Here he dismissed his cap and wings, and only retains the mysterious rod. With this, as a shepherd, he drives some she-goats through the pathless plains, taken up as he came along, and plays upon a few oaten straws he had artfully joined together. Argus, charmed with the voice of this new contrivance, whosoever thou art, friend, says he, thou mayest sit down by me upon this stone; for neither will you find a

NOTES.

670. *Pleias*] Maia, one of the seven daughters of Atlas, who were afterward known under the name of the Pleiades, or seven stars.

671. *Alas pedibus*] Mercury is almost always represented with wings at his ankles, and in the posture of one flying; probably because he was supposed to be the messenger of the gods.

671. *Virgamque potenti, somniferam sumpsisse manu*] Mercury's rod is very much celebrated in the writings of the poets, and feigned to be of great virtue. Virgil, in his fourth book of the *Æneid*, ver. 242, gives a fine description of it. See the prose translation of Virgil.

Herba loco est: aptamq; vides pastoribus umbram.
Sedit Atlantiades, et euntem multa loquendo
Detinuit sermone diem; junctisque canendo
Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat.
Ille tamen pugnat molles evincere somnos: 685
Et quamvis sopor est oculorum parte receptus;
Parte tamen vigilat: quærit quoq; (namq; reperta
Fistulâ nuper erat) quâ sit ratione reperta.

XIII. Tum deus, Arcadiæ gelidis in montibus, inquit,

Inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Nonacrinas 690
Naias una fuit: nymphæ Syringa vocabant.

Non semel et Satyros eluserat illa sequentes,
Et quoscunque deos umbrosæ sylvæ, feraxve
Rus habet: Ortygiam studiis ipsâque colebat
Virginitate deam: ritu quoque cincta Dianæ 695
Falleret, et credi posset Latonia, si non

Corneus huic arcus, si non foret aureus illi.
Sic quoque fallebat. Redcuntem colle Lyceo

Colebat Ortygiam deam studiis, ipsaque virginitate. Cincta quoque ritu Dianæ, falleret, et posset credi Latonia, si non foret huic arcus corneus, si non illi arcus aureus. Et quoque sic fallebat.

*loco herba fecundior
pecori: videsque umbram
aptam pastoribus. Atlan-
tiades sedit et loquendo
multa, detinuit euntem
diem sermone: tentatque
vincere servantia lumina
canendo junctis arundini-
bus. Ille tamen pugnat e-
vincere molles somnos: et
quamvis sopor est receptus
parte oculorum, tamen vi-
gilat parte: quærit quoque
qua ratione fistula sit reper-
ta, namque erat nuper re-
perta.*

*XIII. Tum deus inquit,
fuit una Naias celeberrima
inter Hamadryadas Nona-
crinas in gelidis montibus
Arcadiæ. Nymphæ voca-
bant eam Syringa. Illa
non semel eluserat et se-
quentes Satyros, et quos-
cunque deos vel sylvæ um-
brose rursus ferax habet.*

TRANSLATION.

place more fertile in grass, and there is moreover here a convenient shade for shepherds. The god sat down, and in various discourses prolonged the flowing hours; and by playing on his pipe of reeds, endeavours to conquer the watchful eyes of the keeper. He on the contrary struggles hard to shake off the soft fetters of sleep; and though part of his eyes were lulled in gentle slumbers, yet with the other part he watches: he enquires too how the pipe was first invented, (for it was then but a late discovery.)

XIII. To which the god: In the cold mountains of Arcadia, there was among the Hamadryads of Nonacris, a Naiad famous above the rest, and by her fellow nymphs called Syrinx: she had often eluded the swiftly pursuing Satyrs, and all the train of lustful deities that inhabit the shady woods, or fertile plains. Devoted to the Ortygian goddess, she rivalled her in her rural exercises, and un sullied virginity. Clad too like Diana, she might have passed for the daughter of Latona, but that she wore a bow of cornel wood, and the goddess one of gold: nay, even thus she deceived. Pan saw her returning from Lyceus, and having his

NOTES.

682. *Atlantiades*] Mercury the son of Maia, who was the daughter of Atlas.

689. *Tum deus, Arcadiæ, &c.*] The poet here introduces a new fable, under pretence of satisfying Argus' curiosity, with respect to the invention of the shepherd's pipe.

690. *Hamadryadas Nonacrinas*] Hamadryads, as we have already said, were

nymphs supposed to reside in particular trees, and to live and die with them. Nonacris, the name of a mountain and city of Arcadia.

694. *Ortygiam deam*] Diana, who was born in the island of Delos, called anciently Ortygia.

696. *Latonia*] Diana was the daughter of Latona.

*Pan videt hanc redeuntem
colle Lyceo, præcinctusque
quoad caput pinu acuta,
refert talia verba. Resta-
bat Mercurio referre ver-
ba, et referre nympham
precibus spretis fugisse per
avia; donec venerit ad
placidum amnem arenosi
Ladonis: et hic orasse li-
quidas sorores ut mutarent
se, undis impredientibus cur-
sum illi: Panaque cum pu-
taret Syringa jam pressam
sibi, tenuisse palustres ca-
lamos pro corpore nymphæ:
dumque suspirat ibi, ventos
motos in arundine, effecisse
tenuem sonum, similemque
querenti: deum captum
arte novâ dulcedineque vo-
cis, dixisse hoc concilium
manebit mihi tecum: at-
que ita calamis disparibus
junctis inter se compagine
ceræ, eos tenuisse nomen pu-
ellæ. Cyllenius dicturus ta-
lia, videt omnes oculos Argi
succubuisse, luminaque ado-
perta somno. Extemplo*

*suppressit vocem: firmatque soporem, permulcens lumina languida medicatâ virgâ. Nec
erat mora: vulnerat eum nutantem falcato ense, quâ caput est confine collo: dejicitque eum
cruentum saxo; et maculat præruptam cautem sanguine. Arge jaces; lumenque quod habebas
in tot lumina*

TRANSLATION.

head adorned with a crown of pine leaves, thus addressed her: it remained for Mercury to repeat the words, and how the nymph, despising his address, fled through pathless ways, till she came to the gentle stream of sandy Ladon; and that here the current stopping her flight, she prayed to the watery sisters to change her shape; that Pan imagining he had now caught Syrinx, instead of the body of the nymph, laid hold on some marshy reeds. Here while he sighed, the winds moving along the reeds, made a murmuring noise like the voice of one complaining; and that the god, pleased with this new music and harmonious din, said: This manner of converse between us shall always remain: and that hence some unequal reeds joined together with wax, still retain the name of the ungrateful fair. The Cyllenian god (I say) was about to relate this, when he perceived all the eyes of Argus sunk in sleep, and his eye-lids covered with drowsy slumbers: immediately he suppressed his song, and with his magic rod, stroking his languid eyes, confirms their rest: then drawing without delay his crooked falchion, wounds him nodding, just where the head is joined to the neck, and threw him down bloody from the rock, flailing the craggy steep with his gore. Argus thou art no more, and

NOTE,

713 Cyllenius] Mercury, so called from Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia, where he was born.

Extinctum est: centumq; oculos nox occupat una.
Excipit hos, volucrisque suæ aturnia pennis
Collocat; et gemmis caudam stellantibus implet.

XIV. Protinus exarsit, nec tempora distulit iræ;
Horriferamq; oculis animoq; objecit Erinny 725
Pellicis Argolicæ, stimulosque in pectora cæcos
Condidit, et profugam per totum terruit orbem.
Ultimus immenso restabas, Nile, labori.

Quem simul ac tetigit, positisque in margine ripæ
Procubuit genibus, resupinoque ardua collo, 730
Quos potuit, solos tollens ad sidera vultus,

Et gemitu, et lacrymis, et luctifono mugitu
Cum Jove visa queri est, finemq; orare malorum.
Conjugis ille suæ complexus colla lacertis, 734

Finiat ut pœnas tandem, rogat: inque futurum
Pone metus, inquit, nunquam tibi causa doloris
Hæc erit; et Stygias jubet hoc audire paludes.

Ut lenita dea est, vultus capit illa priores;
Fitque quod antè fuit: fugiunt è corpore setæ:
Cornua decrescunt: fit luminis arctior orbis: 740

Contrahitur rictus; redeunt humeriq; manusque:
Ungulaque in quinos dilapsa absumitur ungues.

erit causa doloris tibi, et jubet paludes Stygias audire hoc. Ut dea est lenita, illa capit vultus priores, fitque quod fuit ante. Setæ fugiunt è corpore: cornua decrescunt: orbis luminis fit arctior: rictus contrahitur: humerique manusque redeunt; ungulaque dilapsa in quinos ungues absumitur.

TRANSLATION.

the light taken in by so many eyes is extinguished; one night has seized them all: these Saturnia takes, and spreads in the feathers of her favourite bird, filling its tail with starry gems.

XIV. But burning with rage, and impatient to revenge the injury, she presents a dreadful fury to the eyes and thoughts of her Grecian rival, and hides invisible slings in her bosom, and drives her an exile round the world. Nile remained the utmost boundary of her long wandering; where, as soon as she arrived, she fell with bended knees upon the bordering bank; then raising herself up with her neck aloof, and casting to heaven those looks which then she only could, with sighs and tears, and mournful lowings, she seemed to complain of Jupiter, and beg an end of her misfortunes. The god throwing his arms round the neck of his spouse, requested that she would at length end her punishment. Henceforth, says he, cease your fears, she shall never more be the cause of pain to you; and calls to the Stygian waves to hear his oath. How soon the goddess was pacified, she recovers her former looks, and again appears what before she had been: the hairs began to fall away, her horns decrease, and the orb of her eye is contracted: her mouth becomes less, her arms and hands return, and her hoof vanishing is parted into five nails; nothing of the heifer now remains but the whiteness of

NOTE.

726. *Pellicis Argolicæ*] The Greeks were called Argolici, from Argos, a city of Pelo-

ponnesus, where Inachus the father of Io settled with a colony of Egyptians.

est extinctum: Noxque una occupat centum oculos. Saturnia excipit hos, collocatque pennis suæ volucris; et implet caudam ejus gemmis stellantibus.

XIV. Juno protinus exarsit, nec distulit tempora iræ; objecitque horriferam Erinny oculis, animoque Argolicæ pellicis, condiditque cæcos stimulos in pectora, et terruit eam profugam per totum orbem. Tu Nile restabas ultimus terminus immenso labori. Quem simul ac tetigit, procubuitque genibus positus in margine ripæ, arduaque collo resupino, tollens ad sidera vultus quos solos potuit; est visa queri cum Jove, et gemitu, et lacrymis, et mugitu luctifono, orareque finem malorum. Ille complexus lacertis colla suæ conjugis, rogat ut tandem finiat pœnas ejus: quæ inquit, pone metus in futurum, hæc nunquam

*Nil de bove superest in illâ
nisi cander formæ, nymphae-
que contenta officio duorum
pedum erigitur: metuitque
loqui: ne mugiat more ju-
venæ, et timide retentat
verba intermissa. Nunc
dea celeberrima, colitur
linigerâ turbâ.*

*XV. Epaphus tandem
creditur esse genitus huic
de semine magni Jovis;
tenetque templa junctâ pa-
renti per urbes. Phaëton
fatus se fuit æqualis huic
animis et annis: quem Ina-
chides non tulit, loquentem
quondam magna, nec ceden-
tem sibi, superbumque pa-
rente Phœbo: aitque, de-
mens, credis omnia matri;
et es tumidus imagine falsi
genitoris. Phaëton erubuit,
repressitque iram pudore, et
tulit convicia Epaphi ad
matrem Clymenen. Aitque
quo genitrix magis doleas:
ego ille liber, ille ferox
tacui. Pudet et hæc op-
probria potuisse dici nobis,
et non potuisse refelli. At
tu, si modo sum creatus
stirpe cœlesti, ede notam
tanti generis: que offere me cœlo. Dixit; et implicuit brachia collo materno. Oravitque per
suum caput, perque caput Meropis, tædasque sororum, ut traderet sibi signa veri parentis.*

De bove nîl superest, formæ nisi candor, in illâ:
Officioque pedum nymphae contenta duorum
Erigitur; metuitq; loqui; ne more juvenæ 745
Mugiat: et timide verba intermissa retentat.
Nunc dea linigerâ colitur celeberrima turbâ.

XV. Huic Epaphus magni genitus de semine
tandem

Creditur esse Jovis: perque urbes junctâ parenti
Templa tenet. Fuit huic animis æqualis et annis,
Sole fatus Phaëton: quem quondam magna lo-
quentem,

Nec sibi cedentem, Phœboq; parente superbum
Non tulit Inachides: matrique, ait, omnia demens
Credis: et es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi.

Erubuit Phaëton, iramque pudore repressit: 755
Et tulit ad Clymenen Epaphi convicia matrem.

Quòque magis doleas, genitrix, ait, Ille ego liber,
Ille ferox, tacui: pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.

At tu, si modò sum cœlesti stirpe creatus, 760
Ede notam tanti generis: meque asserte cœlo.

Dixit; et implicuit materno brachia collo;
Perque suum, Meropisq; caput tædasq; sororum,
Traderet, oravit, veri sibi signa parentis.

TRANSLATION.

her skin; and the nymph, contented with the service of two feet, raises herself upon them, yet fears to speak; and mindful of her former lowings, attempts, with trembling lips, the long interrupted sounds. Now she is worshipped as a goddess by all the Ægyptian throng, and served by priests clad in white linnen.

XV. To her at length Epaphus was born, believed to be the son of mighty Jove, and has temples jointly with his mother in all the cities of Egypt. To him Phaeton the son of Phœbus was equal in spirit and years, whom once affecting great things, nor yielding to him, but boasting of his fire the Sun, the grandson of Inachus could not bear, but said, you are silly enough to believe your mother in every thing, and swelled with the conceit of an imaginary father. Phaeton blushed, but shame suppressed his rage: he went to his mother Clymene, and told her of the insults of Epaphus: "and mother, says he, to grieve you the more, I, the bold and dauntless Phaeton, was silent at his reproaches. "I am ashamed that such outrages can be offered us, while it is not in "my power to contradict them: but if I am really heaven-begotten, "give some sure mark of this my race divine, and assert me to the "skies." He said; and throwing his arms round his mother's neck, he conjured her by her own and Merop's head, and the nuptial torches

NOTE.

751. Phaeton] The son of Apollo and the nymph Clymene, who is said to have been the subject of the following book. the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. The poet thus introduces his story, which makes

Ambiguum, Clymene precibus Phaëthontis, an
irâ

765

Mota magis dicti sibi criminis; utraque cœlo
Brachia porrexit: spectansque ad lumina Solis,
Per jubar, hoc, inquit, radiis insigne coruscis,
Nate, tibi juro, quod nos auditque videtque;

Hoc te, quem spectas, hoc te, qui temperat or-
bem,

770

Sole satum: si ficta loquor, neget ipse videndum
Se mihi; sitque oculis lux ista novissima nostris.

Nec longus patrios labor est tibi nosse penates:

Unde oritur, terræ domus est contermina nostræ.

Si modò fert animus; gradere; et scitabere ab
ipso.

775

Emicat exemplo lætus post talia matris

Dicta suæ Phaëthon, et concipit æthera mente:

Æthiopasque suos, positosque sub ignibus Indos

Sidereis, transit; patriosque adit impiger ortus.

mente. Transitque suas Æthiopas, Indosque positos sub ignibus sidereis; aditque impiger patrios ortus.

TRANSLATION.

of his sisters, that she would give some undoubted tokens of his true father. It is hard to say whether Clymene was more moved by the prayers of Phaeton, or resentment of the crime charged upon her: she stretched out both her arms to heaven, and fixing her eyes upon the sun: "I swear, says she, by this beam which darts around its shining rays, which both hears and sees us, that you are descended of that Sun whom you behold; that Sun who regulates times and seasons. If I speak falsely, may he ever after deny himself to my sight, and now, for the last time, shine upon me with his rays: nor will it be any great trouble to visit your father's dwelling; the place where he rises is contiguous to our earth: if you are so inclined go, and you will learn it of himself." Phaeton transported with joy at these sayings of his mother, prepares for the journey, and burns with desire to traverse the æthereal plains. Already he had passed his own realms of Æthiopia, and India, exposed to the sun's most scorching rays, and briskly pursued his way to the palace of his father.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

O R D O.

I. *Regia solis erat alta
sublimibus columnis, clara
auro micante, pyropoque
imitante flammæ: cujus
fastigia ebur nitidum tege-
bat; bifores valvæ radia-
bant lumine argenti.
Opus superabat materiem.
Nam illic Mulciber cœlarat
æquora cingentia medias
terras, orbemque terrarum,
cælumque quod imminet or-
bi. Unda habet Deos
cæruleos, canorum Trito-
na, ambiguumque Protea,*

REGIA Solis erat sublimibus alta, co-
lumnis,
Clara micante auro, flammæque imitante py-
ropo:

Cujus ebur nitidum fastigia summa tegebat:
Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvæ.
Materiem superabat opus: nam Mulciber illic
Æquora cœlarat medias cingentia terras,
Terrarumque orbem, cælumque quod imminet orbi.
Cœruleos habet unda deos; Tritona canorum,
Proteaue ambiguum, balænarumque prementem

TRANSLATION.

I. **T**HE Palace of the sun was raised high on lofty columns, and
shone with burnished gold, and flaming carbuncles. Its top
was covered with polished ivory, and the folding gates diffused a
silver light. The workmanship exceeded the matter; for there Vulcan
had graven the sea circling round the encompassed earth; the earth itself,
and the heaven which hangs over this orb. The waves are graced by
the blue deities; Triton with his sounding shell, changeable Proteus, and
Ægeon embracing with his arms the immense bulk of whales; Doris and

NOTES.

We have seen, in the former book, that Phæton had been insulted by Epaphus, which occasioned his applying to his mother Clymene, to know the certainty of his birth. After saying every thing in her power to convince him, she at last advises him to repair to the palace of his father, and have it confirmed there. This book begins with a description of the palace where Phæton is supposed to have arrived. Apollo receives him kindly, and owns him for his son: but he begging for some particular pledge, by which others also might be induced to believe it; the god swears by the river Styx, that he will refuse him nothing: upon which he desires to conduct the chariot of the sun for a day. Apollo endeavours in a long speech to dissuade him from so rash and hazardous a design; but finding all his argument vain, is at last forced to submit. After

giving him all necessary instructions, the youth sets out; but not being able to command the horses, they forsake the beaten path, and hurry him away through unknown tracts. Upon which Jupiter, to prevent an universal conflagration, hurls his thunder against Phæton, who tumbling headlong from the chariot, falls lifeless into the river Po.

1. *Regia solis erat, &c.*] Some think that the poet here had in his eye the temple and library built by Augustus, and consecrated to Apollo.

2. *Pyropo*] This is to be understood of the carbuncle, which was of much more considerable value than the ruby.

3. *Proteaue ambiguum*] Proteus a sea god, celebrated chiefly among the poets for his power of assuming what shape he pleased.

Ægæona suis immania terga lacertis ;
 Doridaque et natas : quarum pars nare videntur ;
 Pars in mole sedens virides ficcare capillos ;
 Pisce vehi quædam : facies non omnibus una,
 Nec diversa tamen ; qualem decet esse sororum.
 Terra viros, urbesq; gerit, sylvasque, ferasque
 Fluminaq; et nymphas, et cætera numina ruris.
 Hæc super imposita est cœli fulgentis imago ;
 Signaque sex foribus dextris, totidemque sinistris.
 Quò simul acclivo Clymeneia limite proles
 Venit, et intravit dubitati tecta parentis ;
 Protinus ad patrios sua fert vestigia vultus ;
 Consistitque procul : neque enim propiora ferebat
 Lumina. Purpureâ velatus veste sedebat
 In folio Phœbus claris lucente smaragdis.
 A dextrâ, lævâque, dies, et mensis, et annus,
 Sæculaque, et positæ spatiis æqualibus horæ :
 Verque novum stabat cinctum florente coronâ :
 Stabat nuda Æstas, et spicea ferta gerebat :

10

20

25

Ægæonaque prementem immania terga balænarum suis lacertis, Doridaque, et natas : quarum pars videntur nare, pars sedens in mole videntur ficcare virides capillos ; quædam vehi pisce. Facies non est una omnibus, tamen nec diversa : habebant talem qualem facies sororum decet esse. Terra gerit viros, urbesque, sylvasque, ferasque, fluminaque, et nymphas, et cætera numina ruris. Imago fulgentis cœli est imposita super hæc : sexque signa dextris foribus, totidemque sinistris. Quo simul ac proles Clymeneia venit acclivo limite, et intravit tecta dubitati parentis ; protinus fert sua vestigia ad patrios vultus : consistitque procul : neque enim ferebat propiora lumina.

Phœbus velatus purpureâ veste sedebat in folio lucente claris smaragdis. A dextrâ lævâque, dies, et mensis, et annus, sæculaque, et horæ positæ æqualibus spatiis, stabant ; verque novum stabat cinctum florente coronâ : æstas nuda stabat, et gerebat spicea ferta.

TRANSLATION.

her daughters, part of whom appear swimming in the figured main, part sitting on a rock, divide their dropping locks, and some glide through the waters on fishes. The features were not the same in all, nor yet remarkably different ; a sister likeness might be observed in every face. The earth is covered with men, cities, woods, wild beasts, rivers, nymphs, and all the train of rural deities. Over these is placed the image of refulgent heaven, where are represented the twelve signs of the zodiac, six on either gate.

Whither when the son of Clymenê had arrived by an ascending path, and entered the habitation of his suspected sire, instantly he directed his steps toward where he saw his father, and stood at some distance, for he was not able to bear a nearer approach to the light. Phœbus, arrayed in robes of purple, was seated on a throne that sparkled with bright emeralds. On either hand were the days, months, years, and ages, and the hours placed at equal distances : here stood the Spring crowned with a chaplet of flowers : here the Summer naked, and adorned with gar-

NOTES.

10. *Ægæonaque*] Ægæon is spoken of by Homer only as a giant, and made the same with Briareus. But Ovid here follows the tradition of those who say he was one of the sea gods.

11. *Doridaque et natas*] Doris was a sea

nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus.

18. *Signaque sex foribus*] The poet speaks here of the twelve signs of the zodiac, six of which were engraven upon the right gate, and six upon the left.

Autumnus et (etiam) stabat sordidus calcatis uvis, et hyems glacialis, hirsuta per canos capillos. Sol medius loco, inde vidit oculis quibus aspicit omnia, juvenem paventem novitate rerum. Aitque, Phaeton; progenies haud inficianda parenti, quæ est causa viæ tibi? Quid petisti hac arce? Ille refert: O pater Phœbe, publica lux immensi mundi, si das mihi usum hujus nominis, nec Clymene celat culpam sub falsa imagine; da genitor pignora, per quæ ego credam esse tua vera propago; et detrahe hunc errorem nostris animis. Dixerat: At genitor deposuit radios micantes circum omne caput; jussitque illum accedere proprius: amplexuque dato, ait: nec tu es dignus negari esse meus; et Clymene edidit veros ortus. Quoque dubites minus, pete quodvis munus, ut feras illud, me tribuente. Palus juranda Dīs, incognita nostris oculis, adesto testis promissis. Vix bene desierat: ille rogat currus paternos, jusque et moderamen alipedum equorum in diem. Pœnituit patrem jurasse, qui

Stabat et Autumnus calcatis sordidus uvis:
Et glacialis Hyems canos hirsuta capillos: 30
Inde loco medius, rerum novitate paventem
Sol oculis juvenem quibus aspicit omnia, vidit:
Quæque viæ tibi causa? quid hac, ait, arce petisti
Progenies, Phaëthon, haud inficianda parenti?
Ille refert, O lux immensi publica mundi. 35
Phœbe pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum,
Nec falsa Clymene culpam sub imagine celat;
Pignora da, genitor; per quæ tua vera propago
Credar; et hunc animis errorem detrahe nostris:
Dixerat. At genitor circum caput omne micantes
Deposuit radios; propriusque accedere jussit:
Amplexuque dato, nec tu meus esse negari
Dignus es; et Clymene veros, ait, edidit ortus.
Quoque minus dubites; quodvis pete munus;
ut illud.

Me tribuente feras: promissis testis adesto 45
Dīs juranda palus, oculis incognita nostris.
Vix bene desierat: currus rogat ille paternos,
Inque diem aliquid jus et moderamen equorum.
Pœnituit jurasse patrem; qui terque quaterque

TRANSLATION.

lands made of the ears of corn: Autumn too stood besmeared with the rich trodden grapes; and icy Winter, rough with hoary hair. The Sun from the middle of his palace beheld with those eyes, wherewith he surveys all things, the young man surprised, and struck with the unusual appearance of so many wonders: "What, says he, is the cause of your journey hither? What wants my son in this palace? For know, Phaeton, that you are my son, and worthy to be owned such by your father."

"Public light of this vast universe, replies the youth, father Phœbus, if you permit me to call you by that name, and Clymene does not conceal a crime under a false pretence, give, father, some certain token, by which it may be known that I am your son, and free my mind from this cruel uncertainty." He said: when his father, putting off the rays that shone all around his head, commanded him to advance, and embracing him: "Yes, says he, you are my son; you deserve that name, nor has Clymene deceived you in the account of your birth. To remove all further doubt, make what request you please, that you may obtain it of me by a ready compliance. Witness my promise, the lake by which the gods are wont to swear, that is hid even from my piercing sight." Scarce had Phœbus ended his speech

Concutiens illustre caput, Temeraria, dixit, 50
Vox mea facta tuâ est : utinam promissa liceret,
Non dare ! confiteor, solum hoc tibi, nate, ne-
garem;

Dissuadere licet : non est tua tuta voluntas.

Magna petis, Phaëthon, et quæ nec viribus istis
Munera convenient, nec tam puerilibus annis. 55

Sors tua mortalis : non est mortale quod optas.

Plûs etiâ quam quod superis contingere fas sit,

Nescius affectas : placeat sibi quisque licebit ;

Non tamen ignifero quisquam consistere in axe

Me valet excepto : vasti quoque rector Olympi, 60

Qui fera terribili jaculatur fulmina dextrâ,

Non agathos currus. Et quid Jove majus habemus?

Ardua prima via est ; et quâ vix manè recentes

Enitantur equi ; medio est altissima cœlo ;

Unde mare, et terras ipsi mihi sæpe videre. 65

agat bos currus, et quid habemus majus Jove? Prima via est ardua, et quâ recentes equi vix enitantur manè : via est altissima in medio cœlo, unde sæpe fit timor mihi ipsi, videre mare et terras, &c

concutiens caput illustre ter quaterque, dixit : mea vox est facta temeraria tuâ voce. Utinam liceret non dare promissa ! Confiteor nate, negarem hoc solum tibi. Licet dissuadere : tua voluntas non est tuta. Phaethon, petis magna munera, et quæ nec convenient istis viribus, nec annis tam puerilibus. Sors tua est mortalis quod optas non est mortale. Tu etiam nescius affectas plus, quam quod sit fas contingere superis. Licebit ut quisque placeat sibi, tamen non quisquam superum me excepto, valet consistere in ignifero axe. Rector quoque vasti Olympi, qui jaculatur fera fulmina terribili dextrâ, non

TRANSLATION.

when he asks his father's chariot, and to command and guide the wing-footed horses for a day.

The fire repented of the oath he had taken, and shaking thrice his radiant head : “ Alas, my son, the promise I made you is become rash
“ by your request ; I wish it were in my power to recall what I have
“ said : I own this is the only thing I am unwilling to grant. It is still
“ permitted me to dissuade you from so rash a design : the demand you
“ make is hazardous and unsafe. The task, Phaeton, is too vast ; and
“ suited neither to thy strength nor thy years. Thy lot is mortal ; but
“ thy wishes launch beyond the bounds of mortality : nay, you igno-
“ rantly affect more than comes within the province even of the gods.
“ Every one, no doubt, glories in his own power ; yet none of all the
“ heavenly train dares to mount the burning axle-tree, but I : yea
“ Jove himself, the sovereign ruler of the sky, whose tremendous right-
“ hand hurls the rapid thunder, cannot guide this chariot ; yet who so
“ strong and powerful as Jupiter ? The first ascent is steep, and which
“ the steeds, though fresh in the morning, cannot climb but with pain.
“ The middle firmament is exceeding high, from whence even I cannot,

NOTE.

63. *Ardua prima via est*] This whole description is to be considered only in a poetical light, in which (however inconsistent it may be with the principles of true astronomy) it must yet appear extremely beautiful. In fact,

the sun continues his course round the earth night and day without interruption, or rather the earth by its diurnal revolution, causes that apparent motion of the sun. And as this motion is performed in a circle, whereof

pectus trepidat pavidâ
formidine. Ultima via
est prona, et eget certo
moderamine. Tunc etiam
Tethys ipsa, quæ excipit
me subjectis undis solet ve-
reri ne ferar in præceps.
Adde quod cælum rapitur
assidua vertigine, trahit-
que alta sidera, torquetque
celeri volumine. Nitor in
adversum; nec impetus qui
vincit cætera, vincit me:
et euehor contrarius rapido
orbi. Finge currus datos,
quid agas? Poterisne ire
obuius polis rotatis, ut ci-
tus axis ne auferat te?
Forsthan et concipias ani-
mo esse illic lucos, urbesque
Deorum, delubraque ditia
donis. Imo, iter est per

insidias, formasque ferarum. Uique (et quamvis) teneas viam, traharisque nullo errore, ta-
men gradieris per cornua adversi Tauri, arcusque Hæmonios, oraque violenti Leonis,

Fit timor, et pavidâ trepidat formidine pectus.
Ultima prona via est; et eget moderamine certo.
Tunc etiam, quæ me subjectis excipit undis,
Nè ferar in præceps, Tethys solet ipsa vereri.
Adde, quod assiduâ rapitur vertigine cælum: 70
Sideraque alta trahit, celerique volumine torquet.
Nitor in adversum: nec me, qui cætera, vincit
Impetus; et rapido contrarius evehor orbi.
Finge datos currus: quid agas? poterisne rotatis
Obuius ire polis, nè te citus auferat axis? 75
Forsthan et lucos illic, urbesque deorum
Concipias animo, delubraque ditia donis
Esse: per insidias iter est, formasque ferarum.
Utque viam teneas, nulloque errore traharis,
Per tamen adversi gradieris cornua Tauri, 80
Hæmoniosque arcus, violentique ora Leonis,

TRANSLATION.

“ without terror, behold the earth and ocean below, and my joints
“ shake with fear. The last stage is a mighty descent, and requires a
“ steady rein. Tethys herself, who receives me in her watry caves,
“ often fears that I should be tumbled headlong from above. Add, more-
“ over, that the heaven is carried round by a constant rotation, and re-
“ volving with rapid force, hurries along in its course the high stars. I
“ steer against their motions; nor does the impetuous current that over-
“ comes every thing else, master me; but I am carried in a direction
“ contrary to that of the rolling orbs. Suppose, then, that the chariot
“ was given you; what can you do? Are you able to stem the rapid
“ course of the poles, or resist the adverse whirls of heaven? Perhaps
“ you imagine in your mind, groves and cities inhabited by gods, and
“ temples enriched with gifts: but know that your way is through
“ snares, and the forms of starry monsters. And even though you keep
“ the direct way, nor are drawn aside by any wandering path, you must
“ yet pass between the horns of the threatening bull, oppose yourself to
“ the Hæmonian bow, and brave the grinning visage of the fierce lion.

NOTES.

the earth is the center, there can be no-
thing of that ascent or descent, or variation
of distance from the earth which the poet
here mentions. This, I say, is a strict philo-
sophical account of the sun's course. But
the appearances are different, and as these
suit better the genius of poetry, poets have
adopted them in their writings. Thus when
he descends below our horizon, and is no more
visible to us, he is supposed to rest after the

fatigue of his journey through the visible
heavens. In like manner, because from
morning till noon he seems to the inhabitants
of the earth to mount a continued ascent,
this has given rise to all the poetical notions
relating to that part of his course; and so of
the rest.

69. *Tethys*.] The daughter of Cœlus and
Terra, and wife of Oceanus. She is often,
as here, made to stand for the ocean itself.

Sævaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo
 Scorpion, atq; aliter curvantem brachia Cancrum.
 Nec tibi quadrupedes animosos ignibus illis
 Quos in pectore habent, quos ore et naribus efflant,
 In promptu regere est: vix me patiuntur, ut acres
 Incaluere animi; cervixque repugnat habenis.

At tu, funesti ne sim tibi muneris auctor:
 Nate, cave: dum resque finit, tua corrige vota.
 Scilicet, ut nostro genitum te sanguine credas, 90
 Pignora certa petis: do pignora certa timendo;
 Et patrio pater esse metu probor. Aspice vultus.
 Ecce meos: utinamque oculos in pectora posses
 Inferere; et patrias intus deprêndere curas!
 Deniq; quicquid habet dives, circumspice, mundus,
 Eque tot ac tantis cœli, terræque, marisque,
 Posce bonis aliquid: nullam patiêre repulsam.
 Deprecor hoc unum; quod vero nomine pœna,
 Non honor est: pœnam, Phaëthon, pro munere
 poscis. 99

Quid mea colla tenes blandis, ignare, lacertis?
 Ne dubita; dabitur (Stygias juravimus undas)
 Quodcunque optâris: sed tu sapientiùs opta.

Scorpionque curvantem sæva brachia longo circuitu, atque Cancrum curvantem brachia aliter. Nec est tibi in promptu regere quadrupedes, animosos illis ignibus, quos habent in pectore, quos efflant ore et naribus: vix patiuntur me, simul ac acres animi incaluere, cervixque repugnat habenis. At tu nate cave, ne sim tibi auctor funesti muneris, corrigeque tua vota, dum res finit. Scilicet petis certa pignora, ut credas te genitum nostro sanguine; do certa pignora timendo, et probor esse pater metu patrio. Ecce, aspice meos vultus: utinamque posses inferere oculos in pectora, et deprêndere curas patrias intus. Denique, circumspice quicquid dives mundus habet, posceque aliquid è tot ac tantis bonis, cœli terræque, marisque: patiêre nullam repulsam: deprecor hoc unum; quod

vero nomine est pœna non honor. Phaëthon, poscis pœnam pro munere. Quid ignare tenes mea colla blandis lacertis? Ne dubita quodcunque optâris dabitur, (nam juravimus per Stygias undas) sed opta tu sapientiùs.

TRANSLATION.

“The scorpion too bends his claws into a wide extent, and the crab
 “with claws differently bent in lesser clasps, appears to oppose your course.
 “Nor will you find it easy to govern the mettled steeds, spirited by those
 “fires which glow in their breasts, and which they breathe from their
 “mouth and nostrils. Scarce can I restrain their fury, when they are
 “once heated, and their necks struggle with the rein. But do you,
 “my son, take care not to force from me a gift that may be fatal to
 “you; and while it yet may be done, correct your rash desires. You
 “demand some sure pledge, by which to know that you are my son.
 “What surer pledges can you have than these my tears? Or better learn
 “that I am your father, than by my fatherly care? Look on my face;
 “or could your eyes penetrate into my heart, you would there find all
 “the anxiety of a tender father. In fine, look round through all the
 “riches of lavish nature, and chuse out a gift from what is most va-
 “luable in earth, sea, or heaven, you shall meet with no denial. I
 “only plead against this one thing, which in reality is a mischief not
 “an honour: Phaeton, you ask a mischief instead of a gift. Why,
 “mistaken youth, do you thus grasp my neck with fawning arms?
 “doubt not, whatever you wish for, shall be granted, (I have sworn by
 “the Stygian waves) but do you make a wiser choice.”

Phœbus finierat monitus;
tamen ille repugnat dictis:
tenetque propositum: flagratque cupidine currus.
Ergo genitor cunctatus qua
licuit, deducit juvenem ad
altos currus, Munera vul-
cania. Axis erat aureus,
temo aureus, curvatura
summæ rotæ aurea; ordo
radiatorum erat argenteus.
Chrysolithi, gemmæque po-
sitæ ex ordine per juga,
reddebant lumina clara re-
percussu Phœbo. Dumque
magnanimus Phæthon mi-
ratur ea, perspicitque o-
pus; ecce vigil Aurora
patefecit purpureas fores,
et atria plena rosarum, ab
rutilo ortu. Stellæ diffu-
giunt; quarum Lucifer
cogit agmina, et exit no-
vissimus statione cœli. At
pater Titan ut vidit terras
mundumque rubescere, cor-
nuaque extremæ Lunæ

velut evanescere, imperat velocibus Horis jungere equos: deæ celeres peragunt jussa ejus; ducuntque
quadrupedes vomentes ignem, saturos succo Ambrosiæ altis præsepibus, adduntque fræna sonantia.

TRANSLATION.

Here the father ended his admonitions: but Phaeton, regardless of what he said, still holds to his purpose, and burns with impatience to mount the chariot. Wherefore the father having delayed as long as he could, brought at length the young man to the stately chariot, the gift of Vulcan. The axle-tree was of gold, the pole also was of gold, and the wheels were edged round with a golden rim. The range of spokes was silver. The yoke was covered with rows of gems and precious stones, that darted a clear light by reflecting the sun. And while magnanimous Phaeton admires all these, and views with attention the elegance of the work, lo, watchful Aurora opens the purple gates of the east, and her courts strewed with roses. The stars disappear, Lucifer drives them before him in troops, and moves himself the last from his station in the heavens. Soon as the father saw the earth and sky covered with a rosy blush, and the blunted horns of the moon just ready to vanish, he commands the nimble hours to join the horses to the chariot. The swift goddesses instantly obey, and lead from the high stalls the glowing steeds, snorting fire, and satiated with the juice of Ambrosia; then add the sounding

NOTES.

113. *Plena rosarum atria*] Aurora is often painted by the poets as shrouded in roses, nor is there any phrase more common in our own language, than the rosy-coloured morn.

119. *Deæ celeres*] The hours are sometimes described by the poets as goddesses.

120. *Ambrosiæ succo saturos*] Ambrosia, was, according to the poets, the food of the gods; in like manner as nectar was feigned to be their drink, though we find them often confounded.

Tum pater ora sui sacro medicamine nati
 Contigit, et rapidæ fecit patientia flammæ:
 Imposuitque comæ radios; præfagaque luctûs
 Pectore sollicito repetens suspiria, dixit: 125
 Si potes hîc saltem monitis parêre paternis
 Parce, puer, stimulis, et fortiûs utere loris.
 Sponte suâ properant: labor est inhibere volentes.
 Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus.
 Sectus in obliquum est lato curvamine limes 130
 Zonarumque trium contentus fine: polumque
 Effugit Australem, junctamq; Aquilonibus Arcton.
 Hâc sit iter: manifesta rotæ vestigia cernes.
 Utque ferant æquos et cœlum et terra calores;
 Nec preme, nec summum mōlire per æthera
 currum. 105

Altiûs egressus cœlestia tecta cremabis;
 Inferiûs, terras: *Medio tutissimus ibis.*

*Tum pater contigit ora suæ
 nati sacro medicamine;
 et fecit patientia rapidæ
 flammæ; imposuitque ra-
 dios comæ: repetensque sus-
 piria præfaga luctûs sol-
 licito pectore, dixit: Si
 hîc saltem potes parere
 monitis paternis; puer,
 parce stimulis, et utere lo-
 ris fortiûs. Properant suæ
 sponte, labor est inhibere
 eos volentes. Nec via per
 quinque arcus directos pla-
 ceat tibi. Est limes sec-
 tus in obliquum lato cur-
 vamine; contentusque fine
 trium zonarum, effugit
 polumque australem, Arc-
 tonque junctam Aquiloni-
 bus. Sit iter tibi hac via,
 cernes manifesta vestigia
 rotæ. Utque et cœlum, et
 terra ferant æquos calores,*

*nec preme, nec mōlire currum per summum æthera. Egressus altius, cremabis tecta cœlestia, egres-
 sus inferius, cremabis terras: Ibis tutissimus medio.*

TRANSLATION.

reins. Mean time Phœbus wet the face and temples of his son with a celestial ointment, and made them proof against the burning rays; then, fixing the beamy circle on his head, and fetching from his anxious breast deep sighs, that were presages of his future griefs, said: “ My son, if
 “ thou canst but follow this last advice of your father, be sure to keep
 “ a stiff rein, and spur them on but gently: they are apt of themselves
 “ to hasten too much, the great art lies in restraining their speed. Nor
 “ must you drive the chariot on directly through the five circles. There
 “ is a tract that runs obliquely, forming a broad circle in the heavens,
 “ and which, confined within the limits of three zones, shuns the south
 “ pole, and the constellations that border upon the north winds, follow
 “ this path, where you will see plain prints of the wheels. And that
 “ heaven and earth may have their due proportion of heat, neither
 “ sink too low, nor drive the chariot along the summit of the sky. By
 “ mounting too high will set the heavenly mansions on fire, and by
 “ falling too low, you will endanger the earth; the middle way is the

NOTES.

129. *Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus*] There is a considerable obscurity in this passage, arising from the manner of expression. Phœbus is here counselling Phaeton what tract to follow, and tells him that he is to pursue his way through an oblique path, and not directly in the plane of the equator. This last is what he calls the *Via per quinque arcus directos*. The five bows are here no other than the five parallel circles by which astronomers distinguish the heavens. These are the two polar circles, the

two tropics, and the equinoctial. The equinoctial runs exactly in the middle between the other circles: so that *Nec tibi directos placeat via quinque per arcus* must be here understood to mean, pursue not your way directly through that circle which is middlemost of the five, but observe the tract that cuts its obliquely.

132. *Junctamque Aquilonibus Arcton*] By Arctos, or the Bear, a constellation in the northern quarter of heaven, we are to understand the arctic pole.

Neu dexterior rota declinet te in tortum anguem, neve sinisterior ducat te ad pressam aram: tene inter utrumque. Mando cætera fortunæ, quæ opto ut juvet, et melius consulat, quam tu consulisti tibi. Deum loquor; nox humida tetigit metas positas in hesperio littore. Mora non est libera nobis. Poscitur; Aurora, tenebris fugatis effulget. Corripe lora manu: vel, si est tibi mutabile pectus, utere nostris consiliis, non curribus: dum potes, et etiamnum adstas solidis sedibus, dumque nondum inscius premis axes males optatos. Sine me dare lumina terris, quæ lumina tu tutus spectes. Ille occupat levem currum juvenili corpore, statque super gaudetque contingere datas babanas manibus; et agit inde grates invito parenti. Interea volucres equi solis, Pyroëis et Eous, et Æthon, quartusque Phlegon, im-

plent auras binnitibus flammiferis, pulsantque repagula pedibus. Quæ postquam Metbys, ignora factorum nepotis, reppulit; et copia immensi mundi est facta; corripuere viam, pedibusque motis per aëra, findunt nebulas obstantes, levatique pennis, prætereunt Euros ortos de iisdem partibus.

TRANSLATION.

“safest and best. Let not the right wheel bear you off toward the
“wreathed serpent, nor the left to the shining altar; but keep a direct
“course between both.—I leave the rest to fortune, which I pray may
“direct you, and be more careful of you than you are of yourself. See
“while I speak, the shady night has reached the limits of the western
“shore; nor is it permitted me to make a longer stay. I am called;
“Aurora having dispersed the darkness, shines out. Haste, snatch the
“reins; or if you have a mind that can be moved by advice, take my
“counsel, not my chariot, while it is yet in your power, and you stand
“securely on the earth. While I say, you are not yet mounted upon the
“axle-tree so rashly wished for, suffer me to give light to the world,
“which you may enjoy in full security.” In vain he spoke, Phaeton
with youthful heat mounts the nimble chariot, and rejoicing to handle
the reins that had been given him, gives thanks to his father, who receives them with reluctance.

Mean while the restless horses of the sun, Pyroëis, Eous, and Æthon, and the fourth Phlegon, fill the air with neighings, and breathing out fire, beat with their feet the barriers of heaven; which after that Tethys, ignorant of the fate of her grandson, had removed, and all the wide waste of heaven was laid open before them, they spring out, and

Sed leve pondus erat; nec quod cognoscere possent
Solis equi; solitæque jugum gravitate carebat.
Utque labant curvæ justo sine pondere naves,
Perque mare instabiles nimia levitate feruntur:
Sic onere assueto vacuos dat in aëra saltus, 165
Succutiturque altè, similisque est currus inani.
Quod simul ac sensere, ruunt, tritumque relinquunt
Quadrijugi spatium; nec, quo prius ordine cur-

Sed pondus erat leve; nec quod equi solis possent cognoscere; jugumque carebat solitâ gravitate. Utque naves curvæ sine justo pondere labant, ferunturque instabiles per mare nimia levitate; sic curvus dat saltus in aëra, vacuos assueto onere, succutiturque alte, estque similis inani. Quod simul ac quadrijugi sensere; ruunt, relinquuntque tritum spatium: nec currunt ordine quo prius. Ipse pavet, nec scit quâ flectat habenas commissas sibi, nec quâ sit iter, nec si sciat, imperet illis. Tum primum gelidi Triones caluere radiis, et tentarunt frustra tingi vetito æquore. Serpensque, quæ est posita proxima polo glaciali, prius pigra frigore, nec formidabilis ulli, incaluit: sumpsitque novas iras fervoribus.

Ipse pavet; nec quâ commissas flectat habenas,
Nec scit quâ sit iter; nec, si sciat, imperet illis.
Tum primum radiis gelidi caluere Triones,
Et vetito frustra tentarunt æquore tingi.
Quæque polo posita est glaciali proxima serpens,
Frigore pigra prius, nec formidabilis ulli;
Incaluit; sumpsitque novas fervoribus iras. 175
Te quoque turbatum memorant fugisse, Boöte;
Quamvis tardus eras, et te tua plaustra tenebant.
Ut verò summo despexit ab æthere terras
Infelix Phaëthon penitus penitusque jacentes;

voribus. Memorans te quoque Boöte fugisse turbatum, quamvis eras tardus, et tua plaustra tenebant te. Ut vero infelix Phaëthon summa æthere despexit terras penitus, penitusque jacentes,

TRANSLATION.

moving their feet swiftly through the air, cleave the opposing clouds, and mounted upon their wings, out strip the eastern wind arising from the same parts. But the weight appeared small, and what the horses of the sun could scarcely feel, nor was the chariot poised by its wonted weight. And as hollow ships, when wanting due ballast, totter in the deep, and are tossed to and fro, the unstable sport of winds and waves; in like manner the chariot, destitute of its usual weight, is tossed on high, and bounding through the air, is hurried on like one empty; which when the eager steeds perceived, they rush on, and leave the beaten tract, nor follow the stated course in which they ran before. The youth trembles, nor knows which way to turn the reins, or how to pursue his way; nor had he known, were the horses under command. Then did the cold Triones first feel Apollo's ray, and strove in vain to dip in the forbidden sea. Then to the serpent that borders upon the frozen pole, before stiff, and benumbed with cold, nor formidable to any, roused by the new flames, began to rage with inward heat. It is said, moreover, that you, Boötes, fled in a mighty alarm, though naturally slow, and cumbered with thy wain. But when the unhappy Phaeton beheld from the height of heaven, the earth spread out far, very far beneath him

NOTE.

175. *Triones*] This is meant of the ursa major, a constellation consisting of twenty-seven stars. Of these there are seven that

seem larger and brighter than the rest, and very much resemble a waggon with a yoke of oxen.

palluit, et genua intremuere subito timore: tenebræque sunt obortæ oculis per tantum lumen. Et jam mallet nunquam tetigisse equos paternos, jamque piget agnovisse genus et valuisse rogando: jam cupiens dici filius Meropis; ita fertur ut pinus æta præcipiti Boreâ, cui suus rector remisit victa fræna, quamque reliquit diis votisque. Quid faciat? multum cæli est relictum post terga: est adhuc plus ante oculos; metitur utrumque animo. Et modò prospicit occasus, quæ non est illi contingere fato: interdum respicit ortus, ignarusque quid agat, stupet: et nec remittit fræna, nec valet retinere: nec novit nomina equorum. Videt quoque trepidus miracula passim sparsa in vario cælo, simulacraque vastarum ferarum. Est locus ubi Scorpions concavat

brachia in geminos arcus, et caudâ lacertisque flexis utrinque, porrigit membra in spatium duorum signorum. Puer ut vidit hunc madidum sudore nigri veneni, minitantem vulnera curvatâ cuspide; inops mentis, remisit lora gelidâ formidine. Quæ postquam jacentia tetigere summum tergum,

Palluit, et subito genua intremuere timore; 180
Suntque oculis tenebræ per tantum lumen obortæ:
Et jam mallet equos nunquam tetigisse paternos:
Jamque agnôsse genus piget, et valuisse rogando:
Jam Meropis dici cupiens. Ita fertur, ut æta
Præcipiti pinus Boreâ, cui victa remisit 185
Fræna suus rector, quam Dîs, votisque reliquit.
Quid faciat? multum cæli post terga relictum;
Ante oculos plus est; animo metitur utrumque:
Et modò, quos illi fato contingere non est,
Prospicit occasus; interdum respicit ortus. 190
Quidq; agat ignarus, stupet: et nec fræna remittit,
Nec retinere valet; nec nomina novit equorum.
Sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula cælo,
Vastarumque videt trepidus simulacra ferarum.
Est locus, in geminos ubi brachia concavat arcus
Scorpions, et caudâ, flexisque utrinque lacertis
Porrigit in spatium signorum membra duorum.
Hunc puer ut nigri madidum sudore veneni
Vulnera curvatâ minitantem cuspide vidit;
Mentis inops gelidâ formidine lora remisit: 200
Quæ postquam summum tetigere jacentia tergum;

TRANSLATION.

he grew pale, and his knees trembled with sudden fear, and his eyes were darkened by the too great light. And now could he wish that he had never tried his father's steeds. He repents of having known his race, or that he prevailed in his request; and willing now to pass for Merop's son, he is hurried along like a ship tossed by the stormy north wind, when the despairing pilot has abandoned the helm, and puts all his confidence in the gods and prayer. What could he do? He had already left a long tract of heaven behind him. If he looks forward, a still longer path meets his eyes. He measures both in his mind; and sometimes casts an eye upon the forbidden west, sometimes looks back toward the east; and full of amazement, is uncertain what to resolve upon: for neither does he quit the reins, nor can he hold them right, nor does he know the names of the horses. Now too, in his fright, he sees all parts of the heavens filled with objects of horror, and the monstrous forms of huge wild beasts. There is a place where Scorpio bends his arms on each side in two wide curves, and with his tail and limbs enclosing a vast circuit, stretches himself through the space of two celestial signs. Soon as the youth beheld him sweat in steams of black poison, and threatening wounds with his forked tongue, bereft of his wits, at once, he dropped the reins in a cold fright: which, when the horses felt lying loose upon their manes, they rush out, and finding themselves

Expatiantur equi; nulloque inhibente, per auras
 Ignotæ regionis eunt; quæque impetus egit,
 Hac sine lege ruunt: altoque sub æthere fixis
 Incurfant stellis, rapiuntque per avia currum. 205
 Et modò summa petunt, modò per decliva, viasq;
 Præcipites spatio terræ propiore feruntur;
 Inferiùsque suis fraternos currere Luna
 Admiratur equos: ambusta nubila fumant.
 Corripitur flammis, ut quæque altissima, tellus;
 Fissaque agit rimas, et succis aret ademptis.
 Pabula canescunt; cum frondibus uritur arbor;
 Materiamque suo præbet seges arida damno.
 Parva queror: magnæ pereunt cum mœnibus urbes:
 Cumque suis totas populis incendia gentes 215
 In cinerem vertunt; sylvæ cum montibus ardent.
 Ardet Athos, Taurusque Cilix, et Tmolus et Æte;
 Et nunc sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide;
 Virgineusq; Helicon, et nondum Æagrius Hæmos:
*tunt totas gentes cum suis populis in cinerem. Silva ardent cum montibus. Arbor ardet, Taurus-
 que Cilix, et Tmolus, et Oete, et Ide, nunc sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, virgineusque Helicon,
 et Hæmos, nondum dictus Æagrius.*

*equi expatiuntur, nulloque
 inhibente eunt per auras ig-
 notæ regionis; quæque im-
 petus egit, ruunt hac sine
 lege; incurfantque stellis
 fixis sub alto æthere, ra-
 piuntque currum per avia.
 Et modo petunt summa,
 modo feruntur per decliva,
 viasque præcipites, spa-
 tio propiore terræ: luna-
 que admiratur equos fra-
 ternos currere inferius suis:
 nubilaque ambusta fumant.
 tellus quæque, ut est altis-
 sima, corripitur flammis,
 fissaque, agit rimas, et
 aret succis ademptis. Pa-
 bula canescunt; arbor uri-
 tur cum frondibus, seges
 arida præbet materiam suo
 damno. Queror parva:
 magnæ urbes pereunt cum
 mœnibus: Incendioque ver-
 tunt totas gentes cum suis populis in cinerem. Silva ardent cum montibus. Arbor ardet, Taurus-
 que Cilix, et Tmolus, et Oete, et Ide, nunc sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, virgineusque Helicon,
 et Hæmos, nondum dictus Æagrius.*

TRANSLATION.

without check or controul, hurry on through unknown regions of air, and regardless of the way, run wherever their fury drives, rush against the stars fixed in the high firmament of heavèn, and drag the chariot through pathless wilds. Sometimes they mount aloft, again they descend, and precipitating their course, bring the chariot still nearer to the earth.

The clouds vanish in smoke, and the Moon wonders to see her brother's steeds beneath her own. The land, in every place as it rises higher than the rest, is seized by the flames, and rending, breaks in chasms, and is drained of its moisture by the scorching heat. The grass is burnt up, the trees are consumed with their leaves, and the parched corn furnishes fuel to the spreading conflagration. But I complain of trivial ills. Great cities with their walls perish, and the flames turn whole nations with their people into ashes. The mountains and forests are set on fire, Athos burns, and Cilician Taurus, and Tmolus, and Oete. Ide too, formerly famous for her fountains, but now dry in spite of all her springs; and Helicon, the darling retreat of the Muses, and Hæmus,

NOTES.

217. *Ardet Athos*] Phaeton no longer able to guide the chariot, leaves the horses to wander without controul; who forsaking the beaten tract, approach so near the earth as to set the higher parts of it on fire. The poet here enumerates some of the more remarkable mountains that suffered by the vio-

lence of the flames, viz. Athos of Macedonia, Taurus of Asia, Tmolus of Phrygia, and Oete of Thessaly.

218. *Ide*] A mountain of Phrygia.

219. *Helicon*] A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses.

*Ætna ardet in immensum
ignibus geminatis, Parnassusque biceps, et Eryx,
et Cynthus, et Othrys,
et Rhodope tandem caritura
nivibus, Mimasque,
Dindymaque, et Mycale;
Cithæronque notus ad sacra.
Nec sua frigora profunt
Scythiæ: Caucasus ardet.
Ossaque cum Pindo,
Olympusque major ambobus:
Alpesque æviæ, et
Apenninus nubifer. Tunc
vero Phaëthon aspicit orbem
accensum è caræis
partibus; nec sustinet tantos
æstus: trahitque ore
auras ferventes velut è
fornace profunda, sentitque
suos currus candescere.
Et neque jam potest ferre
cineres, favillamque ejectatam,
involvitur undique calido fumo: tectusque piceâ caligine, nescit
quo eat, aut ubi sit, et raptatur
arbitrio volucrum equorum.*

Ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Ætna, 220
Parnassusque biceps, et Eryx, et Cynthus, et Othrys,

Et tandem Rhodope nivibus caritura, Mimasque,
Dindymaque, et Mycale, natusque ad sacra Cithæron.

Nec profunt Scythiæ sua frigora: Caucasus ardet,
Ossaque cum Pindo, majorque ambobus Olympus,
Æviæque Alpes, et nubifer Apenninus.

Tum verò Phaëthon cunctis è partibus orbem
Aspicit accensum; nec tantos sustinet æstus:
Ferventesque auras, velut è fornace profunda,
Ore trahit, currusque suos candescere sentit. 230
Et neque jam cineres, ejectatamque favillam
Ferre potest; calidoque involvitur undique fumo;
Quoque eat, aut ubi sit, piceâ caligine tectus.
Nescit; et arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum.

TRANSLATION.

not yet Oeagrius. Ætna rages with redoubled heat. Parnassus with its two summits, glows, and Eryx, and Cynthus, and Othrys, and Rhodope now despoiled of its snows, and Mimas, and Dindyma, and Mycale, and Cithæron, famed for the sacred rites of Bacchus. Nor does Scythia escape, though armed with her native frosts. Caucasus flames, and Ossa with Pindus, and the high aspiring Olympus, the lofty Alps, and the cloudy Apennine.

It was then that Phaeton, wherever he turned his eyes, beheld the world around him in flames; nor is he able to endure such mighty heats, or the glowing air, which he draws in as from a deep furnace; and he perceives too that the chariot under him is on fire. And now he cannot longer bear the showers of ashes, and the glowing sparks that break round him, and is on every side involved in thick clouds of smoke. Nor, covered thus in darkness, could he distinguish whither he went, or

NOTES.

220. *Ætna*] A celebrated mountain of Sicily, that vomits up fire and smoke.

221. *Parnassusque biceps*] A mountain of Phœcis with two summits, well known by the fictions of the poets. Eryx, a mountain of Sicily, sacred to Venus, whence she is often called Erycina. Cynthus is in the isle of Delos, famed for the birth of Apollo and Diana; whence he has got the name of Cynthus, and she of Cynthia. Othrys, a mountain of Thessaly.

222. *Rhodope*] A mountain of Thrace covered with perpetual snows. Mimas a mountain of Ionia.

223. *Dindyma*] A mountain of Troas, called Dindymene. Mycale a mountain of Caria.

224. *Scythia*] A region to the north of Asia. Caucasus was a mountain of Scythia, famous chiefly for the story of Prometheus, who was feigned by the poets to be bound here, and to have his liver perpetually gnawed by a vulture, because he had stolen fire from heaven, to animate his image of clay.

225. *Ossaque cum Pindo*] Two very high mountains of Thessaly. Olympus, another mountain in the confines of Thessaly and Macedonia.

226. *Alpes*] Very high mountains that divide Italy from Gaul. Apennines, a long ridge of mountains that divide Italy into two parts.

Sanguine tum credunt in corpora summa vocato,
 Æthiopum populos nigrum traxisse colorem:
 Tum facta est Libye, raptis humoribus, æstu
 Arida; tum nymphæ passis fontesque lacusque,
 Deslevère comis: queritur Bœotia Dircen;
 Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pyrenidas undas. 240
 Nec fortita loco distantes flumina ripas
 Tuta manent: mediis Tanais funavit in undis
 Penæosque senex, Theutranteusque Caicus,
 Et celer Ismenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho,
 Arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycormas,
 Quique recurvatis ludit Meandros in undis,
 Mygdoniusque Melas, et Tænarius Eurotas:
 Arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes,
 Thermodonque citus, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Ister.
 Æstuat Alphæos, ripæ Spërcheïdes ardent: 250

Melasque Mygdonius et Eurotas Tænarius. Euphrates Babylonius et arsit, Orontes arsit, citusque Thermodon, Gangesque, et Phasis, et Ister: Alphæos æstuat, ripæ Spërcheïdes ardent:

Credunt populos Æthiopum tum traxisse nigrum colorem, sanguine vocato in summa corpora. Tum Libye est facta arida, humoribus raptis æstu; nymphæ passis comis, deslevère fontesque lacusque. Bœotia queritur Dircen, Argos Amymonen; Ephyre undas Pyrenidas esse exsiccatas. Nec flumina fortita ripas distantes loco, manent tuta: Tanais funavit in mediis undis; Penæosque senex, Caicusque Theutranteus, et Ismenos celer, cum Erymantho Phocaico; Xanthusque arsurus iterum, flavusque Lycormas, Meandrosque, qui ludit in undis recurvatis,

TRANSLATION.

where he was, but is hurried away at the pleasure of the winged horses. It was then they say, that the Æthiopians first got their black hue, the blood being drawn by the heat toward the outer parts of the body. Then Libya drained of its moisture by the heat, became a barren waste of sand. The nymphs too, with dishevelled hair, lament their empty lakes and springs. Bœotia bewails the loss of Dirce, Argos Amymonen, Ephyre the waters of Pyrene: Nor are even the largest rivers secure within their distant banks. Tanais smoked in the midst of his waters, and aged Peneus, and Theutrantean Caicus, and the swift Ismenus, with Erymanthus of Phocis, and Xanthus, fated to be burnt again, and yellow Lycormas, and Meander, that sports in mazy windings, and Mygdonian Melas, and Tænarian Eurotas. Babylonian Euphrates too burns, Orontes burns, and swift Thermodon, and Ganges, and Phasis, and Ister. Alphæus boils, and the banks of the Spercheus burn, and the gold which

NOTES.

237. *Libye*] A dry and barren region of Africa.

239 *Dircen*] Dirce, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia.

240. *Amymonen*] Amymonen was the daughter of Danaus, king of the Argives.

242. *Tanais*] A very considerable river of Scythia, that divides Europe from Asia.

244. *Ismenos*] A river of Bœotia, that runs into the Euripus. Erymanthus, a river of Phocis in Arcadia.

245. *Xanthus*] A river of Troas. Lycormas, a river of Ætolia.

246. *Meandros*] A river of Phrygia, remarkable for its great number of windings and turnings, which are said to amount to

no less than six hundred, and some of them so considerable, that it seems to be returning again to its source.

247. *Melas*] A river of Mygdonia, which is said to have the power of making cattle black.

248. *Euphrates*] A very noted river of Asia.

249. *Thermodon*] A river of Thrace. Ganges, the greatest and most noted river of India. Ister, the greatest river of Europe: it is also known under the name of the Danube.

250. *Alphæos*] A river of Arcadia in Peloponnesus.

*aurumque quid Tagus vi-
bit suo amne, fluit igni-
bus; et flumineæ volucres,
quæ celebrant ripas Mæ-
onias carmine, caluere me-
dio Cœstro. Nilus per-
territus fugit in extremum
orbem; oculuitque caput,
quod late: adhuc. Septem
ostia pulverulenta vacant
septem valles sine flumine.
Eadem fors siccet Hebrum
cum Strymone, fluvios Is-
marios: Hesperioque am-
nes, Rhenum, Rhodanum-
que, Padumque, Tybrinque
cui potentia rerum fuit pro-
missa. Omne solum dis-
silit, lumenque penetrat in
Tartara rimis, et terret
regens infernum cum conju-
ge. Et mare contrahitur,
quodque modo erat pontus,
est campus, siccæ arenæ;
montesque quos altum æquor
texerat, existant, et augent sparsas Cycladas. Pisces petunt ima, nec curvi Delphines audent
tollere se super æquora, in auras consuetas.*

Quodq; suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus aurum:
Et, quæ Mæonias celebrant carmine ripas,
Flumineæ volucres medio caluere Cœstro.
Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
Oculuitque caput, quod adhuc latet: ostia septem
Pulverulenta vacant septem sine flumine valles.
Forseadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone siccet,
Hesperiosq; amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque,
Padumque,

Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tybrin. 259
Dissilit omne solum; penetratque in Tartara rimis
Lumen, et infernum terret cum conjuge regem:
Et mare contrahitur; siccæque est campus arenæ,
Quod modò pontus erat; quosque altum texerat
æquor,

Existant montes, et sparsas Cycladas augent.
Ima petunt pisces: nec se super æquora curvi 265
Tollere consuetas audent delphines in auras.

TRANSLATION.

the Tagus carries in its stream, is melted by the flames. The swans, which has so often sung on the banks of the Mæonian rivers, in vain sought to avoid the heat in the middle of Cayster. The frightened Nile fled to the extreme parts of the earth, and hid his head, which yet lies concealed: his seven dusty channels are now changed into seven vallies, destitute of water. The same fate also pursues the Ismarian rivers. Hebrus with Strymon; and the western rivers, the Rhine, the Rhone, the Po, and Tyber, to which the sovereignty of the universe had been promised.

The ground is deep cleft in all parts, and the light penetrating through the chinks into the dire regions of Tartarus, startles the infernal king and his spouse. The ocean contracts, and what lately was sea, is now a naked plain of sand. The mountains, which had hitherto been covered by the waves, now start up, and increase the number of the scattered Cyclades. The fishes creep toward the bottom; nor do the crooked dolphins dare to rise above the surface of the deep, and take in the

NOTES.

251. *Tagus*] A river of Spain, which was said to bring down from the mountains great quantities of gold sand. These the poet, by an unusual hyperbole, feigns to be now melted by the heat of the sun, and in that manner to be carried along by the current of the river.

252. *Mæonias*] Mæonia, so called from the river Mæon, was the same with Lydia.

254. *Nilus*] A very noted river of Ægypt, which because its source was unknown to the ancients, the poet here feigns to have hid its head in this general conflagration.

257. *Hebrum, &c.*] Hebrus and Strymon, two rivers of Thrace, that run into the Ægean sea.

259. *Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tybrin*] The Tiber is a river famous in the writings of the poets. It runs through the midst of Rome, whence the sovereignty of the universe, which was promised to the Romans, is here poetically said to be promised to the Tiber.

264. *Cyclades*] The Cyclades are a cluster of islands in the Ægean sea.

Corpora phocarum summo resupina profundo
 Exanimata natant: ipsum quoque Nerea fama est,
 Doridæque, et natas, tepidis latuisse sub antris.
 Ter Neptunus aquis cum torvo brachia vultu 270
 Exserere ausus erat; ter non tulit æris æstus.
 Alma tamen Tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto,
 Inter aquas pelagi, contractosque undique fontes,
 Qui se condiderant in opacæ viscera matris:
 Sustulit omniferos collo tenus arida vultus: 275
 Opposuitque manum fronti; magnoque tremore
 Omnia concutiens paulum subsedit; et infra,
 Quam solet esse, fuit: siccæque ita voce locuta est.
 Si placethoc, meruique, quid ô tua fulmina cessant.
 Summe deum? liceat perituræ viribus ignis, 280
 Igne perire tuo; clademque auctore levare.
 Vix equidem fauces hæc ipsa in verba resolvo:
 (Presserat ora vapor) Tostos en aspice crines!
 Inque oculis tantum, tantum super ora favillæ.
 Hosne mihi fructus? hunc fertilitatis honorem,
 Officii que refers, quod adunci vulnera aratri
 Rastrorumque fero, totoque exerceor anno?

Corpora phocarum resupina, natant exanimata summo profundo. Fama est quoque, ipsum Nerea, Doridæque, et natas, latuisse sub tepidis antris. Neptunus tur ausus erat exserere brachia aquis cum torvo vultu; ter non tulit æstus æris. Tamen alma tellus, ut erat circumdata ponto, inter aquas pelagi, fontesque contractos undique, qui condiderant se in viscera opacæ matris, arida sustulit vultus omniferos tenus collo: opposuitque manum fronti: concutiensque omnia magno tremore, subsedit paulum, et fuit infra quam solet esse; estque locuta ita sicca voce. Summe Deum, si hoc placet tibi, meruique, O quid tua fulmina cessant? Liceat mihi perituræ viribus ignis, perire tuo igne, levareque cladem auctore. Equidem vix resolvo fauces

in hæc ipse verba, (vapor presserat ora) en aspice crines tosts, favillæque tantum sunt in oculis favillæ tantum sunt super ora. Referne mihi hos fructus, hunc honorem fertilitatis officii que; quod feror vulnera adunci aratri rastrorumque, exerceorque toto anno?

TRANSLATION.

wonted air. The huge bodies of sea-calves lie extended and breathless upon the boiling waves. Nay, it is said, that Nereus and Doris, with their whole train of daughters, were pursued by the heat into the deepest caverns of the main. Thrice Neptune with a stern countenance ventured to thrust his arms out of the waters, and thrice was unable to sustain the raging heat of the air.

At length the bountiful Earth, as she was surrounded by the sea; amidst her circling oceans, and springs which, now dried up on all sides, were retired within the dark caverns of her hollow womb; uplifts her all-bearing head, and scorched by the sultry heats, covers her face with her hand; when shaking all nature with a sudden trembling, she sunk down a little, and retired below her wonted seat; whence with awful voice she thus broke silence.

“ If you approve, and I have deserved the fate that threatens me,
 “ why, O why, sovereign of the gods, do your thunders cease? If I
 “ must perish by the force of fire, let it be by fires darted from your
 “ right hand; nor let me suffer by any other power than that of Jupiter.
 “ Scarce can I open my mouth to pronounce these words; (for her face
 “ was now wrapt in clouds of smoke.) Behold my singed hair, my eyes hid
 “ in thick vapours, and the heaps of cinders that fly round my temples.
 “ And is this the honour and recompence of my fertility and service;
 “ that I am torn up by the crooked plowshare, and tortured with rakes

*Quod ministro frondes pec-
cori, frugesque, alimenta
mitia humano generi quod
ministro thura vobis? Sed
fac tamen me meruisse exi-
tium: quid unda meruere,
quid frater tuus meruit?
Cur æquora tradita illi
sorte, decrescunt; et ab-
sunt longius ab æthere?
Quod si nec gratia fratris,
nec mea gratia tangit te,
at miserere tui cœli. Uter-
que polus fumat, circum-
spice utrumque, quos si ig-
nis vitiauerit, vestra a-
tria ruent. - En ipse Atlas
laborat, vixque sustinet
candentem axem suis hu-
meris. Si freta, si terræ,
si regia cœli pereunt, con-
fundimur in antiquum cha-
os: si quid adhuc superest,
eripe flammis, et consule
summæ rerum. Tellus dix-
erat hæc; neque enim pos-
sunt ulterius tolerare vaporem, nec dicere plura, rettulitque suum os in se, antraque propiora mani-
bus. At pater omnipotens testatus superos, et ipsum Phœbum qui dederat currus filio, omnia in-
teritura gravi fato, nisi ferat opem; arduus petit summam arcem;*

*Quod pecori frondes, alimentaque mitia fruges
Humano generi, vobis quod thura ministro?
Sed tamen exitium fac me meruisse: quid undæ, 290
Quid meruit frater? cur illi tradita sorte
Æquora decrescunt; et ab æthere longius absunt;
Quod si nec fratris, nec te mea gratia tangit;
At cœli miserere tui: circumspice utrumque,
Fumat uterque polus; quos si vitiauerit ignis 295
Atria vestra ruent. Atlas en ipse laborat!
Vixque suis humeris candentem sustinet axem.
Si freta, si terræ pereunt, si regia cœli;
In chaos antiquum confundimur. Eripe flammis
Si quid adhuc superest; et rerum consule summæ.
Dixerat hæc Tellus: neque enim tolerare vaporem
Ulterius potuit, nec dicere plura; suumque 302
Rettulit os in se, propioraque manibus antra.
At pater omnipotens superos testatus, et ipsum,
Qui dederat currus, nisi opem ferat, omnia fato 305
Interitura gravi; summam petit arduus arcem;*

TRANSLATION.

“and harrows all the year round? That I furnish leaves for the flocks,
“corn and pleasant food for man, and frankincense for the altars of
“the gods. But grant that I deserve thus to perish, how have the wa-
“ters offended, or wherein is your brother guilty? Why do the seas,
“whose sovereignty fell to his share, decrease, and shrink farther from
“heaven? If you are moved by neither a regard for your brother nor
“me, yet think of your own heaven. Look round on all sides, the
“flames spread from pole to pole, and if these too are caught by the
“fires, your palaces must be involved in the general ruin. Lo Atlas
“becomes unequal to his task, and can scarce sustain upon his shoulders
“the glowing weight of heaven. If earth and seas perish, and the
“sumptuous palaces of heaven, we return again to the first chaos,
“save from the flames, if ought yet remains, nor suffer the universe
“to perish irrecoverably.”

Here the Earth ended; nor could she say more, choked by the vapours
that surrounded her on all sides; but drawing back her head within her-
self, retired to the caves that border upon the regions of the dead.
Then the almighty father having called all the powers above to witness,
and even him who had given the chariot to his son, that without his as-
sistance, all must perish by a heavy fate; mounts the lofty citadel of

NOTE.

296. *Atlas*] A mountain of Mauritania, which because of its great height was said to support the heavens. But Mythologists derive this notion from Atlas, a king of Mau-

ritania, who was said to be transformed into this mountain, and was the first who had made any considerable proficiency in the knowledge of astronomy.

Unde solet latis nubes inducere terris;
 Unde movet tonitrus, vibrataque fulmina jactat.
 Sed neque, quas posset terris inducere, nubes,
 Tunc habuit: nec, quos cœlo dimitteret, imbres.
 Intonat, et dextrâ libratum fulmen ab aure
 Misit in aurigam. pariterque, animâque rotisque
 Expulit, et sævis compescuit ignibus ignes.
 Consternantur equi: et saltu in contraria facto
 Colla jugo excutiunt, abruptaq; lora relin-
 quunt.

Illic fræna jacent, illic temone revulsus
 Axis; in hac radii fractarum parte rotarum:
 Sparsaque sunt latè laceri vestigia currûs.
 At Phaëthon, rutilos flammâ populante capillos,
 Volvitur in præceps, longoq; per aëra tractu 320
 Fertur; ut interdum de cœlo stella sereno,
 Etsi non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.
 Quem procul à patriâ diverso maximus orbe
 Excipit Eridanus, spumantiaque abluit ora.

que per aëra longo tractu, ut interdum stella de cœlo sereno, quæ, etsi non cecidit, potuit videri cecidisse. Quem Phaethonta maximus Eridanus excipit orbe procul diverso à patriâ: abluitque ora spumantia.

TRANSLATION.

heaven, whence he was wont to spread over the spacious earth the gathering clouds; whence he rolls his thunder, and darts the brandished lightning. But then neither had he clouds to spread over the earth, nor showers to pour down from the vault of heaven. He thunders, and with lifted arm hurls against the charioteer the forked brand, driving him at once from life, and his seat, and extinguishing the fires by fires still more cruel. The horses affrighted start with a sudden bound, shake the yoke from off their necks, and disengage themselves from the broken harness. Here lie the reins, there the axle-tree, torn from the pole; on one side the spokes of the wheels dashed in pieces, and all around the fragments of the shattered chariot. But Phaeton, his yellow hair seized by the flames, tumbles headlong, and shoots through a long tract of air, as when in a serene sky a star falls, or seems at least to fall. Him the mighty Po receives, in a region of the world far distant from his native home, and with rolling waves washes his glowing face.

NOTE.

323. *Quem procul à patriâ—excipit Eridanus*] The Eridanus, otherwise the Po, is a river of Italy, and of consequence far removed from Ethiopia, the country of Phaeton.

We have thus gone through the story of Phaeton, and taken notice of what seemed most necessary for the understanding of the poet's expressions. It is thought by some to represent the enterprize of a rash head-strong youth, who hearkened rather to his ambition and courage, than the suggestions of wisdom and prudence. But Phaeton is moreover a

real person; Apollodorus has preserved his genealogy, and Eusebius, after Africanus, makes use of it to fix the epoch of Cecrops. But not to enter too far into this discussion, we shall be satisfied with observing that he was commonly reputed to be the son of Phœbus and Clymene. The fable before us in all probability relates to some remarkable conflagration that happened in his time. Aristotle believed upon the faith of some ancient writers that in the age of this prince, fire fell from heaven, and destroyed cities and kingdoms.

II. *Hesperiae Naiades* dant corpora fumantia trifidâ flammâ tumulo: signantque saxum hic carmine. Phaeton est situs hic, auriga currus paterni, quem currum, si non tenuit tamen excidit magnis ausis. Nam miserabilis pater condiderat vultus obductos luctu ægro: et, si modo credimus, ferunt unum diem isse sine sole. Incendia præbebant lumen; aliquisque usus fuit in illo malo. At Clymene postquam dixit quæcunque fuerunt dicenda in tantis malis; lugubris, et amens, et laniata sinus, percensuit totum orbem: requirensque primo exanimis artus, mox ossa, tamen reperit. Ossâ condita ripâ peregrinâ. Incubuitque loco: perfuditque lacrymis, nomen lectum in marmore, et fovit aperto pectore. Nec minus Heliades, dant morti ejus, fletus et lacrymas, munera inania: et cæsæ pectora palmis, vocant nocte dieque Phaethonta non auditurum miseras querelas: adsternunturque sepulchro. Luna implerat orbem quater junctis cornibus: illæ suo more (nam usus fecerat morem.)

II. *Naïdes Hesperiae* trifidâ fumantia flammâ 325
Corpora dant tumulo, signantque hoc carmine
saxum:
Hic situs est Phaëthon, currûs auriga paterni;
Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis.
Nam pater obductos luctu miserabilis ægro
Condiderat vultus: et, si modò credimus, unum
Isse diem sine sole ferunt: incendia lumen
Præbebant; *aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.*
At Clymene postquam dixit, quæcunque fuerunt
Instantis dicenda malis; lugubris et amens,
Et laniata sinus, totum percensuit orbem, 335
Exanimisque artus primò, mox ossa requirens,
Repperit ossa tamen peregrinâ condita ripâ.
Incubuitque loco: nomenque in marmore lectum
Perfudit lacrymis, et aperto pectore fovit.
Nec minùs Heliades fletus, et inania morti 340
Munera, dant lacrymas, et cæsæ pectora palmis
Non auditurum miseras Phaëthonta querelâs
Nocte dieque vocant, adsternunturque sepulchro.
Luna quater junctis implêrat cornibus orbem;
Illæ more suo (nam morem fecerat usus) 345

TRANSLATION.

II. The Hesperian Naiads commits his body, smoking from the thrice forked flame, to a tomb, and inscribe these verses upon the tomb: "Here lies Phaeton, who attempted to drive his father's chariot, which, if he could not skilfully guide, he yet miscarried in a great attempt." The mournful father hid his countenance, overspread with dismal sorrow; and if we can but credit it, it is said, that the space of a whole day passed without any sun: the flames served to furnish light, and thus some benefit arose from this mighty disaster. But Clymenê, after saying whatever the grief arising from so cruel a cause could inspire, mourning and distracted, and tearing her bosom, she run over the whole world; and first seeking for the lifeless limbs of her son, then his bones, found at length his bones upon the banks of a foreign river. She hangs over the place, and bathes in tears the name graven upon the marble, and warms it with her naked breast. The daughters of the Sun are no less overwhelmed with grief, and lament in tears (a fruitless tribute) the death of their brother; and beating their naked bosoms, lie round the sepulchre, and call night and day upon Phaeton, who was not now capable to hear their mournful complaints.

(The moon had four times joined her horns in a full orb. They, according to custom (for use had now made it habitual) uttered their

Plangorem dederant, è quis Phaëthusa fororum
Maxima, cùm vellet terræ procumbere, quæsta est
Diriguissè pedes : ad quam conata venire
Candida Lampetiæ ; subitâ radice retenta est.

Tertia cùm crinem manibus laniare pararet ; 350
Avellit frondes : hæc stipite crura teneri,
Illa dolet fieri longos sua brachia ramos.

Dumque eam mirantur ; complectitur inguinæ cortex ;
Perque gradus uterum, pectusque, humerosque,
manusque,

Ambit : et exstabant tantùm ora vocantia matrem.
Quid faciat mater ? nisi, quò trahat impetus illam,
Huc eat, atque illuc ? et, dum licet, oscula jungat ?
Non satis est ; truncis avellere corpora tentat,
Et teneros manibus ramos abrumpere : at inde
Sanguinæ manant, tanquam de vulnere, guttæ.
Parce, precor, mater, quæcunque est saucia, cla-
mat,

Parce, precor : nostrum laniatur in arbore corpus.
Jamque vale : cortex in verba novissima venit ;

III. Inde fluunt lacrymæ ; stillataque sole ri-
gescunt

De ramis electra novis ; quæ lucidus amnis 365
Excipit, et nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis.

laniatur in arbore. Jamque vale ; cortex venit in verba novissima.

III. *Inde lacrymæ fluunt : electraque stillata de novis ramis rigescunt sole : quæ electra am-
nis lucidus excipit, et mixtis gestanda nuribus Latinis.*

TRANSLATION.

lamentations : when Phaethusa, the eldest of the sisters, willing to lie down a little upon the ground, complained that her feet were on a sudden become stiff ; to whom, as the fair Lampetie endeavoured to come, she found herself kept back, and rooted to the ground. A third, as in excess of grief she was going to rend her hair, tears away the leaves. One grieves that her legs are held fast by a lumpish root, another that her arms branch out into long boughs. And while they stand wondering at so unusual a prodigy, the bark closes upon their groins, and by degrees encompasses their bellies, and breasts, and shoulders, and hands : their mouths now only remained uncovered, calling to their mother for aid. What can the mother do, but run to and fro as frenzy guides, and kiss her sprouting daughters while yet she may. That is not enough, she tries moreover to tear their bodies from the trunks where they were inclosed, and strip the tender leaves from their fingers : but thence drops of blood flow, as from a wound. Forbear, cries she who feels the smart, forbear, mistaken parent ; your tear a daughter's body in every tree : and now farewell. Here the bark closing upon their faces, suppressed their farther words.

IV. *Cygnus, proles Sthenelæia, adfuit huic monstro, qui quamvis junctus tibi à materno sanguine, tamen O Phaëthon fuit propior tibi mente. Ille relicto imperio (nam rexerat populos Ligurum, et magnas urbes) implerat ripas virides, amnemque Eridanum, silvamque auctam seroribus querelis: cum vox est tenuata viro: canæque plumæ dissimulant capillos: collumque longum porrigitur à pectore, juncturaque ligat digitos rubentes: pennæ vestit latus: rostrum sine acumine tenet os: Cygnus fit nova avis; nec credit se cælo Jovique, ut memor ignis missi injustè ab illo. Colit stagna patulosque lacus: perosusque ignem, elegit flumina contraria flammis, quæ colat.*

V. *Interea genitor Phaëthontis squalidus, et ipse expers sui decoris, qualis solet esse cum deficit orbem: ipse odit lucemque, sequæ, diemque; datque animum in luctus; et adjicit iram luctibus:*

IV. Adfuit huic monstro, proles Sthenelæia, Cygnus,

Qui tibi materno quamvis à sanguine junctus, Mente tamen, Phaëthon, propior fuit. Ille relicto (Nam Ligurum populos, et magnas rexerat urbes) Imperio, ripas virides amnemque querelis Eridanum implêrat, sylvamque sororibus auctam: Cùm vox est tenuata viro: canæque capillos Dissimulant plumæ; collumque à pectore longum Porrigitur, digitosque ligat junctura rubentes: 375 Penna latus vestit, tenet os sine acumine rostrum: Fit nova Cygnus avis; nec se cæloque Jovique Credit, ut injustè missi memor ignis ab illo; Stagna colit, patulosque lacus; ignemque perosus; Quæ colat, elegit contraria flumina flammis. 380

V. Squalidus interea genitor Phaëthontis, et expers

Ipse sui decoris: qualis, cùm deficit orbem, Esse solet; lucemque odit, sequæ ipse, diemque; Datque animum in luctus; et luctibus adjicit iram;

TRANSLATION.

III. Hence tears flow, which distilling in drops of amber from the new-formed boughs, harden in the sun, and received below by the limpid stream, are thence sent to shine in the dress of the Latian dames.

IV. Cygnus, the son of Sthenelus, was present at this amazing prodigy, who, though nearly allied to you, Phaeton, on the mother's side, was yet nearer in affection. He leaving his kingdom, (for he reigned over the people, and mighty cities of the Ligurians) filled with his complaints the verdant banks of the Po, and the woods now increased by the sisters; when he perceives his voice to lessen and become shrill; white feathers conceal his hair: a long neck is stretched out from his breast; and a skinny film ties together his red toes. His sides are covered with wings, and his mouth shoots out into a blunted beak. Cygnus becomes a new bird; nor trusts the heavens and Jupiter, as mindful of the fires by him unjustly darted at his friend. He frequents the pools and spreading lakes; and hating fire, delights in rivers, as opposite to the flames.

V. Mean time the father of Phaeton, disfigured, and destitute of his wonted comeliness, as when his orb is hid by an eclipse, hates the light, himself, and the day, and gives up his mind to grief, and joins resentment to his grief, and denies his service to the world. "My lot,

NOTES.

467. *Cygnus*] The son of Sthenelus, and king of the Ligurians.

370. *Ligurum*] Liguria, a part of Italy between the rivers Varus and Macra.

Officiumque negat mundo. Satis, inquit, ab ævi
 Sors mea principiis fuit irrequieta, pigetque
 Actorum sine fine mihi, sine honore, laborum.
 Quilibet alter agat portantes lumina currus :
 Si nemo est, omnesque dei non posse fatentur ;
 Ipse agat ; ut saltem, dum nostras tentat habenas,
 Orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat.
 Tunc sciet, ignipedum vires expertus equorum,
 Non meruisse necem, qui non bene rexerit illos.
 Talia dicentem circumstant omnia Solem
 Numina ; neve velit tenebras inducere rebus 395
 Supplice voce rogant : missos quoque Jupiter ignes
 Excusat, precibusque minas regaliter addit.
 [Colligit amentes ; et adhuc terrore paventes,
 Phœbus equos : stimuloque domans, et verbere
 sævit :

Sævit enim, natumque objectat, et imputat illis.]

VI. At pater omnipotens ingentia incœnia cœli
 Circuit ; et, ne quid labefactum viribus ignis
 Corruat, explorat : quæ postquam firma, sui que
 Roboris esse videt : terras, hominumque labores
 Perspicit. Arcadiæ tamen est impensior illi 405
 Cura suæ. Fontesque et nondum audentia labi
 Flumina restituit ; dat terræ gramina, frondes

labefactum viribus ignis, corruat : quæ postquam videt esse firma sui que roboris ; perspicit terras, laboresque hominum : tamen impensior cura est illi suæ Arcadiæ, restituitque fontes, et flumina nondum audentia labi. Dat gramina terræ, frondes

TRANSLATION.

“ says he, has been enough restless since the first birth of time ; and I
 “ now begin to be weary of a labour without end or recompence. Let
 “ any other drive the chariot that diffuses light to the universe ; or if
 “ none will dare, but all acknowledge themselves unequal to so mighty a
 “ task ; let Jove himself make trial, that at least while his hands are em-
 “ ployed in wielding our reins, he may for some time lay aside his thun-
 “ der that deprives fathers of their children. Then perhaps will he own,
 “ after proving the mettle of the fire-breathing steeds, that he who was
 “ unable to govern them, deserved not so severe a fate.” All the Gods
 assembled round the Sun as he was uttering these complaints, and with
 humble voice intreat that he would not suffer the universe to be lost in
 endless darkness. Jupiter too excuses the fires thrown at his son, and
 assuming an air of majesty mixes prayers and threats. Phœbus, upon
 this calls together his raging steeds that yet shook with horror, and urges
 them with whip and spur ; for he is full of rage, and reproaches them
 with his son, and charges his death upon them.

VI. But the Almighty Father walks round the great walls of heaven,
 and diligently searches, least any part weakened by the violence of the
 fire, might be in danger : when finding all firm and in full strength, he

negatque officium mundo ; inquit, mea sors fuit satis irrequieta ab principiis ævi : pigetque laborum actorum mihi sine fine, sine honore. Quilibet alter agat currus portantes lumina. Si nemo est, omnesque Dei fatentur non posse : ipse Jupiter agat : ut saltem, dum tentat nostras habenas, ponat aliquando fulmina orbatura patres. Tum expertus vires ignipedum equorum, sciet illum non meruisse necem qui non rexerit illos bene. Omnia numina circumstant solem dicentem talia : rogantque supplice voce ne velit inducere tenebras rebus. Jupiter quoque excusat missos ignes, additque regaliter minas precibus. Phœbus colligit equos amentes, et paventes adhuc terrore, domansque stimulo et verbere sævit : enim sævit, objectatque natum, et imputat mortem ejus illis.

VI. At pater omnipotens circuit ingentia incœnia cœli, et explorat ne quid

arboribus; jubetque silvas
læsas revirescere. Dum it
reditque frequens, hæsit in
Nonacrinâ virgine; et
ignes accepti sub ossibus ca-
luere. Opus hujus non
erat mollire lanam tra-
hendo; nec variare comas
positu, sed fibula coercue-
rat vestem, alba vitta
coercuerat neglectos capil-
los, et modo sumpserat le-
ve jaculum, modo arcum
manu. Erat miles Phœ-
bes; nec ulla gratior Tri-
viæ hæc, attigit Mæna-
lon: sed nulla potentia est
longa. Altus sol habebat
spatium ulterius medio, cum
illa jubet nemus quod nulla
ætas ceciderat. Hic virgo
exuit pharetram humero,
retenditque lentos arcus, ja-
cebatque in solo quod herba
texerat, et premebat pha-
retram pictam cervice posi-
tâ, Jupiter ut vidit illam fessam et vacantem custodē; inquit, certe mea conjux nesciet hoc fur-
tum: aut si rescierit, sunt, ô sunt jurgia tanti.

Arboribus; læsasque jubet revirescere sylvas.
Dum redit, itque frequens; in virgine Nonacrinâ
Hæsit; et accepti caluere sub ossibus ignes. 410
Non erat hujus opus lanam mollire trahendo;
Nec positu variare comas: sed fibula vestem,
Vitta coercuerat neglectos alba capillos,
Et modò leve manu jaculum, modò sumpserat
arcum.

Miles erat Phœbes: nec Mænalon attigit ulla 415
Gratior hæc Triviæ. Sed *nulla potentia longa est.*
Uterius medio spatium Sol altus habebat;
Cum subit ille nemus, quod nulla ceciderat ætas.
Exuit hinc humero pharetram, lentosque retendit
Arcus; inque solo, quod texerat herba, jacebat:
Et pictam positâ pharetram cervice premebat.
Jupiter ut vidit fessam, et custode vacantem:
Hoc certè conjux furtum mea nesciet, inquit:
Aut si rescierit, sunt, ô sunt jurgia tanti!

Protinus induitur faciem cultumque Dianæ: 425

TRANSLATION.

next surveys the earth, and the works of men. But above the rest his own Arcadia engaged his care. He restores her fountains, and rivers not yet daring to glide. He clothes the earth with grass, and the trees with leaves; and commands the desolate forests to recover their former verdure. While he thus often walks to and fro, he chanced to fix his eyes upon an Arcadian virgin, and the fires received within his bones, gathered fresh strength. Her employment was not to draw and soften the wool, or vary her divided tresses; but her gown was fastened with a clasp, and a white fillet binds her unadorned hair. Now she bears in her hand a slender spear, now is armed with a light bow. She was a companion of Phœbe; nor did any nymph frequent Mænalus, dearer to the goddess than she. But favour lasts not long. The sun had now passed his middle space in the high heavens, when, urged by the heat, she entered a shady grove, which no art or age had formed: here she put her quiver from off her shoulder, and unbraced her yielding bow, and laying herself down upon the ground that was covered with grass, gently reposed her neck upon the painted quiver. Jupiter, when he saw her thus fatigued, and without a keeper, Sure, says he, my wife will never know of this stolen embrace: or if by chance she should come to know of it, is her rage so terrible to make me forego a bliss like this. Straight he assumes the shape and habit of Diana. “Fair nymph, said he, who make

NOTES.

409. *In virgine Nonacrinâ*] So he calls Callisto, the daughter of Lycaon.

425. *Mænalon*] A celebrated mountain of Arcadia.

Atque ait, O comitum virgo pars una mearum,
In quibus es venata jugis? De cespite virgo
Se levat; et, salve numen, me iudice, dixit,
Audiat ipse licet, majus Jove: ridet, et audit;
Et sibi præferri se gaudet: et oscula jungit: 430
Nec moderata satis, nec sic à virgine danda.
Quâ venata foret sylvâ narrare parantem
Impedit amplexu: nec se sine crimine prodit.
Illa quidem contrâ, quantum modò scæmina possit.
(Aspicères utinam, Saturnia, mitior esses!) 435
Illa quidem pugnat: sed quæ superare puella,
Quisve Jovem poterat? Superum petit æthera
victor

Jupiter: huic odio nemus est, et conscia sylva.
Unde, pedem referens, pænè est oblita pharetram
Tollere cum telis, et quem suspenderat, at cum. 440
Ecce, suo comitata choro Dictynna per altum
Mænalon ingrediens, et cæde superba ferarum,
Aspicit hanc, visamque vocat: clamata refugit;
Et timuit primò, ne Jupiter esset in illâ.

na comitata suo choro, ingrediens per altum Mænalon, et superba cæde ferarum, aspicit hanc, vocatque eam visam: illa clamata refugit: et timuit primò ne Jupiter esset in illâ.

atque ait, O virgo pars una mearum comitum, in quibus jugis es venata? Virgo levat se de cespite, et dixit, salve numen, me iudice, majus Jove, licet ipse audiat. Jupiter audit, et ridet, et gaudet se preferri sibi; et jungit oscula, nec satis moderata, nec sic danda à virgine. Impedit amplexu illam parantem narrare quâ sylvâ foret venata: nec prodit se sine crimine. Illa quidem contrâ, quantum scæmina modò possit (Saturnia utinam aspiceres, esses mitior!) illa quidem pugnat: sed quæ puella, quisve poterat superare Jovem? Jupiter victor petit æthera superum: nemus et conscia sylva est odio huic. Unde referens pedem, est pænè oblita tollere pharetram cum telis, et arcum quem suspenderat. Ecce Dictyn-

TRANSLATION.

“one of my train, over what mountains have you pursued the chase?” The virgin starting from the turf, “Hail goddess, in my opinion greater than Jove, were Jove himself present to hear.” He smiles, and hears, and is pleased with being preferred before himself. He then embraces her, and with an eagerness not to be expected in a virgin. As she was about to tell him in what wood she had been hunting, he stopped her by his caresses, and discovered himself to her by his crime. She on the other hand, as much as a woman could, (O daughter of Saturn, would you had seen her, sure you would have been more gentle!) she, I say, strove with all her might; but what maid or mortal can contend with Jove. The god exulting in his success, returns to heaven. She detests the grove and wood that were witnesses of her crime, and retreating from them with precipitation, almost forgot her quiver, arrows, and bow which she had hung upon one of the trees.

Mean time Diana with her virgin train appears upon mount Mænalus, proud of the slaughter she had made of wild beasts, and how soon she espies the nymph, calls her to her: she at first drew back, trembling, lest Jove might be also disguised in her. But when she saw her surrounded

NOTE.

441. *Dictynna*] Diana, ἀπὸ τῶν δικτύων from the nets or toils which this goddess used in hunting. Others will have it, that she

assumed this name in honour of Britomartis, her favourite companion.

*Sed postquam vidit nym-
phas pariter incedere; sen-
sit dolos abesse; accessitque
ad nuncium harum. Heu
quam est difficile non pro-
dere crimen vultu! Vix at-
tollit oculos humo, nec est
iuncta lateri deæ, ut an-
te solebat esse, nec est pri-
ma toto agmine. Sed file-
t; et rubore dat signa læsi
pudoris, et Diana mille
notis poterat sentire culpam
(nisi quod est virgo,) nym-
phæ feruntur sensisse. Cor-
nua lunaria resurgebant
nono orbe, cum dea venat-
rix languida fraternis
flammis, est nacta gelidum
nemus, de quo rivus ibat
labens cum murmure, et
versabat attritas arenas.
Ut laudavit loca; conti-
git summas undas pede.
His laudatis quoque, ait,
omnis arbiter est procul,
tingar is corpora unda lym-
phis superfusis. Parrha-
sis erubuit. Cunctæ po-
nunt velamina. Callisto*

*una quærit moras. Vestis est adempta Illi dubitanti. Quæ positâ, crimen patuit cum nudo cor-
pore Cynthia dixit illi attonitæ, volentique celare uterum manibus, I procul hinc, nec pollue sa-
cros fontes, jussitque secedere de suo cœtu.*

*Sed postquam pariter nymphas incedere vidit: 445
Sensit abesse dolos: numerumque accessit ad harum.
Heu quàm difficile est, crimen non prodere vultu!
Vix oculos attollit humo: nec, ut antè solebat,
Juncta Deæ lateri, nec toto est agmine prima:
Sed filet, et læsi dat signa rubore pudoris, 450
Et (nisi quòd virgo est) poterat sentire Diana
Mille notis culpam: Nymphæ sensisse feruntur.
Orbe resurgebant lunaria cornua nono:
Cum Dea venatrix fraternis languida flammis,
Nacta nemus gelidum: de quo cum murmure
labens 445*

*Ibat, et attritas versabat rivus arenas.
Ut loca laudavit; summas pede contigit undas;
His quoque laudatis: Procul est, ait, arbiter omnis:
Nuda superfusis tingamus corpora lymphis.
Parrhæsis erubuit: cunctæ velamina ponunt: 460
Una moras quærit: dubitanti vestis adempta est:
Quâ positâ nudo patuit cum corpore crimen.
Attonitæ, manibusque uterum celare volenti,
I procul hinc, dixit, nec sacros pollue fontes,
Cynthia: deque suo jussit secedere cœtu. 465*

TRANSLATION.

with her nymphs, she knew there could be no deceit, and immediately joined them. Alas! how hard is it not to betray guilt by our looks. She scarce lifted her eyes from the ground, nor walked as usual close by the side of the goddesses, nor appeared the foremost of the train; but she was silent, and by her blushes gave plain signs of her injured honour; insomuch, that Diana (had she been aught but a virgin) might by a thousand tokens have discovered the crime. Her nymphs, it is said, suspected it. The moon had now nine times renewed her orb, when the hunting goddesses, faint by her brother's beams, entered a cool grove, whence a gentle stream flowed in soft murmurs, along a smooth bed of shining gravel. The goddesses after praising the place, touched the surface of the waters with her foot: pleased with them also, here says she, no spies are near, let us strip, and bathe ourselves in the crystal stream: Callisto blushed, all the nymphs pleased with the motion, undress, she only forms delays. Her fellows press round her, and obliging her reluctant to comply, discover her crime with her naked body. Confounded, and endeavouring to conceal with her hands her pregnant womb; "Be gone, cries the goddess with indignation, nor dare to pollute the sacred stream." And immediately banished her from her train,

NOTES.

460. *Parrhæsis*] Parrhasia was a region of Arcadia.

465. *Cynthia*] Diana so called, from Cyathus, a mountain of Delos, where she was born.

Senferat hoc olim magni matrona Tonantis :
Distuleratque graves in idonea tempora poenas :
Causa moræ nulla est : et jam puer Arcas (id ipsum
Indoluit Juno) fuerat de pellice natus.

Quò simul obvertit sævam cum lumine mentem ;
Scilicet hoc unum restabat, adultera, dixit,

Ut fœcunda fores : fieretque injuria partu

Nota : Jovisque, mei testatum dedecus esset.

Haud impunè feres : adimam tibi nempe figuram ;

Quà tibi, quâq; places nostro, importuna, marito.

Dixit : et arreptis adversâ fronte capillis

Stravit humi pronam. Tendebat brachia supplex :

Brachia cœperunt nigris horrescere villis,

Curvarique manus, et aduncos crescere in ungues ;

Officioque pedum fungi : laudataq; quondam 480

Ora Jovi, lato fieri deformia rictu.

Neve preces animos, et verba superflua flectant ;

Posse loqui eripitur : vox iracunda, minaxque,

Plenaque terroris rauco de gutture fertur.

Mens antiqua tamen factâ quoque mansit in ursâ.

Affiduoque suos gemitu testata dolores,

Qualescunque manus ad cœlum et sidera tollit ;

Ingratumque Jovem, nequeat cum dicere, sentit.

animos, eripitur posse loqui ; vox iracunda, minaxque, plenaque terroris, fertur de rauco gutture. Tamen antiqua mens mansit quoque in illâ factâ ursâ. Testataque suos dolores affiduo gemitu, tollit qualescunque manus ad cœlum et sidera, cumque nequeat dicere Jovem ingratum, tamen sentit eum esse ingratum.

Matrona magni tonantis senferat hoc olim : distuleratque graves poenas, in idonea tempora. Est nulla causa moræ ; et jam puer Arcas (Juno indoluit id ipsum) fuerat natus de pellice. Quo simul obvertit mentem sævam cum lumine, dixit : Adultem, scilicet hoc unum restabat, ut fores fœcunda, injuriaque fieret nota partu, dedecusque mei Jovis esset testatum. Haud feres impunè ; nempe importunâ, adimam figuram quâ places tibi, quaque places nostro marito. Dixit : et capillis arreptis à fronte adversâ, stravit illam pronam humi. Supplex tendebat brachia : brachia cœperunt horrescere nigris villis, manusque curvari, et crescere in ungues aduncos, fungique officio pedum ; oraque quondam laudata Jovi, fieri deformia lato rictu. Neve preces et verba superflua flectant

TRANSLATION.

The spouse of the great thunderer had perceived this some time before, but deferred the punishment her vengeance prompted her to take, till a fit opportunity offered ; but now there is no farther reason for delay : for young Arcas (a fresh ground of resentment to Juno) was born to her husband of Callisto. The goddess regarding the child with a stern look, cried ; “ It is enough, base adulteress ; this one thing only “ was wanting, that a fruitful womb might proclaim the injury you had “ done me, and the baseness of my husband : but you shall not escape “ my vengeance ; I will destroy that beauty “ which rendered you so lovely “ in the eyes of Jove.” She said, and seizing her by the hair, dragged her to the ground. The suppliant nymph stretched out her imploring hands. Her arms began to grow rough with black shaggy hairs ; her hands are bent, and shoot into pointed claws, and serve her instead of feet ; her mouth, formerly admired by Jupiter, becomes now deformed by a wide opening ; and lest prayers or intreaties might reach the ears of Jove, she was deprived of speech. A surly threatening voice, savage and full of terror, issues from her hoarse throat. But though thus changed into a bear, she still retained her former understanding, and expressing her sorrows by unceasing groans, raised her new unwieldy paws to heaven ; and though she could not call Jove ungrateful, she thought him so. Ah,

Ab quoties non ausa quiescere solâ sylvâ, erravit ante domum, inque agris quondam suis! Ab quoties est acta per saxa latratibus canum: Venatrixque fugit territa metu venantium. Sæpe feris visis, latuit oblita quid esset: ursaque, harruit urfos conspectos in montibus, pertimuitque lupos, quamvis pater esset in illis.

VII. Ecce Arcas proles Lycaoniæ igrâ adest parenti, ter quinque natalibus fere actis. Dumque sequitur feras, dum eligit aptos saltus, ambitque sylvas Erymanthidas nexilibus plagis; incidit in matrem, quæ Arcade viso resistit; et fuit similis cognoscenti. Ille refugit, nesciusque extimuit illam tenentem oculos imotos in se sine fine, fueratque fixurus pectora vulnifico telo, illi aventi accedere propius. Omnipotens arcuit: sustulitque pariter ipsosque nefasque: et imposuit eos raptos per inania celeri vento, fecitque cælo vicina sidera. Juno intumuit postquam pellex fulsit inter sidera: et descendit in æquora ad canam Tethyn, senemque Oceanum; quorum reverentia sæpe movit Deos; infitque scitantis causam viæ.

Ah quoties, solâ non ausa quiescere sylvâ,
Ante domum, quondamque suis erravit in agris?
Ah! quoties per saxa canum latratibus acta est.
Venatrixque metu venantium territa fugit!
Sæpe feris latuit visis; oblita quid esset:
Ursaque conspectos in montibus horruit urfos:
Pertimuitque lupos; quamvis pater esset in illis. 495

VII. Ecce Lycaoniæ proles ignara parenti
Arcas adest, ter quinque ferè natalibus actis:
Dumque feras sequitur; dum saltus eligit aptos,
Nexilibusque plagis sylvas Erymanthidas ambit;
Incidit in matrem, quæ resistit Arcade viso; 500
Et cognoscenti similis fuit. Ille refugit:
Imotosque oculos in se sine fine tenentem
Nescius extimuit: propriusque accedere aventi
Vulnifico fuerat fixurus pectora tela:
Arcuit omnipotens; pariterque ipsosque, nefasque
Sustulit; et celeri raptos per inania vento
Imposuit cælo, vicinaque sidera fecit.
Intumuit Juno, postquam inter sidera pellex
Fulsit; et ad canam descendit in æquora Tethyn,
Oceanumque senem: quorum reverentia movit 510
Sæpe Deos, causamque viæ scitantis, infit,

TRANSLATION.

How often, not daring to remain by herself in the solitary woods, did she approach toward her palace, and haunt the fields and meadows once her own. How often was she driven over the craggy steeps by the cry of her dogs, and thought herself a huntress, frightened by the pursuit of the hunters. Oft forgetting what she was, she hid herself upon seeing her fellow-brutes; and trembled at the shaggy bear, though she too now was one; nor dreaded less the sight of rugged wolves, although her father was one of the number.

VII. Mean time Arcas, who had now completed his fifteenth year, being a stranger to the fate of his mother; while he is intent upon the chase, while he chuses apt forests, and incloses the Erymanthian woods with his plaited nets, chanced to rouse his mother, who stopped upon seeing Arcas, and looked at him like one who knew him. He drew back, nor knowing what it meant, was frightened to observe her eyes immoveably fixed upon him; and as he perceived her about to approach, was going to pierce her breast with his wounding spear. The almighty forbid it, and carrying off both them, and the wickedness intended, snatched them in whirlwinds through the air, and placed them in heaven, where they form two neighbouring constellations. Juno swelled with rage, when she saw her rival shine among the stars; she descends to the sea to hoary Tethys, and aged Ocean, both greatly re-

Quæritis æthereis quare regina Deorum
Sedibus hûc adsum : Pro me tenet altera cœlum.
Mentiar, obscurum nisi nox cùm fecerit orbem,
Nuper honoratas summo mea vulnera cœlo 515
Videritis stellas illïc, ubi circulus axem
Ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit.
Est verò, cur quis Junonem lædere nolit,
Offensamque tremat, quæ prosum sola nocendo?
En ego quantum egi ! quàm vasta potentia nostra
est !

Esse hominem vetui ; facta est Dea : sic ego pœnas
Sontibus impono ; sic est mea magna potestas.
Vindictet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos
Detrahat ; Argolicà quod in antè Phoronide fecit.
Cur non et pulsâ ducat Junone, meoque 525
Collocet in thalamo, focerumque Lycaona sumat?
At vos si læsæ contemptus tangit alumnae,
Gurgite cœruleo septem prohibete Triones ;

*Cur non et ducat, Junone pulsâ, collocetque in meo Thalamo, sumatque Lycaona focerum.
At si contemptus læsæ alumnae tangit vos, prohibete septem Triones cœruleo gurgite.*

An quæritis quare ego regina deorum adsum huc æthereis sedibus ? Altera tenet cœlum pro me. Mentiar, nisi, cum nox fecerit orbem obscurum, videritis stellas, mea vulnera, nuper honoratas summo cœlo, illïc, ubi circulus ultimus, brevissimusque, spatio, ambit extremum axem. Est vero cur quis nolit lædere Junonem, trematque offensam ; quæ sola prosum nocendo ? En quantum ego egi ! quàm vasta est nostra potentia. Vetui illam esse hominem, est facta dea. Ego sic impono pœnas sontibus : sic mea potestas est magna. Vindictet antiquam faciem, detrahatque vultus ferinos, quod ante fecit in Argolica Phoronide.

TRANSLATION.

vered among the gods ; when, to them asking the cause of her coming, she thus begins.

“ Would you know why I the queen of the gods am come hither from
“ the æthereal seats ? Another reigns in heaven in my stead : give no
“ credit to my words, if when night covers the earth in darkness, you
“ see not in the most conspicuous part of heaven stars lately honoured,
“ to my great affliction rowl in their orbs, where the last circle, and
“ smallest in compass, surround the poles of the world. Who then will
“ henceforth tremble to offend Juno, or dread her resentment ? Whose
“ vengeance serves only to exalt those on whom it is poured ? What
“ mighty things have I done, how vast and extensive is my power ? I
“ had deprived her of human shape, and she is made a goddess. Is it
“ thus that I punish the guilty ? Is it thus that I prove the greatness of
“ my power ? Let him claim for her her former shape, and take away this
“ savage form, as he once did in the case of Grecian Io. Why does he
“ not cast Juno off, that he may marry her, place her in my bed, and have
“ Lycaon for his father-in-law ? But you, if the wrongs done to a goddess
“ your foster-child moves your indignation, allow not the seven
“ Triones to touch your hallowed waves : but banish for ever from your

NOTE.

516. *Circulus*] The arctic circle, or that which surrounds the north pole. All parallel circles in the heavens, in proportion as they recede from the equinoctial, and approach toward either pole must become less. These

polar circles therefore being in respect of the poles, the last of those by which the heaven is divided into zones, are at the same time the least in compass.

*pelliteque sidera recepta in
cælo mercede stupri, ne
pellex tingatur in puro
æquore.*

VIII. *Dii maris annuerant. Saturnia ingreditur liquidum aëra curru habili pictis pavonibus: pavonibus tam nuper pictis, Argo cæso; quam tu corve loquax eras nuper subito versus in nigrantes alas, cum ante fuisses candidus. Nam hæc ales fuit quondam argentea niveis pennis, ut æquaret columbas totas sine labe; nec cederet anseribus servaturis capitata vigili voce, nec Cycno animanti flumina. Lingua fuit illi domino: linguâ loquaci faciente, ut color qui erat albus, est nunc contrarius albo.*

IX. *Non fuit in totâ Hæmonia puella pulchrior quam coronis Larissæa. Certe placuit tibi Delphice, dum vel fuit casta, vel inobservata. Sed ales Phœbeius sensit adulterium. Indexque non exorabilis, tendebat iter ad dominum, detegeret latentem culpam: quem garula cornix consequitur motis pennis, ut scitetur omnia.*

Sideraque in cælo stupri mercede recepta

Pellite: nè puro tingatur in æquore pellex. 530

VIII. *Dî maris annuerant: habili Saturnia curru*

Ingreditur liquidum pavonibus aëra pictis:

Tam nuper pictis cæso pavonibus Argo;

Quàm tu nuper eras, cum candidus antè fuisses,

Corve loquax, subito nigrantes versus in alas. 535

Nam fuit hæc quondam niveis argentea pennis

Ales, ut æquaret totas sine labe columbas:

Nec servaturis vigili Capitolia voce

Cederet anseribus, nec amanti flumina Cycno.

Lingua fuit domino: linguâ faciente loquaci, 540

Qui color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo:

IX. *Pulchrior in totâ quàm Larissæa Coronis,*

Non fuit Hæmoniâ. Placuit tibi, Delphice, certè,

Dum vel casta fuit, vel inobservata: sed ales

Sensit adulterium Phœbeius; utque latentem 545

Detegeret culpam non exorabilis index,

Ad dominum tendebat iter; quem garula motis

Consequitur pennis, scitetur ut omnia, cornix:

Certe placuit tibi Delphice, dum vel fuit casta, vel inobservata. Sed ales Phœbeius sensit adulterium. Indexque non exorabilis, tendebat iter ad dominum, detegeret latentem culpam: quem garula cornix consequitur motis pennis, ut scitetur omnia.

TRANSLATION.

“realms stars that have been received into heaven in reward of
“adultery, that your pure streams may not be defiled by a base
“strumpet.”

VIII. The sea deities consented; the daughter of Saturn cuts the liquid air in her elegant chariot drawn by painted peacocks: peacocks lately painted upon the killing of Argos, when at the same time the raven, formerly white as snow, was for its babbling changed into a black feathered bird: for once the raven was silvered over with snowy plumes, white as the fair and spotless dove, nor yielded to the sacred bird whose watchful voice guarded the capitol, or soft swan that delights in rivers. His tongue occasioned the disgrace, his prattling tongue, I say, was the cause that his colour, formerly the purest white, is now directly contrary to white.

IX. There was not in all Thessaly a more beautiful nymph than Coronis of Larissa: the Delphic god loved her, while she yet continued chaste, or while he thought her so. But his own bird discovered her infidelity; and an inexorable informer, winged his way to his lord to discover the hidden crime. Him the prattling jack-daw follows with nimble

NOTE.

530. *Ne puro tingatur in æquore pellex*] To come now to the explication of this fable. Lycion had a daughter named Callisto, who was fond of hunting, and, according to the custom of those times, went always clothed

in the spoils of some animal she had slain. Jupiter, the second of that name, king of Arcadia, as we learn from Cicero, fell in love with her: this gave rise to the whole fable, as we find it here related by Ovid,

Auditâque viæ causâ, Non utile carpis,
Inquit, iter; nè sperne meæ præfagia linguæ. 550
Quid fuerim, quid simque, vïde, meritumque re-
quire:

Invenies nocuisse fidem. Nam tempore quodam
Pallas Erichthonium, prolem sine matre creatam,
Clauserat Actæo textâ de vimine cistâ;

Virginibusque tribus geminode Cecropenatis 555
Hanc legem dederat, sua nè secreta viderent.

Abdita fronde levi densâ speculabar ulmo,

Quid facerent. Commissa, duæ sine fraude tuentur,

Pandrosos atque Herse; timidas vocat una sorores

Aglauros, nodosque manu diducit, at intus 560

Infantemque vident, apporrectumque draconem.

Acta deæ refero; pro quo mihi gratia talis

Redditur, ut dicat tutelâ pulsa Minervæ:

Et ponar post noctis avem. Mea pœna volucres

Admonuisse potest: nè voce pericula quærant:

At puto non ultro nec quicquam talè roganter

Me petiit; ipse licet hoc à Pallade quæras:

Quamvis irata est: non hoc irata negabit.

*Causâque viæ auditâ; in-
quit non carpis, iter utile;
ne sperne præfagia meæ
linguæ. Vide quid fue-
rim, quidque sim, requi-
reque meritum, invenies fi-
dem nocuisse mihi. Nam
quodam tempore Pallas
clauferat Erichthonium,
prolem creatam sine matre,
cistâ textâ de Actæo vimine:
dederatque hanc legem
tribus virginibus natis de
geminis Cecrope, de viderent
sua secreta. Ego ab-
dita fronde levi specula-
bar quid facerent ab densa
ulmo. Duæ, Pandrosos
atque Herse, tuentur com-
missa sine fraude. Una,
Aglaures, vocat suas so-
rores timidas: diducitque
nodos manu; at intus vi-
dent infantemque, draco-
nemque apporrectum. Re-
fero acta Deæ; pro quo
talis gratia redditur mihi,
ut dicar pulsa tutelâ Mi-
nervæ, et ponar post æ-*

*vem noctis. Mea pœna potest admonuisse volucres, ne quærant pericula voce. At puto dicis,
non petiit me ultro, nec roganter quicquam tale: licet quæras hoc à Pallade ipsa: quamvis est
irata, tamen irata non negabit hoc.*

TRANSLATION.

pinions, to learn from him the secret of his journey; and having heard all, you are the bearer, says he, of an unwelcome message; despise not the presages of my tongue.

Consider what I was, and what now I am; examine into my story, and you will find that my honesty was my ruin. For upon a certain time Pallas had shut up Erichthonius, sprung from the earth without a mother, in a basket woven of Actæan twigs, and committed him to the care of three virgins, the daughters of two-shaped Cecrops; but without letting them know what the chest contained; nay, and expressly commanded them not to look into her secrets. I stood on a thick elm, hid among the leaves, to observe how they behaved. Two, Pandrosus and Herse, guard their trust without fraud: the other, Aglauros, reproached her sisters with cowardice; she unties the knots with her hand; within they behold a child, and a dragon laid along by him. I acquainted the goddess with what had been done; but instead of a recompence I was banished her protection, and saw the bird of night preferred to her favour. My punishment ought to warn birds not to tempt dangers by any indiscreet tongue. But perhaps you will think that she never of herself desired my service, and that I importuned her to the choice. Ask of Pallas herself, though angry, yet her anger will not prompt her to deny me justice here.

Nam Coroneus clarus tellure Phocaica (loquor nota) genuit me, egoque fueram regia virgo, petebarque (ne contemne me) divitibus prociis. Forma nocuit mihi; nam dum spatiarer per littora summâ arenâ, ut soleo, lentis passibus, deus Pelagi vidit et incaluit, utque absumsit tempora inania cum blandis verbis precando, parat vim, et sequitur: fugio, relinquoque densum littus, et lassor nequicquam in molli arena. Inde voco Deos hominesque: nec vox mea contigit ullum mortalem: virgo est mota pro virginis, tulitque auxilium. Tendebam brachia cælo: brachia cæperunt nigrescere levibus pennis. Molibar rejicere vestem ex humeris, at illa erat pluma; egeratque imas radices in cutem. Conabar plangere nuda pectora meis palmis: sed neque jam gerebam palmas, nec nuda pectora. Currebam: nec arena ut antea retinebat pedes; et tollebar summa humo; mox evehor acta per auras, et sum data inculpata comes Minervæ. Tamen quid hoc prodest, si Nyctimene facta volucris diro crimine successit nostro honori?

Nam me Phocaica clarus tellure Coroneus
(Nota loquor) genuit: fueramque ego regia virgo;
Divitibusque prociis (nè me contemne) petebar.
Forma mihi nocuit; nam dum per littora lentis
Passibus, ut soleo, summa spatiarer arenâ,
Vidit, et incaluit pelagi Deus; utque precando
Tempora cum blandis absumsit inania verbis; 575
Vim parat, et sequitur: fugio, densumq; relinquo
Littus, et in molli nequicquam lassor arenâ.
Inde Deos, hominesque voco: nec contigit ullum
Vox mea mortalem: mota est pro virgine virgo,
Auxiliumque tulit. Tendebam brachia cælo: 580
Brachia cæperunt levibus nigrescere pennis.
Rejicere ex humeris vestem molibar: at illa
Pluma erat; inq; cutem radices egerat imas.
Plangere nuda meis conabar pectora palmis;
Sed neque jam palmas, nec pectora nuda gerebam.
Currebam; nec, ut antè, pedes retinebat arena:
Et summâ tollebar humo. - Mox acta per auras
Evchor, et data sum comes inculpata Minervæ.
Quid tamen hoc prodest, si diro facta volucris
Crimine, Nyctimene nostro successit honori? 590

TRANSLATION.

For Coroneus, a prince famous in Phocis, (I speak of all things well known) begot me; I was a virgin of royal birth; and courted (despise me not) by rich woers. My beauty was the cause of all my misfortunes; for as I was walking in my usual manner with slow steps along the shore, and lightly treading upon the top of the sand, Neptune saw and fell in love with me. And as he found that he only lost time in soliciting me by fine speeches, he resolves upon violence, and accordingly pursues me: I fly, and leaving the firm shore, vainly fatigue myself among the sinking sand. I called upon gods and men to assist me; but my feeble voice reached no mortal ear. Happily a virgin goddess was moved by a virgin's prayers, and came to assist me. For as I stretched out my arms to heaven, my arms began to grow black with light feathers, I strove to throw back my garments from off my shoulders, but they were now changed to feathers, and had taken deep root in my skin. I tried to beat my naked breast with my hands, but had now neither hands nor naked breast. I run, nor were my feet as before, retained by the sand. I was lifted up from the ground, and still rising on my wings into the air, became the faultless companion of Minerva. But what does this avail me, if Nyctimene, changed into an owl for her horrid crime, has succeeded to my honour.

NOTE.

590. *Nyctimene*] She was the daughter of Nycteus, king of Lesbos, an island of the Ægean sea.

X. An, quæ per totam res est notissima Lesbion,
Non audita tibi est? Patrium temerâsse cubile
Nyctimenen? Avis illa quidem; sed conscia culpæ,
Conspēctum lucemquē fugit, tenebrisque pudorem
Celat; et à cunctis expellitur æthere toto. 595
Talia dicenti, Tibi, ait, revocamina, corvus,
Sint precor ista malo: nos vanum spernimus omen.
Nec cœptum dimittit iter: dominoque jacentem
Cum juvene Hæmonio vidisse Coronida narrat.
Laurea delapsa est auditq crimine amantis: 600
Et pariter vultusque Deo, plectrumque, colorque
Excidit. Utque animus tumidâ fervebat ab-îrà,
Arma assueta rapit; flexumque à cornibus arcum
Tendit; et illa suo toties cum pectore juncta
Indevitato trajecit pectora telo. 605
Icta dedit gemitum, tractoque é vulnere ferro,
Candida puniceo perfudit membra cruore:
Et dixit, Potui pœnas tibi, Phœbe, dedisse;
Sed peperisse prius: duo nunc moriemur in unâ.
Hactenus: et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Corpus inane animæ frigus lethale secutum est.
Pœnitet heu serò pœnæ crudelis amantem:
Seque, quòd audierit, quòd sic exarserit, odit;

X. An res quæ est notissima per totam Lesbion, non est audita tibi? Nyctimenen temerâsse patrium cubile? Illa quidem est avis; sed conscia culpæ, fugit conspēctum lucemque celatque pudorem tenebris, et expellitur toto æthere à cunctis avibus, Corvus ait cornici dicenti talia, precor ut ista revocamina sint malo tibi; nos spernimus vanum omen. Nec dimittit cœptum iter: narratque domino se vidisse Coronida jacentem cum juvene Hæmonio. Laurea est delapsa deo, crimine amantis audit, et pariter vultusque, plectrumque, colorque excidit, utque animus fervebat ab tumida ira, rapit arma assueta; tenditque arcum flexum à cornibus: et trajecit indevitato telo, illa pectora toties juncta cum suo pectore. Coronis icta dedit gemitum, ferroque tracto à vulnere, perfudit candida membra puniceo cruore; et dixit,

Phæbe potui dedisse tibi pœnas, sed potui peperisse prius: nunc duo moriemur in unâ. Hactenus locuta est: et fudit vitam pariter cum sanguine. Frigus lethale secutum est corpus inane animæ. Pœnitet heu sero amantem crudelis pœnæ; oditque se quod audierit, quod sic exarserit:

TRANSLATION.

X. Can a story so well known over all Lesbos, have failed to reach your ears: that Nyctimene defiled her father's bed? She is a bird indeed, but conscious of her crime, shuns the light, and conceals her shame in darkness, and is driven from the air by all the other birds.

While thus the daw is repeating her tale, the raven offended, replies, May these boding presages light upon yourself; I despise the vain omen, nor does he drop his intended journey, but acquaints his master that he saw Coronis in the arms of a Thessalian youth. The god upon hearing his mistress's crime, drops the laurel crown. At once his colour, harp, and gentle looks forsake him. Inflamed with rage, he takes his wonted arms, and bending his bow from its extremities, transfixes with an unerring shaft that breast which had been so often joined to his own. The wounded nymph gave a deep groan, and drawing the arrow from the wound, her hands are stained with streams of purple gore; expiring, she said, ah, cruel god, I have justly deserved punishment, but should first have brought my child into the world; now two are destroyed in one. Thus far she spoke, and faint with loss of blood, expired. A mortal coldness spread itself over her lifeless body.

The lover alas, too late repents of his cruel revenge. He hates himself, that he had listened to the raven, and given way to the violence of

odit avem per quam erat
coactus scire crimen cau-
samque dolendi: odit ner-
vumque, arcumque manu sa-
gittas, temeraria tela. Fo-
vetque collapsam: nititur-
que vincere fata sua ope,
et exercet inaniter medicas
artes. Quæ postquam sen-
sit tentata frustra, regum-
que parari, et artus ar-
suros supremis ignibus; tum
vero edidit gemitus petitos
de alto pectore neque enim
debet ora coelestia tingi la-
crymis) haud aliter quam
cum juvenca spectante,
malleus libratus ab dextra
aure discussit claro ictu ca-
va tempora iacentis vitu-
li. Tamen Phœbus ut fu-
dit ingratos odores in pecto-
ra; et dedit amplexus,
peregique iusta iniusta,
non tulit sua semina labi
in eisdem cineres: sed eri-
puit natum flammis, ute-
roque parentis, tulitque in antrum gemini Chironis; vetuitque corvum sperantem sibi præmia lin-
guæ non falsæ, confidere inter albas aves.

Odit avem, per quam crimen, causamque dolendi
Scire coactus erat: nervumque, arcumque, ma-
numque, 615

Odit; curaque manu, temeraria tela, sagittas:
Collapsamque fovet; feræque ope vincere fata
Nititur: et medicas exercet inaniter artes.
Quæ postquam frustra tentata, rogamque parari
Sensit, et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, 620
Tum verò gemitus (neque enim coelestia tingi
Ora decet lacrymis) alto de corde petitos
Edidit: haud aliter, quam cum spectante juvenca,
Lacientis vituli, dextrâ libratus ab aure,
Tempora discussit claro cava malleus ictu. 625
Ut tamen ingratos in pectora fudit odores:
Et dedit amplexus, iniustaque iusta peregit:
Non tulit in cineres labi sua Phœbus eisdem
Semina: sed natum flammis uteroque parentis
Eripuit: geminiq; tulit Chironis in antrum. 630
Sperantemque sibi non falsæ præmia linguæ,
Inter aves albas vetuit confidere corvum.

TRANSLATION.

his rage, and hates the bird that had revealed to him her crime, the cause of his resentment. He hates the bow, and the hand which had touched the string, and with his hand the rash arrows that had inflicted the wound; and cherishes her as she lay upon the ground, endeavouring by late applications to revoke her severe doom, and tries in vain the whole compass of his art. But when he found all his endeavours without success, saw the pile made ready, and her body going to be consumed by the funeral fires, he then fetched groans from the bottom of his soul; (for it is not allowed to the gods to shed tears.) Just as when an ax poised from the right ear of a butcher, dashes to pieces with a clear stroke the hollow temples of a sucking calf, in sight of its complaining dam. He then poured upon her breast the ungrateful perfumes, embraced her corpse, and solemnized the funeral rites hastened by his unjust anger. Phœbus did not suffer his offspring to mix with the same ashes, but delivered his son at once from the flames and his mother's womb, and carried him into the cave of double-formed Chiron. The raven, who expected a reward for his faithful discovery, was forbid any more to associate with white birds.

NOTES.

630. *Gemini Chironis in antrum*] Chiron the Centaur was the son of Saturn and Philyre, the daughter of Oceanus.

632. *Inter aves albas vetuit confidere corvum*] In the metamorphose of Ovid, we often meet with a train of historical narra-

tions, regularly connected one with another, which it is no very hard matter to unfold. But sometimes we meet with pieces detached, to the understanding of which, history affords no help. Such is the fable of Coronis, changed into a jack-daw for her too faithful

XI. Semifer interea divinæ stirpis alumno
Lætus erat ; mistoque oneri gaudebat honore.
Ecce venit rutilus humeros protecta capillis 635
Filia Centauri : quam quondam nymp̄ha Chariclo,
Fluminis in rapidi ripis enixa, vocavit
Ocyroën. Non hæc artes contenta paternas
Edidicisse fuit : fatorum arcana canebat.
Ergò ubi fatidicos concepit mente furores, 940
Incaluitque deo, quem clausum pectore habebat ;
Aspicit infantem, Totique salutifer orbi
Cresce, puer, dixit : Tibi se mortalia sæpe
Dorpora debebunt ; animas tibi reddere ademptas
Fas erit ; idque semel dîs indignantibus ausus,
Poffe dare hoc iterum flammâ prohibebere avitâ ;
Eque deo corpus fies exsanguis ; deusque,
Qui modo corpus eras ; et his tua fata novabis.

*Dis indignantibus, prohibebere poffe dare hoc iterum, avitâ flammâ
sanguis ; deusque qui modò eras corpus, et novabis tua fata bis.*

XI. Interea semifer e-
rat lætus alumno divinæ
stirpis, gaudebatque honore
re misto oneri. Ecce filia
centauri protecta humeros
rutilus capillis, venit : quam
filiam nymp̄hâ Chariclo
quondam enixa in ripis ra-
pidi fluminis, vocavit Ocy-
roën. Hæc non fuit con-
tenta edidicisse artes pater-
nas : canebat etiam arcana
fatorum. Ergo ubi conce-
pit fatidicos furores mente,
incaluitque deo quem ha-
bebat clausum pectore ; a-
spicit infantem, dixitque,
cresce puer salutifer toti
orbi : mortalia corpora
sæpe debebunt se tibi : fas
erit tibi reddere animas a-
demptas. Aususque id semel

Eque deo fies corpus ex-

TRANSLATION.

XI. Mean time the Centaur rejoiced in his pupil of celestial race; and was proud of the honour joined to his trouble. His daughter too with yellow hair falling loose upon her shoulders, came to see the child. The nymph Chariclo, who bore her to the Centaur upon the banks of a rapid river, had named her Ocyrrhoe : she not contented with her father's arts alone, sung the secrets of the Fates. Once, as her mind was filled with the prophetic transport, and she felt the god kindled in her breast, surveying the infant she cried ; “ Grow, child, the sovereign restorer of
“ health to the whole world. To thee shall mortal bodies often owe
“ their continuance in being ; nay, your skill shall reach to the recalling
“ of souls from the empire of the dead. But when by once daring to
“ give proof of this thy power, you have raised the jealousy of the gods,
“ disabled by your grandfire's bolts, you shall no more confer this mighty
“ benefit ; but from a god be changed into a lifeless carcass, and again
“ resuming the figure of a god, shall twice renew your destiny. You

NOTE.

report, and of the raven's colour being changed from white to black, for the discovery he made to Apollo of his mistress's infidelity. Not to trouble the reader with the moral lessons which mythologists draw from them, I shall content myself with observing, 1st, That often a bare resemblance of names has given rise to these fabulous metamorphoses. 2dly, That the adventures which happened in the courts of princes were often the sub-

ject of poetical songs, where the marvellous was not spared. On these principles it may be conjectured, that the two fables under consideration, include the history of two persons entirely unknown, but which however probably refers to the times of the daughters of Cecrops, with whom it seems to have some connection.

638. Ocyroën] Ocyrrhoe was the daughter of Chiron, and the nymph Chariclo.

Tu quoque, care pater, jam non mortalis, et creatus lege nascendi ut mancas omnibus ævis; tum cupies posse mori, cum cruciabere sanguine diræ serpentis recepto per faucia membra. Numinaque efficient te ex æterno patientem mortis: triplicesque deæ resolvant tua fata. Aliquid restabat fatis: illa suspirat ab imis pectoribus, lacrymæque obortæ labuntur genis: atque inquit ita; fata prævertunt me; vectorque loqui plura, ususque meæ vocis præcluditur. Artes quæ contraxere iram numinis mihi non fuerant tanti; mallem nescisse futura. Jam facies humana videtur subduci mihi; jam verba cibus placet; jam est impetus currere latis campis, vector in equam, corporaque cognata.

Tamen quare vector tota? Nempe est mihi pater biformis. Pars extrema querelæ est parum intellecta dicenti talia: verbaque fuere confusa. Mox nec quidem verba, nec ille videtur sonus equæ,

Tu quoque, care pater, non jam mortalis et ævis Omnibus ut mancas, nascendi lege creatus; 650
Posse mori cupies tum, cum cruciabere diræ
Sanguine serpentis per faucia membra recepto:
Teque ex æterno patientem Numina mortis
Efficient; triplicesque deæ tua fila solvent.
Restabat fatis aliquid; suspirat ab imis 555
Pectoribus, lacrymæque genis labuntur obortæ:
Atque ita, Prævertunt, inquit, me fata; vectorque
Plura loqui; vocisque meæ præcluditur usus.
Non fuerant artes tanti, quæ numinis iram
Contraxere mihi; mallem nescisse futura. 660
Jam mihi subduci facies humana videtur:
Jam cibus herba placet; jam latis currere campis
Impetus est; in equam, cognataque corpora vector.
Tota tamen quare? Pater est mihi nempe biformis,
Talia dicenti pars est extrema querelæ 665
Intellecta parum: confusaque verba fuere.
Mox, nec verba quidem, nec equæ sonus ille vi-
detur;

TRANSLATION.

“ too, beloved parent, not subject to mortality, and created under a law
 “ of nativity that prolongs your life through all ages, shall then wish to
 “ die when tortured with anguish from the baneful poison of a serpent
 “ received within your veins. The gods in pity, from an immortal shall
 “ change you to a mortal being, and the three goddesses of Destiny cut
 “ thy thread of life.” The nymph had still more to add: but oppressed with deep sighs, and her face bathed in tears, she thus went on;
 “ The Fates prevent me, and I am forbid to reveal farther; the use of
 “ speech too is taken from me. My arts were not so much to be desired,
 “ that for their sake I should draw upon myself the anger of the gods.
 “ Far better had it been, that I had never known futurity. Alas! a
 “ human form seems now to depart from me; I now desire grass for my
 “ food, I long to expatiate in the open plains. I am changed into a
 “ mare, and assume a kindred shape; yet, why transformed all over;
 “ my double-shaped father retains in his upper parts a human form?”
 In bemoaning thus her fate, the last part of her complaint was but little understood, her words were become confused; and presently, not even words were heard; nor was her voice yet that of a mare, but rather of

NOTE.

649. *Tu quoque, &c.*] In the war between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, Hercules aiming an arrow which had been dapt in the blood of the hydra of Lernus, at Elarus, it missed him, and wounded Chiron in the knee.

Hercules in vain endeavoured to apply remedies, it proved incurable, and occasioned such intolerable pain, that the gods in pity on the ninth day translated him among the stars, where he formed the constellation Sagittarius.

Sed simulantis equam: parvoque in tempore certos
Edidit hinnitus; et brachia movit in herbas.
Tum digiti coeunt, et quinos alligat ungues 670
Perpetuo cornu levis ungula: crescit et oris,
Et colli spatium; longæ pars maxima pallæ
Cauda fit; utque vagi crines per colla. jacebant,
In dextras abiêre jubas; pariterquè novata est
Et vox et facies: nomen quoque monstra dedêre.

XII. Flebat opemque tuam frustra Philyreîus
heros,

Delphice, poscebat: sed nec rescindere magni
Jussu Jovis poteras; nec, si rescindere posses,
Tunc aderas; Elin Messeniaque arva colebas.
Illud erat tempus, quo te pastoria pellis 680
Texit; onusque fuit baculum sylvestre sinistræ;
Alterius, dispar septenis fistula cannis.
Dumque amor est curæ, dum te tua fistula mulcet;
Incustoditæ Pylios memorantur in agros
Processisse boves: videt has Atlantide Maiâ 685
Natus; et arte suâ sylvis occultat abactas.

nis fuit unus alterius manus. Dumque amor est curæ tibi, dum tua fistula mulcet te; incustoditæ boves memorantur processisse in agros Pylios. Natus Maia Atlantide videt has; et occultat eas abactas suâ arte sylvis.

*sed simulantis equam: in-
que parvo tempore edidit
certos hinnitus; et movit
brachia in herbas. Tum
digiti coeunt et levis un-
gula alligat quinos ungues
perpetuo cornu: spatium
et oris et colli crescit:
pars maxima longæ pallæ
fit cauda; utque vagi cri-
nes jacebant per colla, a-
biere in dextras jubas: pa-
riterque et vox et facies
est novata: monstra quoque
dedere illi nomen novum.*

XII. Philyreius heros
flebat, poscebatque Delphi-
ce tuam opem frustra; sed
nec poteras rescindere jussu
magni Jovis: nec, si pos-
ses rescindere, tunc aderas;
colebas Elin arvaque Mes-
senia. Illud erat tempus
quo pastoria pellis texit te;
baculumque sylvestre fuit
onus sinistræ manus et
fistula dispar septenis can-

TRANSLATION.

one counterfeiting a mare. But soon she neighed out-right, and stretched her arms toward the grass. Her fingers grow together, and a smooth hoof of one continued piece of horn binds together her five nails. Her face and neck are lengthened, her train becomes a tail, and the hairs that lay scattered upon her neck, pass into a right side mane. Her voice and shape at once are finished, and the new form gave her also a new name.

XII. The Philyreian hero wept; and in vain implored the aid of Apollo; for neither was it in your power to reverse the decrees of almighty Jove, nor had this been permitted, wast thou present. Thou wast then in Elis, and the Messenian fields. This was the time when you was covered with a shepherd's cloak, and wore a club of oak in your right-hand, and in your left a pipe of seven unequal reeds. And while love is all your care, while you attend only to the music of your flute, some cows are said to have strayed unobserved into the plains of Pylos. The son of Maia perceived them, and driving them away, artfully concealed them in the woods. This theft had been taken notice

NOTES.

679. *Elin, &c.*] Elis, and Messene were both cities of Peloponnesus.

684. *Pylios*] Ancient geographers speak of three cities of Peloponnesus, which bore

the name of Pylos: one in Elis, one in Messenia, and a third the same here named, between the other two, where afterward Nestor reigned.

Nemo senferat hoc furtum, nisi senex notus in illo rure: tota vicinia vocabant eum Battum. Hic custos servabat saltus, herbosaque pascua, gregesque nobilium equarum divitis Nelei. Mercurius timuit hunc, seduxitque blanda manu, et ait, eia hospes, quisquis es, si forte aliquis requireret hæc armenta, nega vidisse; neu nulla gratia rependatur facto, cape nitidam vaccam præmia; et dedit. Vaccæ acceptæ, hospes reddidit has voces: castutus; iste lapis prius loquatur tua furta, et ostendit lapidem: natus Jove simulat abire, mox redit; et figurâ versa pariter cum voce dixit, rustice, si vidisti quas boves ire hoc limite, fer opem, et deme silentia furto. Præmia juncta suo tauro dabitur pretium tibi. At senior postquam merces est geminata, inquit, erunt sub illis montibus, et erant sub illis montibus. Atlantiades risit: et ait, perfide, prodis me mihi; vertitque pectora perjuræ in durum silicem; qui nunc dicitur quoque index, vetulusque infamia est in saxo merito nihil.

Senferat hoc furtum nemo, nisi notus in illo Rure senex: Battum vicinia tota vocabant. Divitis hic saltus herbosaque pascua Nelei, Nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum. 690 Hunc timuit, blandâque manu seduxit; et, eia, Quisquis es, hospes, ait, si fortè armenta requireret Hæc aliquis, vidisse nega: neu gratia facto Nulla rependatur, nitidam cape præmia vaccam; Et dedit. Acceptâ, voces has reddidit hospes; Tutus eas; lapis iste prius tua furta loquatur; Et lapidem ostendit. Simulat Jove natus abire, Mox redit: et, versâ pariter cum voce figurâ, Rustice, vidisti si quas hoc limite dixit, Ire boves; fer opem: furtoque silentia deme; 700 Juncta suo pretium dabitur tibi foemina tauro. At senior, postquam merces geminata, sub illis Montibus, inquit, erunt; et erant sub montibus illis.

Risit Atlantiades: et, Me mihi, perfide, prodis? Me mihi prodis? ait: perjuraque pectora vertit 705 In durum silicem; qui nunc quoque dicitur Index: Inque nihil merito vetus est infamia saxo.

TRANSLATION.

of by no-body but an old man well known in that country, whom all the neighbourhood called Battus. He kept the forests and flourishing pastures, with some sets of fine mares belonging to one Neleus, a rich Pylian lord: him the god feared, and taking him aside, with a mild air says; "Whoever thou art, stranger, if any should by chance enquire after these herds, deny that you have seen them; and that your discretion may not go without a recompence, take for a reward this beautiful heifer;" and gave him one: the stranger, as he received it, made this reply; "Go secure, that stone shall sooner speak of your theft," and withal pointed to a stone. The son of Jupiter feigns to withdraw himself, but straight returned; and changing both his shape and voice, "Shepherd, said he, if you saw any cows pass along this way, help me to discover them, nor screen the theft in silence; your reward shall be a heifer with her bullock." The old man, when he found the reward doubled; "You will find them, says he, under these mountains;" and indeed they were under the mountains. The grandson of Atlas smiled: "And dost thou then, perfidious, betray me to myself? Dost thou, I say, betray me to myself?" This said, he turned his perjured breast into a hard stone, which is now called the Touch-stone, and imprints his infamy upon the undeserving stone.

XIII. Hinc se sustulerat paribus Caducifer alis :
 Munychiosque volans agros, gratamque Minervæ
 Despectabat humum, cultique arbuta Lycæi. 710
 Illâ fortè die castæ de more puellæ,
 Vertice supposito, festas in Palladis arces
 Pura coronatis portabant sacra canistris.
 Inde revertentes deus aspicit ales : iterque 715
 Non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat eundem.
 Ut volucris, visis rapidissima milius extis,
 Dum timet, et densi circumstant sacra ministri,
 Flectitur in gyrum ; nec longius audet abire :
 Spemque suam motis avidus circumvolat alis :
 Sic super Actæas agilis Cyllenius arces 720
 Inclinat cursus ; et easdem circinat auras.
 Quantò splendidior, quàm cætera sidera, fulget
 Lucifer ; et quantò te, Lucifer, aurea Phœbe ;
 Tantò virginibus præstantior omnibus Herse
 Ibat ; eratque decus pompæ, comitumq; suarum.
 Obstupuit formâ Jove natus ; et æthere pendens
 Non secùs exarsit, quàm cùm Balearica plumbum
 Funda jacit : volat illud, et incandescit eundo ;

XIII. Caducifer sustulerat se hinc paribus alis, volansque despectabat Munychios agros, humumque gratam Minervæ, arbutaque culti Lycæi. Forte illa die castæ puellæ de more portabant in festas arces Palladis. pura sacra canistris coronatis, vertice supposito. Deus ales aspicit eas revertentes inde, agitque iter non in rectum, sed curvat in eundem orbem. Ut milius, volucris rapidissima, extis visis dum timet, et densi ministri circumstant sacra, flectitur in gyrum ; nec audet abire longius, avidusque circumvolat suam spem motis alis : sic agilis Cyllenius inclinat cursus super arces Actæas, et circinet easdem auras. Quanto Lucifer fulget splendidior quam cætera sidera, et quanto aurea Phœbe fulget splendidior te O Lucifer : tanto

Herse ibat præstantior omnibus virginibus : eratque decus pompæ, suarumque comitum. Natus Jove obstupuit formâ, et pendens æthere, exarsit non secùs, quàm cùm Balearica funda jacit plumbum : illud volat, et incandescit eundo ;

TRANSLATION.

XIII. Hence the wand-bearing god wafts himself upon equal wings, and as he flew looked down upon the plains of Munychia, and the land grateful to Minerva, and the thick-planted groves of Lyceus : by chance on that day the Athenian virgins, according to custom, were carrying upon their heads to the joyful citadel of Pallas, mystic presents to the goddess, in baskets crowned with flowers. The winged god observes them as they are returning from the temple, nor shapes his flight directly forward, but wheels round and round in the same circle. As the swift kite, who smells at distance the slaughtered victim ; while yet she fears, and sees the priests stand thick around, wings her flight in winding circles, and greedily hovers about her prey, not daring to go far away. So the active Cyllenian god bends his course over the Actæan towers, and with wheeling flight circles round the same air. As much as Lucifer exceeds in brightness the other stars ; and as much as the golden moon shines brighter than Lucifer, so much did Herse surpass all the other virgins, and was an ornament to the solemnity, and all the virgin train. The son of Jupiter was astonished at her beauty, and hovering in the air, he burns, no otherwise than when a Balearic sling throws out a lead bullet ; it flies along, and glows in the whirl, and gathers, in its passage

NOTE.

727. *Balearica*] The Balears were islands in the Mediterranean sea upon the coast of Spain, the same that now go by the name of

Majorca and Minorca. They were called Balears by a Greek derivation, because the inhabitants were very expert slingers.

et invenit sub nubibus ignes quos non habuit. Vertit iter, cœloque relicto petit diversa, nec dissimulat se, tanta est fiducia formæ: quæ forma, quamquam est justa, tamen adjuvat illam curâ: permulcetque comas, collocatque chlamydem ut pendeat aptè; ut limbus totumque aurum appareat, ut teres virga qua ducit et arcet somnos sit in dextrâ; ut talaria niteant terfis plantis. Pars secreta domus habuit tres Thalamos cultos ebore et testudine, quorum tu Pandroso possederas dextrum, Aglauros possederat lævum, Herse medium. Aglauros quæ tenuit lævum, prima notavit Mercurium venientem: ausaque est scitarier nomen dei, et causam adventûs. Cui Nepos Atlantis Pleionesque respondit sic. Ego sum qui porto jussa verba patris per auras: Jupiter ipse est pater mihi; nec fingam causas, tu tantum velis

esse fida sorori, dicique matertera meæ prolis. Herse est causa viæ, oramus ut faveas amanti, Aglauros adspicit hunc iisdem oculis, quibus nuper viderat abdita secreta flavæ Minervæ:

Et, quos non habuit, sub nubibus invenit, ignes. Vertit iter, cœloque petit diversa relicto: 730 Nec se dissimulat: *Tanta est fiducia formæ.*

Quæ quanquam justa est; curâ tamen adjuvat illam; Permulcetq; comas, chlamydemque, ut pendeat aptè,

Collocat: ut limbus, totumque appareat aurum: Ut teres in dextrâ, quâ somnos ducit et arcet, 735 Virga sit: ut terfis niteant talaria plantis.

Pars secreta domûs ebore, et testudine cultos, Tres habuit thalamos: quorum tu, Pandroso, dextrum,

Aglauros lævum, medium possederat Herse.

Quæ tenuit lævum, venientem primâ notavit 740

Mercurium: nomenque dei scitarier ausa est,

Et causam adventûs. Cui sic respondit Atlantis

Pleionesque nepos: Ego sum, qui jussa per auras

Verba patris porto. Pater est mihi Jupiter ipse.

Nec fingam causas: tu tantum fida sorori 755

Esse velis, prolisque meæ matertera dici.

Herse causa viæ, faveas oramus amanti.

Adspicit hunc oculis iisdem, quibus abdita nuper

Viderat Aglauros flavæ secreta Minervæ:

TRANSLATION.

through the clouds, the fires which it had not in the beginning. He changes his course, and leaving heaven, makes toward Athens; nor does he disguise his appearance, so great confidence he had in his beauty, which though every way complete, he yet strives to better by art. He smooths his hair, and adjusts his mantle, that it might hang aptly, and set to show the golden fringe that run along its edge; and carrying with an air in his right hand the staff that procures and drives away sleep, advances with the waving pinions tied to his feet. In the more retired part of the palace were three contiguous rooms, adorned with ivory and tortoise-shell; Pandrosos possessed the right, Aglauros the left, and Herse graced the middlemost. Aglauros first descried the approach of Mercury, and ventured to ask the name of the god, and the cause of his coming. To which the grandson of Atlas and Pleione thus replied: "I am he who bears the commands of my father through the air. Jupiter himself is my father. Nor will I invent pretences; be only faithful to your sister, and consent to be called the aunt of my issue. Herse is the cause of my coming; be kind therefore, and takes a lover's part." Aglauros beholds him with the same eyes wherewith she had lately dared to violate the hidden secrets of Minerva. She demands a great weight of

Proque ministerio magni sibi ponderis aurum 750
 Postulat: interea tectis excedere cogit.
 Vertit ad hanc torvi dea bellica luminis orbem,
 Et tanto penitus traxit suspiria motu,
 Ut pariter pectus, positamque in pectore forti
 Ægida concuteret. Subit, hanc arcana profanâ
 Detexisse manu tum, cum sine matre creatam
 Lemnicolæ stirpem contra data fœdera vidit;
 Et gratamque deo fore jam, gratamque sorori:
 Et ditem sumpto, quod avara poposcerit, auro.
 Protinus Invidiæ nigro squalientia tabo 760
 Tecta petit: Domus est imis in vallibus antri
 Abdita, sole carens, non ulli pervia vento;
 Tristis, et ignavi plenissima frigoris; et quæ
 Igne vacet semper, caligine semper abundet.
 Huc ubi pervenit belli metuenda virago; 765
 Constitit ante domum, (neq; enim succedere tectis
 Fas habet) et postes extremâ cuspide pulsat.
 Concussæ patuere fores: videt intus edentem
 Vipereas carnes, vitiorum alimenta suorum,
 Invidiam; visâque oculos avertit. At illa 770
 Surgit humo pigra; semesarumque relinquit
 Corpora serpentum: passuque incedit inertî,

postulatque sibi pro ministerio aurum magni ponderis, interea cogit eum excedere tectis. Dea bellica vertit orbem torvi luminis ad hanc, et traxit penitus suspiria tanto motu, ut concuteret pariter pectus, Ægidaque positam in forti pectore. Subit, hanc detexisse arcana ejus profanâ manu tum, cum contra data fœdera, vidit stirpem Lemnicolæ, creatam sine matre, et jam fore gratamque Deo, gratamque sorori, et ditem, auro sumpto quod avara poposcerit. Protinus petit tecta invidiæ squalientia nigro tabo. Domus est abdita in imis vallibus antri, carens sole, non pervia ulli vento; tristis, et plenissima ignavi frigoris et quæ semper vacet igne, semper abundet caligine. Ubi metuenda virago belli pervenit huc, constitit ante domum (neque enim habet fas succedere tectis) et pulsat postes extrema cus-

pide. Fores concussæ patuere. Videt Invidiam intus edentem carnes vipereas, alimenta suorum vitiorum: visâque avertit oculos. At illa surgit pigra humo, relinquitque corpora serpentum semesarum: inceditque passu inertî.

TRANSLATION.

gold as the reward of the service, and in the mean time obliges him to leave the palace. The warlike goddess turns upon her the orbs of her stern eyes, and expressed her inward rage in such big-swoln sighs, as at once heaved her breast, and the Ægis wherewith it was covered. And now remembering also, how with impious hand she had laid open her secrets, when contrary to express injunctions she saw the son of Vulcan, born without a mother; reflecting moreover, that by this means she would gain the favour of Mercury and of her sister, and be enriched with the gold which her avarice had prompted her to demand. The goddess therefore repairs immediately to the dark retreat of Envy, hideous with black core. Her house lies hid in the deep recesses of a cave, where no ray of light, nor gale of wholesome wind can enter; dismal, and full of listless cold, ever without fire, ever buried in darkness. Here, when the goddess dreadful in war had arrived, she stood before the cave, (nor was it lawful for a goddess to enter these abodes) and raises the point of her spear against the gates: the doors fly open. Envy appeared within, devouring the flesh of vipers, the nourishment of her vices. Minerva, when she saw her, turned away her eyes; but she, the fiend, rises heavily from the ground, and leaves the mangled bodies of the half-devoured serpents, stalking forward with a sullen pace.

Utque vidit deam decoram formâque armique, ingemuit, doxitque ima suspiria ad vultum ejus. Pallor sedet in ore, macies in toto corpore: acies nusquam recta, dentes livent rubigine, pectora vident felle, lingua est suffusa veneno. Risus abest, nisi dolores vixi movere quem. Nec excita curis vigilacibus, fruitur somno, sed videt ingratos successus hominum, intabescitque videndo. Carpit, et una carpitur; estque suum supplicium. Tritonia quamvis oderat, tamen adfata est illam breviter talibus dictis. Infice tua tabe unam nataram Cecropis, sic est opus: est Aglauros, haud locuta plura fugit, et reppulit tellurem impressi hasta. Illa cernens deam fugientem obliquo lumine, dedit parva murmura, indoluitque successurum Minervæ capitque baculum; quod totum spinea vincula cingebant: adopertaque atris nubibus, quacunque ingreditur, proterit arva florentia, exuritque herbas, et carpit summa cacumina, polluitque populos, urbesque, domosque suo afflatu: et tandem conspicit arcem Tritonida.

Utque deam vidit formâque armisque decoram;
Ingemuit: vultumque ima ad suspiria duxit.
Pallor in ore sedet: macies in corpore toto: 775
Nusquam recta acies: livent rubigine dentes:
Pectora felle vident. Lingua est suffusa veneno.
Risus abest; nisi quem vixi movere dolores.
Nec fruitur somno, vigilacibus excita curis:
Sed videt ingratos, intabescitque videndo, 780
Successus hominum. Carpitque et carpitur una;
Suppliciumque suum est. Quamvis tamen oderat
illam;

Talibus adfata est breviter Tritonia dictis:
Infice tabe tuâ natarum Cecropis unam,
Sic opus est: Aglauros ea est. Haud plura locuta
Fugit: et impressâ tellurem reppulit hastâ.
Illa deam obliquo fugientem lumine, cernens;
Murmura parva dedit: successurumque Minervæ
Indoluit: baculumque capit, quod spinea totum
Vincula cingebant: adopertaque nubibus atris, 790
Quacunque ingreditur, florentia proterit arva,
Exuritque herbas, et summa cacumina carpit:
Afflatuque suo populos, urbesque, domosque
Polluit: et tandem Tritonida conspicit arcem;

TRANSLATION.

When she saw the goddess of surpassing beauty, and clad in bright armour, she fetched a deep groan, nor could restrain the sighs at an appearance so serene. Paleness sits upon her countenance, her body is wasted to a skeleton, her eyes are turned awry in distorted glances, her teeth are black with rust; her breast overflows with gall, and poison hangs upon her tongue. Smiles are ever banished from her, unless when caused by the miseries of others; nor, preyed upon by watchful cares, does she taste the calm delights of sleep. She beholds with regret the successes of men, and pines away at the sight; she torments, and is tormented, and bears her punishment in her own breast. The goddess, though she extremely abhorred her sight, yet briefly addressed her in these words: taint with your poison one of the daughters of Cecrops; for so it is needful; Aglauros is she. She said no more, but flew off to heaven, pushing her spear against the ground. She regarding the goddess as she fled with an oblique eye, uttered a few murmurs, and grieved at the success of Minerva; then takes her staff wreathed round with thorns, and veiled in black clouds, blasts the flourishing fields over which she directs her baneful course, burns up the grass, defaces the fairest flowers, and with her poisonous breath pollutes men, cities, and houses. At length she descries the citadel of Athens, flourishing in wit, wealth, and

Ingeniis opibusque, et festâ pace virentem: 795
 Vixq: tenet lacrymas; quia nil lacrymabile cernit.
 Sed postquam thalamos intravit Cecrope natæ;
 Jussâ facit: pectusque manu ferrugine tinctâ
 Tangit: et hamatis præcordia sentibus implet:
 Inspiratque nocens virus: piceumque per ossa 800
 Dissipat, et medio spargit pulmone, venenum.
 Neve mali spatium causæ per latius errent;
 Germanam ante oculos, fortunatumque sororis
 Conjugium, pulchrâque Deum sub imagine ponit,
 Cunctaque magna facit: quibus irritata, dolore 805
 Cecropis occulto mordetur: et anxia nocte,
 Anxia luce gemit; lentâque miserrima tabe
 Liquitur, ut glacies incerto faucia sole;
 Felicisque bonis non fecius uritur Herfes;
 Quàm cum spinosis ignis supponitur herbis; 810
 Quæ neq; dant flammæ; leniq; tepore cremantur.
 Sæpe mori voluit; ne quicquam tale videret:
 Sæpe velut crimen rigido narrare parenti.
 Denique in adverso venientem limine sedit
 Exclusura Deum: cui blandimenta, precesque 815
 Verbaque jactanti mitissima, Desine, dixit:
 Hinc ego me non sum nisi te motura repulso.

virentem ingenii, opibus-
 que, et festâ pace, vix-
 que tenet lacrymas, quia
 cernit nil lacrymabile. Sed
 postquam intravit thala-
 mos natæ Cecrope; facit
 jussâ: tangitque pectus
 manu tinctâ ferrugine, et
 implet præcordia hamatis
 sentibus, inspiratque nocens
 virus, dissipatque piceum
 venenum per ossa, et spar-
 git medio pulmone. Neve
 causæ mali errent per la-
 tius spatium; ponit ante
 oculos germanam, conju-
 giumque fortunatum soror-
 is, deumque sub pulchra
 imagine; facitque cuncta
 magna: quibus Cecropis ir-
 ritata, mordetur occulto do-
 lore, et anxia nocte, an-
 xia luce, gemit; miserr-
 imaque liquitur lenta tabe,
 ut glacies faucia incerto sole:
 uriturque bonis felicitis Her-
 fes, non fecius quam cum
 ignis supponitur spinosis
 herbis; quæ neque dant
 flammæ, cremanturque leni
 tepore. Sæpe voluit mori,
 ne videret quicquam tale;

*sæpe narrare velut crimen rigido parenti. Denique sedit in adverso limine, exclusura Deum ve-
 nientem, cui jactanti blandimenta, precesque, verbaque mitissima, dixit desine: ego non sum mo-
 tura me hinc nisi te repulso.*

TRANSLATION.

joyful peace; and scarce restrained the tears, because she saw nothing that deserved a tear. But now she enters the apartment of the daughter of Cecrops, to execute the commands of the goddess, and strokes her breast with a cankered hand, and conveys into her heart the jagged thorns. She then inspires the subtle venom, and spreads the poison through her bones, and lodges it in her bowels. And that these causes of mischief might not wander through too wide a space, she places her sister before her eyes, and the fortunate marriage she had in view; the god too in a most amiable light; and magnifies every thing to her fancy. Aglauros, full of these thoughts, pines away in secret anguish, and groans, anxious by night and by day, and dissolves by slow degrees, as ice feebly smitten by a distant sun. She burns at the good fortune of her happy sister, just as when thorny weeds set on fire emit no flames, but gradually waste away in smoke. Often she wished for death, rather than be a witness of the happy marriage; often resolved to represent all as a crime to her rigid father. At length she seated herself upon the threshold, to deny the god admittance when he came. Mercury endeavoured to soften her by caresses, prayers, and soothing speeches, but in vain. Cease, replied she, for I am determined not to stir hence till you are re-

Velox Cyllenius ait, stemus pacto isto: patefecitque fores cælatas virgâ. At partes, quascunque flectimur sedendo, nequeunt moveri ignavâ gravitate illi conanti surgere. Illa quidem pugnat attollere se recto trunco: sed junctura genuum riget, frigusque labitur per ungues, et venæ pallent amissò sanguine. Utque cancer immedicabile malum solet serpere late, et addere partes illæsas vitiatas: sic lethalis hyems venit paulatim in pectora, clausitque respiramina et vias vitales. Nec est conata loqui; nec si fuisset canata, haberet iter vocis. Jam saxum tenebat colla, oraque duruerant, sedebatque signum exsangue. Nec lapis erat albus; sua mens infecerat illam.

IV. Ubi Atlantiades cepit has pœnas verborum, mentisque profanæ; linquit terras dictas à Pallade, et ingreditur æthera

pennis jactatis. Genitor sevocat hunc; nec fassus causam amoris, ait, Nate, fide minister meorum jussorum, pelle moram, celerque delabere solito cursu.

Stemus, ait, pacto, velox Cyllenius, isto; Cælatasque fores virgâ patefecit. At illi Surgere conanti partes, quascunque sedendo 820 Flectimur, ignavâ nequeunt gravitate moveri. Illa quidem recto pugnat se attollere trunco: Sed genyum junctura riget, frigusque per ungues Labitur, et pallent amissò sanguine venæ. Utque malum latè solet immedicabile cancer 825 Serpere, et illæsas vitiatas addere partes; Sic lethalis hyems paulatim in pectora venit: Vitalesque vias, et respiramina clausit. Nec conata loqui est; nec, si conata fuisset, Vocis haberet iter: saxum jam colla tenebat; 830 Oraque duruerant: signumque exsangue sedebat, Nec lapis albus erat: sua mens infecerat illam.

XIV. Has ubi verborum pœnas mentisque profanæ

Cepit Atlantiades; dictas à Pallade terras Linquit, et ingreditur jactatis æthera pennis. 835 Sevocat hunc genitor; nec causam fassus amoris, Fide minister, ait, jussorum, nate, meorum, Pelle moram, solitoque celer delabere cursu:

TRANSLATION.

pulled. Let us, answered the god briskly, stand to that agreement; and opened the door in touching it with his rod. She strove to rise, but the parts which we bend in sitting were become immoveable by their unweildy Weight? still she attempts to raise herself upright, but the joints of her knees are stiff, a coldness runs though her nails, and her veins destitute of blood look pale. And as an incurable cancer commonly spreads wide, and adds the sound parts to the tainted; so a deadly cold by degrees creeps along her breast, stops up respiration, and all the Passages of life. She never attempted to speak, nor had she attempted it, was there any conveyance for her voice. Her neck was now turned to stone, her face become hard, and there she sat a bloodless statue. Nor did the figure retain ought of whiteness; for the envy that had tainted her mind, appeared also in the newly-formed statue.

XIV. When the grandson of Atlas had thus taken vengeance for the profane speech of this stubborn maid, he leaves the realms denominated from Pallas, and with moving pinions re-ascends the skies. His father takes him aside, and without acquainting him with his love; "My son," says he, the faithful minister of my commands, banish all delay, and descend from heaven with your usual swiftness, and make for that

Quæque tuam matrem tellus à parte finistrâ
Suspicit, (indigenæ Sidonida nomine dicunt) 840
Hanc pete; quodque procul montano gramine pasci
Armentum regale vides; ad littora verte.

Dixit: et expulsi jamdudum monte juvenci
Littora jussa petunt; ubi magni filia regis
Ludere virginibus Tyriis comitata solebat. 845

*Non bene conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur,
Majestas et amor.* Sceptri gravitate relicta,
Ille pater rectorque deum; cui dextra trifulcis
Ignibus armata est, qui nutu concutit orbem;
Induitur tauri faciem; mistusque juvencis 850

Mugit, et in teneris formosus obambulat herbis:
Quippe color nivis est; quam nec vestigia duri
Calcavere pedis, nec solvit aquaticus Auster.

Colla toris extant: armis palearia pendent.

Cornua parva quidem; sed quæ contendere possis
Facta manu, purâque magis perlucida gemmâ.

*peteque hanc tellurem, quæ
tellus suspicit tuam matrem
à parte finistrâ: (indigenæ
dicunt Sidonida nomine)
verteque ad littora armen-
tum regale, quod vides
pasci procul montano gra-
mine. Dixit: et juvenci
jamdudum expulsi monte,
petunt jussa littora: ubi
filia magni regis comitata
Tyriis virginibus solebat
ludere. Majestas et amor
non conveniunt bene, nec
morantur in una sede. Ille
pater rectorque Deorum;
cui dextra est armata tri-
fulcis ignibus, qui concu-
tit orbem nutu, gravitate
sceptri relicta, induitur
faciem tauri: mistusque
juvencis mugit, et formo-
sus Taurus obambulat in te-
neris herbis. Quippe co-
lor ejus est color nivis.*

*quam nec vestigia duri pedis calcavere, nec aquaticus Auster solvit. Colla extant toris: palearia
pendent armis. Cornua quidem sunt parva; sed quæ possis contendere esse facta manu, magisque
perlucida purâ gemmâ.*

TRANSLATION.

“region which lies open to your mother from the left; the Natives
“call it Sidonia) and drive to the shore a herd belonging to the king,
“which you will there find feeding upon the mountains.” He said, and
the bullocks driven from the mountains already wander along the shore,
where the daughter of the mighty monarch was wont to amuse herself,
accompanied by a train of Tyrian virgins. Majesty and love but ill
agree, nor can long continue in the same abode. He therefore, the fa-
ther and sovereign of the gods, whose right hand is armed with the
three-forked Thunder, who with a nod shakes the universe, laying aside
the dignity of empire, puts on the appearance of a bull, and mixing
with the herd, lows, and frisks about upon the tender grass. His colour
is that of snow, unsoiled by the tread of feet, or the dissolving blasts
of the watery south wind. His neck rises in rolls of fat, and the
double dewlaps hang from between his shoulders. His horns indeed are
small, but such as you might maintain were polished by a workman’s
hand, and more transparent than the brightest gem. No threats appear

NOTES.

840.] *Sidonida*] Sidon was a celebrated and ancient city of Phœnicia.

845. *Virginibus Tyriis*] From Tyre, a famous island and city of Phœnicia, not far from Sidon.

850. *Tauri faciem*] Astitius king of Crete, whose reign fell out about 1400 years before Christ, and more than 200 years before the Trojan war. This prince hearing much of

the beauty of Europa, daughter of Agenor king of Tyre, equips a vessel to carry her off, on the prow of which was the figure of a bull. Upon this foundation, the poets who wrote the story, feigned that Jupiter, enamoured of Europa, forgetting his grandeur and majesty, assumed the figure of a bull, to carry off his mistress. See the translation of Horace, vol. I. page [323.]

*Nullæ mince sunt in fronte;
 nec lumen est formidabile,
 vultus habet pacem. Nata Agenore
 miratur quod sit tam formosus,
 quod minetur nulla prælia.
 Sed primò metuit contingere eum
 quamvis sit amicum. Mox adit:
 et porrigit flores ad ora candida.
 Amans gaudet: et dat oscula manibus,
 dum sperata voluptas veniat:
 vix, ob vix differt cætera.
 Et nunc alludit, exultatque
 in viridi herbâ; nunc deponit
 niveum laus in fulvis arenis.
 Metuque paulatim demto,
 modo præbet pectora plaudendo
 virginæ manu, modo præbet
 cornua impedienda novis
 serci. Regia virgo nescia
 quem premeret, ausa est
 quoque confidere tergo tauri:
 cum Deus sensim ponit falsa
 vestigia pedum, à terra,
 àque sicco littore, in primis
 undis. Inde abit ulterius,
 forteque prædam per æquora
 medii ponti. Hæc pavet:
 ablataque respicit latus
 relictum: et dextra tenet cornu,
 altera est imposita dorso:
 tremulæ vestes sinuantur
 flamine.*

*Nullæ in fronte minæ; nec formidabile lumen;
 Pacem vultus habet. Miratur Agenore nata,
 Quod tam formosus, quod prælia nulla minetur.
 Sed, quamvis mitem, metuit contingere primò.
 Mox adit: et flores ad candida porrigit ora.
 Gaudet amans; et, dum veniat sperata voluptas,
 Oscula dat manibus: vix ah, vix cætera differt.
 Et nunc alludit, viridique exultat in herbâ:
 Nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit arenis: 865
 Paulatimque metu demto, modò pectora præbet
 Virginea plaudenda manu; modò cornua fertis
 Impedienda novis. Ausa est quoque regia virgo,
 Nescia quem premeret, tergo confidere tauri.
 Cum Deus à terra, siccoque à littore, sensim 870
 Falsa pedum primis vestigia ponit in undis.
 Inde abit ulterius, mediique per æquora ponti
 Fert prædam. Pavet hæc: littusque ablata re-
 lictum*

*Respicit: et dextrâ cornu tenet; altera dorso
 Imposita est: tremulæ sinuantur flamine ves-
 tes.*

875

respicit latus relictum: et dextra tenet cornu, altera est imposita dorso: tremulæ vestes sinuantur flamine.

TRANSLATION.

in his forehead; his eyes have nothing in them formidable, but every look expresses peace. The daughter of Agenor admires his beauty, and wonders that he threatens no battles. At first she is afraid to touch him, though so gentle; but soon adventures nearer, and holds out the flowers to his white mouth. The lover rejoices, and till he can enjoy the hoped for pleasure, kisses her hands; scarce, ah scarce does he defer the rest. And now he exults and wantons in the green meadows; now rolls his white body on the yellow sand; and observing that her fears were gone, sometimes offers his breast to be stroaked by her virgin hand, sometimes stoops his horns to be dressed in flowery wreaths. And now the royal maid, not knowing whom she pressed, boldly ventures upon his back. The god by gentle steps advances from the land and dry meadows toward the sea; and first with deceitful steps dips his hoofs in the waves. Thence stealing further, suddenly plunges in, and carries his prize through the middle of the sea. The frightened nymph looks back to the shore she had left behind. With her right hand she grasps his horn, the other is placed upon his back. Her rustling garments swelled by the wind, hover in a train behind her.

LIBER TERTIUS.

JAMQUE Deus positâ fallacis imagine tauri,
Se confessus erat: Dictæaque rura tenebat.
Cum pater ignarus, Cadmo perquirere rap-
tam

Imperat: et poenam, si non invenerit, addit,
Exilium, facto pius, et sceleratus eodem.

Orbe pererrato (quis enim deprêndere possit
Furta Jovis?) profugus patriamque iramq; parentis
Vitat Agenorides; Phœbique oracula supplex
Consultit: et, quæ sit tellus habitanda, requirit.

Bos tibi, Phœbus ait, solis occurret in arvis, 10
Nullum passa jugum, curvique immunis aratri.

*et requirit quæ tellus sit habitanda. Phœbus ait, Bos passa nullum jugum, immunisque curv:
aratri, occurret tibi solis arvis.*

O R D O.

I. Jamque Deus ima-
gine fallacis tauri pos-
situs erat se; tenebas-
que rura Dictæa. Cum
pater ignarus imperat Cad-
mo perquirere filiam rap-
tam: et addit exilium poe-
nam, si non invenerit,
pius et sceleratus eodem
factus. Orbe pererrato (enim
quis possit deprêndere furta
Jovis) Agenorides profu-
gus, vitat patriamque,
iramque parentis; supplex-
que consultit oracula Phœbi:

TRANSLATION.

AND now the god having put off the image of the fallacious bull, discovered himself, and had reached the Dictæan shore; when the father of Europa, ignorant of her fate, commands Cadmus to go in quest of his ravished daughter, and threatens perpetual exile as the punishment of not finding her; thus pious and unnatural in the same action. The son of Agenor having in vain wandered the world around, (for who can pretend to discover the stolen delights of Jove) avoids by a voluntary banishment, his country and the resentment of his father, and in suppliant manner consults the oracle of Apollo, to know what land was allotted him to dwell in. A heifer, returns the god, shall meet you in the desert fields, that has never yet borne the yoke, nor felt

NOTE.

I. *Jamque Deus, &c.*] Europa being carried off by Jupiter in the manner related in the preceding book, Agenor her father sent his sons in quest of her, with strict charge not to return till they had found her. Cilix, after long wandering, settled at last in Cilicia, to which he gave his name. Cadmus too, finding his enquiry vain, and abandoning all thought of returning to his native country, consults the oracle of Apollo, where he should settle; he received for answer, that he should build a city where he observed a cow with such and such marks to stop, and that he should name the country Boeotia. Finding things succeed according to the advice of the oracle, and resolving to return thanks to the gods by a solemn sacrifice, he sends his com-

panions to a fountain that had been conse-
crated to Mars, to draw some water for li-
bations: there they are devoured by the
dragon that guarded the fountain. Wonder-
ing at their long stay, he goes himself; and
seeing the havoc made by the serpent, en-
counters and kills him. Afterwards, by the
advice of Minerva, he sows the teeth of the
dragon, whence spring troops of armed men,
who falling into fight with one another, five
only are left alive, who assist in the building
of Thebes.

The more common explication of this fa-
ble is, that the dragon was a king of the
country named Draco, the son of Mars, and
that the mysterious teeth were his subjects,
who rallied after his defeat.

Carpe vias hâc duce : et fac condas mœnia herbâ qua requieverit : vocatoque illa mœnia Bœotia. Cadmus vix bene descenderat Castalio antro, cùm videt juveneam incustoditam, gerentem nullum signum servitii cervicæ, ire lentè. Subsequitur, legitque vestigia pressò gressu, taciturnusque, adorat Phœbum auctorem viæ. Jam evaserat vada Cephisi, arvaque Panopes, bos stetit, et tollens ad cœlum frontem spatiosam altis cornibus, impulit auras mugitibus. Atque ita respiciens comites sequentes sua terga, procubuit, submititque latus in tenera herba. Cadmus agit grates, figitque oscula peregrinæ terræ : et salutat montes agrosque ignotos. Erat facturus sacra Jovi : jubet ministros ire, et petere è vivis fontibus undas libandas. Sylva vetus stabat violata nulla securi.

Specus est in medio, densus virgis ac vimine, efficiens humilem arcum compagibus lapidum, et fecundus uberibus aquis. Anguis Martius, præsignis cristis co auro, erat conditus hoc antro ; oculi micant igne, omne corpus tumet veneno :

Hâc duce carpe vias : et, quâ requieverit herbâ,
Mœnia fac condas : Bœotiaque illa vocato.
Vix bene Castalio Cadmus descenderat antro :
Incustoditam lentè videt ira juveneam, 15
Nullum servitii signum cervice gerentem.
Subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu ;
Auctoremque viæ Phœbum taciturnus adorat.
Jam vada Cephisi, Panopesque evaserat arva :
Bos stetit et, tollens spatiosam cornibus altis 20
Ad cœlum frontem, mugitibus impulit auras.
Atque ita, respiciens comites sua terga sequentes,
Procubuit, tenerâque latus submitit in herbâ.
Cadmus agit grates ; peregrinæque oscula terræ
Figit : et ignotos montes agrosque salutat. 25
Sacra Jovi facturus erat ; jubet ire ministros,
Et petere è vivis libandas fontibus undas.
Sylva vetus stabat, nullâ violata securi.
Est specus in medio virgis an vimine densus,
Efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, 30
Uberibus fecundus aquis : hoc conditus antro
Martius anguis erat, cristis præsignis et auro ;
Igne micant oculi ; corpus tumet omne veneno ;

TRANSLATION.

the weight of the crooked plough : follow her steps, and in whatever pastures she first lays her down, there build your walls, and call it the Bœotian city.

Scarce had Cadmus well got down from the Castalian cave, when he sees a heifer without a guide, walking a slow pace, and bearing upon her neck no mark of servitude. He follows, and pursuing her track with gentle steps, adores in silence the god whom he regarded as his conductor in the way. And now he had passed the waters of Cephissus, and traversed the fields of Panope, when the cow stood still, and raising to heaven her front, graceful with high horns, filled the air with lowings, and looking back upon her companions that followed behind, couched down, and reposed her side upon the tender grass. Cadmus returns thanks, and imprints kisses upon the strange earth, and salutes the unknown mountains and fields. He then prepared to offer sacrifice to Jupiter, and commands his servants to bring some water for libations from the running springs. Hard by there stood an ancient grove, as yet not profaned by the axe, in the middle of which was a cave, over-run with brambles and bushy sprigs, forming a low arch by the shelvings of the Rocks, and abounding with plenty of water.

Hidden in this den was a dragon sacred to Mars, adorned with crests and scales of gold : his eyes glare with fire, all his Veins are turgid with

Tresq; vibrant linguæ: triplici stant ordine dentes.
 Quem postquam Tyriâ lucum de gente profecti 35
 Infausto tetigêre gradu; demissaque in undas
 Urna dedit sonitum; longo caput extulit antro
 Cœruleus serpens; horrendaque sibila misit.
 Effluxêre urnæ manibus: sanguisque reliquit
 Corpus, et attonitos subitus tremor occupat artus.
 Ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes
 Torquet, et immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus:
 Ac mediâ plus parte leves erectus in auras
 Despiciat omne nemus; tantoq; est corpore, quanto
 Si totum spectes, geminas qui separat Arctos. 45
 Nec mora: Phœnicas, (sive illi tela parabant,
 Sive fugam; sive ipse timor prohibebat utrumque)
 Occupat; hos morfu, longis complexibus illos,
 Hos necat afflatus funesti tabe veneni.
 Fecerat exiguas jam Sol' altissimus umbras: 50
 Quæ mora sit sociis miratur Agenore natus,
 Vestigatque viros. Tegimen direpta leoni
 Pellis erat: telum splendenti lancea ferro,
 Et jaculum: teloque animus præstantior omni.
 Ut nemus intravit, lethataque corpora vidit, 55
 Victoremque supra spatiosi corporis hostem

*ore miratur quæ sit mora sociis; vestigatque viros. Tegimen erat
 lancea splendenti ferro, et jaculum, animusque præstantior omni telo-
 que lethata corpora, hostemque victorem spatiosi corporis supra,*

*tres linguæ vibrant: den-
 tes stant triplici ordine.
 Quem lucum postquam pro-
 fecti de gente Tyria teti-
 gère infausto gradu; ur-
 naque demissa in undas
 dedit sonitum; cœruleus
 serpens extulit caput longo
 antro misitque horrenda si-
 bila. Urne effluxêre ma-
 nibus, sanguisque reliquit
 corpus, et subitus tremor
 occupat attonitos artus. Ille
 torquet squamosos orbes vo-
 lubilibus nexibus, et saltu
 sinuatur in immensos arcus,
 ac erectus plus mediâ parte
 in leves auras, despiciat
 omne nemus: estque tanto
 corpore, quanto si spectes
 totum, serpens qui separat
 geminas Arctos. Nec mora:
 occupat Phœnicas; (sive
 illi parabant tela, sive fu-
 gam, sive ipse timor pro-
 hibebat utrumque) necat-
 que hos morfu, illos longis
 complexibus; hos afflatus
 tabe funesti veneni. Jam
 Sol altissimus fecerat exi-
 guas umbras, natus Age-
 pellis direpta leoni: telum,
 Ut intravit nemus, vidit-*

TRANSLATION.

poison, three tongues are brandished from his mouth, and his teeth stand dreadful in a triple row. When the men of Tyre with ill-fated steps had reached the dismal grove, and the urn let down for water rebounded from side to side, the serpent roused, thrusts his head out of the deep cave, and fills the air with dreadful hissings. The urns drop from their hands, the blood forsakes their veins, and a sudden horror seized their astonished limbs. He wreathes his scaly orbs in rolling plaits, and by an immense leap is bent into a mighty fold, and uprearing more than half his body into the air, overlooks all the grove, in bulk enormous as the celestial dragon that separates the two bears. In a moment he seizes the Phœnicians, (whether they were preparing with arms to defend themselves, or hoped to escape by flight, or that fear deprived them of both these resources) some are crushed between his jaws, others entangled in his winding folds, and, in fine, the rest perish by the poisonous blasts of his pestilential breath. And now the sun at his highest had shortened every shade, when the son of Agenor, wondering what detained his companions, goes in search of them. His garment was a skin torn from a lion, his weapon a dart, and a lance pointed with shining steel, and an undaunted soul, the best of weapons. Soon as he entered the grove, and saw the lifeless bodies, and the victorious enemy of hi-

lambentem tristia vulnera sanguineâ linguâ; inquit, fidissima corpora, ero aut ultor, aut comes vestræ mortis. Dixit: sustulitque molarem dextrâ, et misit magnum, magno conanime. Mœnia ardua cum celsis turribus forent mota impulsu illius. Serpens mansit sine vulnere. Defensaque squamis modo lorice, et duritiâ atræ pellis, repulit validos ictus cute. At non vincit quoque jaculum eadem duritiâ; quod constitit fixum medio curvamine lentæ spinæ; et descendit in ilia toto ferro. Ille ferox dolore retorfit caput in sua terga, adspexitque vulnera, momorditque fixum hastile. Ubi-que labefecit id in omnem partem multâ vi, vix eripuit tergo: tamen ferrum hæret ossibus. Tum vero, postquam recens plaga accessit ad solitas iras, guttura tumuerunt plenis venis, spumaque albida circumfluit pestiferos rictus; terraque rasa squamis sonat, halitusque niger qui exit Stygio ore, inficit vitiatas auras. Ipse modo cingitur spiris facientibus immensum orbem: interdum exit rectior longâ trabe.

Tristia sanguineâ lambentem vulnera linguâ:
Aut ultor vestræ, fidissima corpora, mortis,
Aut comes, inquit, ero. Dixit: dextrâq; molarem
Sustulit, et magnum magno conanime misit. 60
Illius impulsu cum turribus ardua celsis
Mœnia mota forent; serpens sine vulnere mansit.
Loricæque modò squamis defensus, et atræ
Duritiâ pellis, validos cute repulit ictus.
At non duritiâ jaculum quoque vincit eadem; 65
Quod medio lentæ fixum curvamine spinæ
Constitit; et toto descendit in ilia ferro.
Ille dolore ferox caput in sua terga retorfit,
Vulneraque adspexit: fixumque hastile momordit.
Idque, ubi vi multâ partem labefecit in omnem, 70
Vix tergo eripuit; ferrum tamen ossibus hæret.
Tum verò; postquam solitas accessit ad iras
Plaga recens, plenis tumuerunt guttura venis:
Spumaque pestiferos circumfluit albida rictus:
Terraq; rasa sonat squamis; quique halitus exit 75
Ore niger Stygio, vitiatas inficit auras.
Ipse modò immensum spiris facientibus orbem
Cingitur: interdum longâ trabe rectior exit:

TRANSLATION.

deous size stretched upon them, licking with bloody tongue the baneful wounds: faithful companions, cries he, I will either avenge your death, or share in your fate. He said, and seizing in his right hand a millstone, sent the ponderous mass with an impetuous throw: high walls and lofty towers would have yielded to the shock, yet the serpent remained unhurt, and fenced with his scaly coat of mail, and the native hardness of his skin, he repelled the mighty stroke with his plaited scales. But the same crusted armour did not avail against his lance, which deep-rooted in the middle joint of his yielding spine, pierced with its pointed head into his inmost bowels; he fierce with pain, writhes his head backwards, and as he sees the wound, bites with rage the wedged spear; and after he had worked it on every side with all his might, scarce wrenched it from his back; yet the point stuck fast in his spine. But now this fresh pain having increased his wonted rage, his throat swells with turgid veins, a white foam issues from his baneful mouth, the earth resounds with his moving scales, and the poisonous steam that issues from his infernal mouth infects the tainted air. Now he is enrolled in spires that rise in a maze of vast rings; sometimes he unfolds himself straight

NOTE.

72. *Tum vero postquam*] This whole description of the dragon is wonderfully sublime and poetical: It is almost impossible to

read it without horror, and an uncommon concern for Cadmus.

Impete nunc vasto, ceu concitus imbris amnis,
Fertur, et obstantes proturbat pectore sylvas. 80
Cedit Agenorides paullum: spolioque leonis
Sustinet incurfus; instantiaque ora retardat
Cuspide prætentâ. Furit ille, et inania duro
Vulnera dat ferro: figitque in acumine dentes.
Jamque venenifero sanguis manare palato 85
Cœperat; et virides aspergine tinxerat herbas:
Sed leve vulnus erat: quia se retrahebat ab ictu;
Læsaque colla dabat retrò; plagamque federe
Cedendo arcebat, nec longius ire sinebat.
Donec Agenorides conjectum in gutture ferrum
Usque sequens pressit: dum retrò quercus cunti
Obstitit; et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.
Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et imæ
Parte flagellari gemuit sua robora caudæ.
Dum spatium victor victi considerat hostis; 95
Vox subito audita est: (neque erat cognoscere
promptum

Unde: sed audita est) Quid, Agenore nate, peremptum

Serpentem spectas? et tu spectabere serpens.
Ille diu pavidus, pariter cum mente colorem
Perdiderat; gelidoque comæ terrore rigeabant. 100

Quid, nate Agenore, spectas serpentem peremptum? Et tu spectabere serpens. Ille diu pavidus, perdiderat colorem pariter cum mente; comæque rigeabant gelido terrore.

TRANSLATION.

as a long beam. Now with a vast impulse, as a torrent swelled by rains, he rushes forward, and bears down the opposing forests with his breast. The son of Agenor gave back, and sustained the shock on his lion's spoil, and with the point of his lance pushes back his mouth as he urged it forward. He rages, and in vain champs the stubborn steel, and fixes his teeth upon its point: and now the blood began to flow from his venomous throat, and tinged the green herbs with sprinkling drops. But the wound was slight; because he recoiled from the stroke, and drew back his wounded neck, and shrinking from the wound, disappoints the blow, nor would suffer it to sink deep. At length Cadmus, still pursuing his spear lodged in his throat, presses forward, till a knotted oak retards his retreating foe, and the spear passing through his neck, pins him to the body of the tree: the tree bends under the weight of the serpent, and lashed by the extremity of his huge tail, groans.

While the victorious hero surveys the enormous size of his vanquished foe, a sudden voice was heard (nor could he at all guess whence it proceeded, yet was it distinctly heard) *Why, son of Agenor, do you thus contemplate the serpent you have slain? Even you too shall be seen under the form of a serpent.* He long astonished, lost his colour, and at the same time his courage; an icy coldness ran through his veins, and his hair

Nunc fertur impete vasto, ceu amnis concitus imbris, et proturbat sylvas obstantes pectore. Agenorides cedit paulum: sustinetque incurfus spolio leonis; retardatque instantia ora cuspide prætentâ: ille furit et dat inania vulnera duro ferro: figitque dentes in acumine. Jamque sanguis cœperat manare venenifero palato; et tinxerat virides herbas aspergine. Sed vulnus erat leve, quia retrahebat se ab ictu, dabatque læsa colla retrò, cedendoque arcebat plagam federe, nec sinebat ire longius; donec Agenorides usque sequens pressit ferrum conjectum in gutture, dum quercus obstitit cunti retro, et cervix est fixa pariter cum robore. Arbor est curvata pondere serpentis, et gemuit sua robora flagellari parte imæ caudæ. Dum victor considerat spatium victi hostis, subito vox est audita: (neque erat promptum cognoscere unde, sed est audita)

Ecce Pallas, faultrix viri, adest, delapsa per superas auras; jubetque supponere dentes vipereos, incrementa populi futuri, motæ terræ.

Paret: et ut patefecit sulcum pressò aratro, spargit jussos dentes, mortalia semina, humi. Inde (majus fide) glebæ cœpère moveri, aciesque hastæ prima apparuit de sulcis. Mox tegmina capitum, nutantia picto cono. Mox humeri, pectusque, brachiaque oncrata telis existunt: segesque clypeata virorum crescit. Sic ubi aulæa tolluntur festis theatris, signa solent surgere; primumque offendere vultum, paulatim cætera: totaque educlæa placido tenore patent; ponuntque pedes in imo margine.

Cadmus territus novo hoste, parabat capere arma: unus de populo quem terra creaverat, exclamat ne cape; nec inferre te bellis civilibus;

*Ecce viri faultrix superas delapsa per auras
Pallas adest: motæque jubet supponere terræ
Vipereos dentes populi incrementa futuri.*

*Paret: et ut pressò sulcum patefecit aratro,
Spargit humi jussos, mortalia semina, dentes: 105
Inde (fide majus) glebæ cœpère moveri:
Priamque de sulcis acies apparuit hastæ.*

*Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono:
Mox humeri pectusque, onerataque brachia telis
Existunt, crescitque seges clypeata virorum. 110
Sic ubi tolluntur festis aulæa theatris,*

*Surgere signa solent; primumque ostendere vultum:
Cætera paulatim: placidoque educlæa tenore
Tota patent; imoque pedes in margine ponunt.
Territus hoste novo Cadmus capere arma parabat:
Nè eape, de populo, quem terra creaverat, unus
Exclamat; nec te civilibus inferre bellis.*

TRANSLATION.

rose in bristles. When lo Pallas, the guardian of the hero, swift gliding through the air, stood before him, and bids him scatter the dragon's teeth under the furrowed earth, assuring him they were the seeds of a future people. The chief obeys, and as he opened a trench with the running plough, scatters according to command the teeth, whence was to spring a new race of men. Some time after, (who almost can believe it) the clods began to move, and first the points of spears rise from the furrows in rows; then helmets nodding with painted crests, soon shoulders, and breasts, and arms loaded with spears start up, and a crop of men armed with shields grows from the earth. Thus, when the curtains are drawn up in the joyful theatres, figures are wont to rise; first their countenances appear, and by degrees the rest, till drawn up by an even tenor, they strike the eyes in full proportion, and set their feet upon the extreme parts of the stage. Cadmus terrified at the sight of this new enemy, was preparing to take arms; when one of the people whom the earth had produced, cries out: Forbear, nor blindly engage in

NOTE.

VII. *Aulæa*] The curtain that concealed the theatre from the spectators, till the actors appeared. To understand perfectly the expression in the original, *tolluntur aulæa*, it will be necessary to remark, that the method followed on the Roman stage was the very reverse of that in use with us; for instead of drawing up the curtain to discover the stage and actors, according to the present practice, the Romans let it fall down upon

the theatre; and when the play was over, or between the acts, they drew it up, whereas we let it fall. The first they called *premere aulæa*, the other *tollere aulæa*. In drawing up the curtain therefore, upon the Roman stage, it was gradually displayed and unfolded, until the several figures that were painted upon it, appeared distinct and in full proportion.

Atque ita terrigenis rigido de fratribus unum
 Cominus ense ferit: jaculo cadit eminus ipse.
 Hic quoque, qui leto dederat, non longiùs illo 120
 Vivit, et exspirat, modò quas acceperat, auras:
 Exemploque pari furit omnis turba; sueque
 Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres.
 Jamque brevis spatium vitæ sortita juvenus
 Sanguineam trepidò plangebant pectore matrem;
 Quinque superstitibus: quorum fuit unus Echion:
 Is sua jecit humi, monitu Tritonidis, arma;
 Fraternæque fidem pacis petiitque deditque.
 Hos operis comites habuit Sidonius hospes:
 Cùm posuit jussam Phæbeis fortibus urbem. 130

II. Jam stabant Thebæ: poteras jam, Cadme,
 videri

nus habuit hos comites operis, cùm posuit urbem jussam Phæbeis fortibus: II. Jam Thebæ flabant: jam, Cadme, poteras videri.

atque ita cominus ferit rigido ense unum de fratribus terrigenis: ipse cadit jaculo missio eminus. Illic quoque qui dederat cum leto, non vivit longius illo, et exspirat auras quas modo acceperat: omnisque turba furit pari exemplo; fratresque subiti cadunt suo Marte per mutua vulnera. Jamque juvenus sortita spatium brevis vitæ, plangebant sanguineam matrem trepido pectore; quinque superstitibus: quorum Echion fuit unus. Is monitu Tritonidis jecit sua arma humi, deditque petiitque fidem fraternæ pacis. Hæspes Sidonius habuit hos comites operis, cùm posuit urbem jussam Phæbeis fortibus: II. Jam Thebæ flabant: jam, Cadme, poteras videri.

TRANSLATION.

civil wars: then engaging hand to hand with one of his earth-born brothers, he smites him with his sword, while he himself falls by a dart thrown by a distant hand. He too who slew him did not long survive, and breathes out the air which he had so lately received. The dire example runs through the whole crowd, and these sudden born brothers fall in fight with one another by mutual wounds. And now the youth, fated to enjoy but a short term of life, beat with throbbing breasts their bloody mother; five only remained, of whom was Echion. He, admonished by Pallas, threw his arms upon the ground, and both asked and gave the promise of a brotherly peace. The Sidonian stranger had these for his associates in the work, when he laid the foundations of the city commanded by the oracle of Apollo.

II. And now Thebes was become a flourishing city, now Cadmus might you have been esteemed happy in your exile, and could boast of having

NOTE.

131. *Jam stabant Thæbe*] Diana fatigued with hunting, had retired to the valley of Gargaphie, to bathe there in a fountain. Actæon, the son of Aristæus and Autonoe, having put off the exercise of hunting till next day, because of the heat, as he was wandering in the woods with uncertain steps, chanced to come into the same place, where he saw Diana and her whole chorus of nymphs naked. The goddess, full of confusion at this accident, and resolving that he should never be able to divulge or boast of it, changed him into a stag: his dogs soon after espying him, pursue him as their proper prey, and tear him to pieces.

The family of Cadmus after settling in Greece, proved extremely unhappy; and as

in writing the history of those more early heroes, it was common to mix with it that of the gods, it was pretended that Juno, jealous of Europa, had extended her vengeance to her brother Cadmus and all his race. Ovid furnishes us with several examples of this vengeance; the first is the story of Actæon: he was the grandson of Cadmus by his daughter Autonoe, and that famous Aristæus, who, for having taught men the culture of olives, and other useful arts, merited to be ranked with the gods. As to the foundation of this story, some pretend that Actæon was really devoured by his dogs, which were become ravenous; others, that having ruined himself by the expence he was at in keeping dogs, it was given out that he was devoured by them.

foelix exilio: Marsque, Venusque contigerant socii: tibi: alde hac genus de tanta conjuge, tot natos, nataeque, et nepotes, cara pignora; his quoque jam juvenes: sed scilicet ultima dies est semper expectanda homini; nemoque debet dici beatus ante obitum, supremamque funera. Nepos, cornaque aliena addita fronti, vosque canes fatiatæ sanguine herili, fuit Cadme, prima causa luctus tibi inter tot res secundas. At si quæras bene, invenies crimen Fortunæ non scelus in illo, enim quod scelus error habebat? Erat mons infectus cæde variarum ferarum; jamque dies contraxerat medias umbras rerum, et sol distabat ex æquo utrâque metâ, cum juvenis Hyantius compellat participes operum vagantes per devia lustra, placido ore: Comites, lina madent, ferrumque cruore ferarum;

Exilio foelix. Soceri tibi Marsque Venusque. Contigerant: huc adde genus de conjuge tantâ, Tot natos, nataeque, et pignora cara nepotes; Hos quoque jam juvenes. Sed scilicet *Ultima semper Expectanda dies homini: dicique beatus Ante obitum nemo, supremamque funera debet.* Prima nepos inter tot res tibi, Cadme, secundas Causa fuit luctus, alienaque cornua fronti. Addita, vosque canes fatiatæ sanguine herili. 140 At bene si quæras: Fortunæ crimen in illo, Non scelus invenies: quod enim scelus error habebat? Mons erat, infectus variarum cæde ferarum: Jamque dies rerum medias contraxerat umbras; Et sol ex æquo metâ distabat utrâque; 145 Cum juvenis placido per devia lustra vagantes Participes operum compellat Hyantius ore: Lina madent, comites, ferrumque cruore ferarum: Mons erat, infectus variarum cæde ferarum: Jamque dies rerum medias contraxerat umbras; Et sol ex æquo metâ distabat utrâque; Cum juvenis placido per devia lustra vagantes Participes operum compellat Hyantius ore: Lina madent, comites, ferrumque cruore ferarum:

TRANSLATION.

Mars and Venus for your father and mother in-law; add moreover, a numerous issue by your heaven-born spouse, so many sons and daughters, and grand-children, dear pledges of love; these too now grown up. But we find the last day of life is to be waited for by man, and that no one ought to be called happy before his death and funeral, the last scene of mortality. In this train of prosperity, Cadmus, the first cause of grief, was your grandson, and horns not his own, branching from his forehead, and you dogs, glutted with your master's blood. And yet if you consider well, you will find in him only a crime of fortune, no real fault; for how can ignorance be deemed a crime? There was a mountain stained with the blood of many wild beasts; and now the sun had shortened the mid-day shades, and was equally distant from both extremities of heaven, when the Hyanthian youth thus with mild accent addressed the companions of his sports, as they were ranging the pathless haunts of the wild beasts: "Our nets, companions, and spears are wet with the slaughter of wild beasts; and the day hath yielded us

NOTES.

132 *Soceri tibi Marsque Venusque*] For Cadmus married Harmonia, or as others will rather have it, Hermione, the daughter of Mars and Venus.

135. *Sed scilicet ultima semper*] This is the famous sentence of Solon to Croesus, when he was master of the rich and flourishing kingdom of Lydia, and seemed so

potent and firmly settled on his throne, that there was no danger of an interruption. But falling afterward into the hands of Cyrus, and being condemned to be burnt alive, he recollected this memorable saying of the wise man, and by that means saved his life, as the story is related at large by Herodotus.

Fortunæque dies habuit satis. Altera lucem
Cùm croccis invec̃ta rotis Aurora reducet; 150
Propositum repetamus opus: nunc Phœbus utraq;
Distat idem terrâ; finditque vaporibus arva.
Sistite opus præsens: nodosaque tollite lina:

Iussu viri faciunt; intermittuntque laborem.
Vallis erat piceis et acutâ densâ cupressu; 155
Nomine Gargaphie, succinctæ sacra Dianæ:
Cujus in extremo est antrum nemorale recessu,
Arte laboratum nullâ; simulaverat artem
Ingenio natura suo. Nam pumice vivo
Et levibus tophis nativum duxerat arcum. 160
Fons sonat à dextrâ tenui perlucidus undâ,
Margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus.
Hic dea sylvarum venatu fessa solebat
Virgineos artus liquido perfundere rore.
Quò postquam subiit; Nympharum tradidit uni
Armigeræ jaculum, pharetramque, arcusque re-
tentos.

Altera depositæ subjecit brachia pallæ.
Vincla duæ pedibus demunt. Nam doctior illis
Ismenis Crocale, sparsos per colla capillos
Colligit in nodum; quamvis erat ipsa solutis. 170

pbarum armigeræ. Altera subjecit brachia pallæ depositæ. Duæ demunt vincla pedibus; nam Ismenis Crocale doctior illis, colligit in nodum capillos sparsos per colla; quamvis ipsa erat capillis solutis.

TRANSLATION.

“sufficient sport; when another morning, mounted on saffron wheels,
“shall bring back the day, we will resume our wonted diversion. Now
“the sun is at equal distance from both quarters of the world, and
“cleaves the fields with his heat. Cease then your present toils, and
“gather up the knotted nets.” They all consent, and remit their la-
bour. There was a valley thick-set with pine-trees and the sharp-pointed
cyprus, by name Gargaphie, sacred to active Diana: in the extreme
recess hereof was a grotto, thick-shaded by surrounding trees, which,
though not formed by art, was yet finished with that ingenuity, that na-
ture in every place seemed to vie with art; for she had drawn an arch
with the pumice and light sand-stones. On the right-hand a fountain
murmurs along, transparent by its limpid stream, which by degrees swell-
ing into a lake, is edged round with a border of grass. Here the god-
dess of the woods, weary with hunting, was wont to bathe her virgin
limbs in the silver stream. When she had entered this cool retreat, she
gave to one of the nymphs her armour bearer, her dart, her quiver
too, and unstrung bow; another put her arms under her cloak as it was
let down; two loosed her sandals from her feet: for Crocale the daughter
of Ismenus, more handy than the rest, gathers her hair which lay scattered

NOTE.

169. *Ismenis Crocale*] Crocale was the daughter of Ismenus, a river in Bœotia.

*dies habuit satis fortunæ
cùm altera Aurora invec̃ta
croccis rotis reducet lucem,
repetamus propositum opus.
Nunc Phœbus distat idem
utrâque terrâ: finditque
arva vaporibus: sistite
præsens opus, tolliteque no-
dosâ lina. Viri faciunt
iussu, intermittuntque la-
borem. Erat vall's densa
piceis, et acuta cupressu,
nomine Gargaphie, sacra
succinctæ Dianæ; in cu-
jus extremo recessu est an-
trum nemorale laboratum
nulla arte: natura suo in-
genio simulaverat artem;
nam duxerat nativum ar-
cum vivo pumice, et li-
vibus tophis. Fons per-
lucidus sonat à dextra te-
nui unda, incinctus patu-
los hiatus gramineo mar-
gine. Hic dea sylvarum
fessa venatu, solebat per-
fundere virgineos artus li-
quido rore. Quo antro
postquam subiit, tradidit
jaculum, pharetramque ar-
cusque retentos uni Nym-*

Nepheleque, Hyaleque, Rhanisque, et Psecas, et Phiale, excipiunt laticem, funduntque in vis capacibus. Dumque Titania perititur ibi solita lymphæ, ecce nepos Cadmi, parte laborum dilata, (errans non certis passibus per ignotum nemus) pervenit in lucum; sic fato ferebant illum. Qui simul intravit antra rorantia fontibus; nymphæ sicut erant nudæ, viso viro, percussere sua pectora: impleveruntque omne nemus subitis ululatibus: circumfusæque, texere Dianam suis corporibus; tamen dea ipsa est altior illis, supereminetque omnes tenus collo. Qui color solet esse nubibus infectis ab ictu adversi solis, aut purpureæ Auroræ: is color fuit in vultu Dianæ visæ sine veste: quæ quanquam stipata turba suarum comitum, tamen adstitit in obliquum tamen; flexitque ora retro; et ut vellet habuisse sagittas promptas; sic hausit aquas quæ habuit: perfuditque vultum virilem; spargensque comas ultricibus undis, addidit hæc cladis prænuntia verba futuræ: Nunc tibi me posito visam velamine narres; Si poteris narrare, licet. Nec plura minata,

TRANSLATION.

upon her neck, into a knot, while her own hung loose. Nephele, and Hyale, and Rhanis, and Psecas, and Phiale, fetch up water, and pour it from their large urns. While the Titanian goddesses here bathe in the wonted stream, to the grandson of Cadmus, who deferred the finishing of his sport till next day, wandering with uncertain steps through the unknown grove, came into this retired grotto; so his fate directed him. How soon he entered the cave whence the springs distilled on every side, the nymphs as they were naked, upon seeing a man smote their breasts, and filled all the grove with sudden shriekings; and pressing round Diana, covered her with their bodies; but the goddess considerably taller than they, surpasses them all by the head. The colour that is wont to be observed in clouds, when struck by the rays of the opposite sun, or that of purple Aurora, appeared in the countenance of Diana, seen without her raiment; who though surrounded with the crowd of her attendants, she yet shrunk backwards, and viewed him from aside. How did she wish her arrows had been at hand; but wanting these, she took some of the water in which she stood, and dashed it in his face; and besprinkling his hair with the avenging stream, added these words, the presages of his approaching woe: "Now if it is in your power,

Dat sparso capiti vivacis cornua cervi;
 Dat spatium collo: summasque cacuminat aures:
 Cum pedibusq; manus, cum longis brachia mutat
 Cruribus, et velat maculoso vellere corpus.

Additus et pavor est. Fugit Autoncius heros,
 Et se tam celerem cursu miratur in ipso.

[Ut verò solitis sua cornua vidit in undis.] 200

Me miserum! dicturus erat; vox nulla secuta est.

Ingemuit; vox illa fuit; lacrymæque per ora

Non sua fluxerunt. Mens tantum pristina mansit.

Quid faciat? Repetatne domum, regalia tecta?

An lateat sylvis? Timor hoc, pudor impedit illud.

Dum dubitat; videre canes: primusq; Melampus.

Ichnobatesque sagax latratu signa dedere;

Gnossius Ichnobates, Spartanâ gente Melampus,

Inde ruunt alii rapidâ velocius aurâ,

Pamphagus, et Dorceus, et Oribasus; Arcades
 omnes; 210

Nebrophonosque valens, et trux cum Lælope

Theron,

Et pedibus Pterelas, et naribus utilis Agre,

Hylæusque fero nuper percussus ab apro,

dat capiti sparso cornua
 vivaci cervi, dat spatium
 collo, cacuminatque summas
 aures. Mutat manus cum
 pedibus, brachia cum lon-
 gis cruribus, et velat
 corpus maculoso vellere.
 Pavor est et additus. Au-
 toneius heros fugit, et mi-
 ratur in ipso cursu se esse
 tam celerem. Ut vero vi-
 dit sua cornua in solitis
 undis, dicturus erat me
 miserum; nulla vox est se-
 cuta. Ingemuit; illa fuit
 vox; lacrymæque fluxe-
 runt per ora non sua:
 mens pristina tantum man-
 sit. Quid faciat? Repe-
 tatne domum, tecta rega-
 lia? An lateat sylvis?
 Timor impedit hoc, pudor
 illud. Dum dubitat, canes
 videre eum; primusque
 Melampus, Ichnobatesque
 sagax dedere signa latratu,
 Ichnobates Gnossius, Me-
 lampus de gente Spartana.
 Inde alii ruunt velocius
 rapida aurâ. Pampha-

gus, et Dorceus, et Oribasus, omnes Arcades: Nebrophonosque valens, et trux Theron cum Læ-
 lope, et Pterelas utilis pedibus, et Agre utilis naribus, Hylæusque nuper percussus ab apro fero,

TRANSLATION.

“boast of having seen me without my raiment.” Nor threatening more, he claps on his sprinkled forehead the horns of a lively stag, lengthens his neck, and sharpens the tops of his ears: his hands are changed to feet, his arms to long legs, and his body is covered with a spotted skin. Fear also is added; away flies the Autoneian hero, and wonders that he should be so swift in running: but when he saw his face and horns in the stream, he was going to say, *wretched Acteon*: but no voice followed; he groaned, that was all his voice, and the tears trickled down a face not his own. His former understanding only continued. What should he do? Should he return home, and to the royal palace, or lie hid in the woods; fear hinders one, and shame the other. While he is debating with himself, the dogs espied him; and first Black-foot, and the good-nosed Tracer, gave the signal to the rest by a full cry. Tracer was a Cretan dog, and Black-foot of the Spartan breed. Upon this the rest rush in swifter than the rapid wind, Glutton, Quick-sight, and Ranger, all Arcadian dogs; and able Kill-buck, and fierce Hunter, with Tempest and swift-footed Wing, and Catcher of quick scent, and Woodger lately

NOTE.

206. *Primusque Melampus*] The names here given to the dogs are all of Greek derivation; thus *Melampus* is *Pedibus niger*, Black-foot, &c. To prevent therefore a te-

dious process of notes, I have in the version, instead of the Latin names, given the original signification, which may serve as a short explication of each.

Napeque concepta de Lupo, Pæmenisque secuta pecudes, et Harpyia ceciliata duobus natis, et Ladon Sicyonius gerens ilia substricta: et Dromas, et Canace, Stiēteque, et Tigris, et Alce, et Leucon niveis, et Asbolus atris villis, prævalidusque Lacin, et Aëllō fortis cursu, et Thous, et velox Lycisue cum fratre Cyprio, et Harpalos distinctus quoad nigram frontem ab albo medio, et Melaneus, Lachneque hirsuta corpore; et Labros, et Agriodos, rati Dielæo patre, sed Laconide matre, et Hylaëtor acutæ uncis; quosque est mora referre. Ea turba feruntur cupidine prædæ, per rupes scopulosque, saxaque carentia aditu, qua via est difficilis, quaque est nulla via. Ille fugit per loca per quæ sæpe secutus fuerat. Heu ipse fugit suos famulos: libebat clamare ego sum Actæon, cognoscite vestrum dominum; verba defunt animo: æther resonat latratibus. Melanchætes fecit prima vulnera in tergo, Theridamas proxima: Oresitrophus hæsit in armo. Exierant tardiùs; sed via est anticipata per compendia montis. Cætera turba coit illis retinentibus dominum: confertque dentes in corpore.

Deque lupo concepta Nape, pecudesque secuta
Pæmenis, et natis comitata Harpyia duobus, 215
Et substricta gerens Sicyonius ilia Ladon:
Et Dromas, et Canace, Stiēteque, et Tigris; et
Alce,

Et niveis Leucon, et villis Asbolus atris,
Prævalidusque Lacon, et cursu fortis Aëllō,
Et Thous, et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisce:
Et nigram medio frontem distinctus ab albo
Harpalos et Melaneus, hirsutaq; corpore Lachne:
Et patre Dielæo, sed matre Laconide nati,
Labros et Agriodos, et acutæ vocis Hylaëtor; 224
Quosq; referre mora est. Ea turba cupidine prædæ
Per rupes, scopulosque, adituque carentia saxa,
Quæ via difficilis, quaque est via nulla, feruntur.
Ille fugit, per quæ fuerat loca sæpe secutus.
Heu famulos fugit ipse suos! clamare libebat,
[Actæon egosum: dominum cognoscite vestrum:]
Verba animo defunt: resonat latratibus æther.
Prima Melanchætes in tergo vulnera fecit, 232
Proxima Theridamas; Oresitrophus hæsit in
armo,

Tardiùs exierant; sed per compendia montis
Anticipata via est: dominum retinentibus illis
Cætera turba coit, confertque in corpore dentes,

TRANSLATION.

wounded by a boar, and Forester begot by a wolf, and Shepherdess that had been a keeper of cattle, and Ravener with her two whelps, and Harrier a Sicyonian dog of slender make. And Runner, and Barker, and Spot, and Tyger, and Strong, and White with his snowy hair, and Soot with Black-hair, and able-bodied Lacon; and Storm good at running, and Swift, and speedy Wolf with her Cyprian brother; and Snap with his spotted face, and Black-coat, and Stickle, a rough bodied bitch; and Worrier, and White-tooth, bred of a Cretan dog and a Laconian bitch, and Babble of a shrill note, and others which it were tedious to repeat. This pack, fond of their prey, pursue him over rocks, and mountains, and inaccessible sleeps, and through difficult and pathless ways. He now flies through places where he had often pursued. Alas, he flies his own servants, and fain would have cried, I am Actæon, know your master; but words are wanting to his desires. The air resounds with the barking of dogs; and first Black-hair wounded him in the back, Kilham next; Rover fallened upon his shoulder. They had come out later, but sprung before the rest by a short cut through the mountains: these hung fast upon their master, till all the pack come up, and fix their teeth in his

Jam loca vulneribus defunt. Gemit ille, sonum-
que,

Etsi non hominis, quem non tamen edere possit
Cervus, habet: mœstisq; replet juga nota querelis,
Et genibus supplex pronis, similisque roganti 240
Circumfert tacitos, tanquam sua brachia, vultus.

At comites rapidum solitis latratibus agmen
Ignari instigant, oculisque Actæona quærunt;
Et velut absentem certatim Actæona clamant.

Ad nomen caput ille refert; ut abesse queruntur,
Nec capere oblatae segnem spectacula prædæ.

Vellet abesse quidem; sed adest: velletque videre,
Non etiam sentire, canum fera facta suorum.

Undique circumstant: mersisque in corpore rostris
Dilacerant falsi dominum sub imagine cervi. 250

[Nec, nisi finitâ per plurima vulnera vitâ,

Ira pharetratae fertur satiata Dianæ.]

III. Rumor in ambiguo est: aliis violentior æquo
Visa dea est: alii laudant, dignamque severâ

Virginitate vocant: pars invenit utraque causas.

Sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne

Eloquitur; quam clade domûs ab Agenore ductæ

Gaudet: et à Tyriâ collectum pellice transfert

III. Rumor est in ambiguo: dea est visa aliis violentior æquo: alii laudant eam, vocantque dignam severâ virginitate. Utraque pars invenit causas. Sola conjux Jovis non tam eloquitur culpetne probetne; quam gaudet clade domus ductæ ab Agenore: et transfert odium collectum à Tyria pellice,

TRANSLATION.

body. Now all over covered with wounds, he groans, and complains, if not in the tone of a man, yet in such as could not come from a stag; and fills the well known mountains with his dismal moans. Then suppliant upon his bended knees, and in the posture of one begging his life, turns about his silent countenance instead of arms. But his companions, ignorant of what had chanced, encourage the eager pack with the usual cries, and every where look for Actæon, and call without ceasing on Actæon, as imagining him absent. He turns his head at the name, while they complain that he is absent, and through indolence misses his share of the sport. He wished indeed he had been absent, and that he had only seen, and not felt, the cruel bites of his dogs. They gather round him on all sides, and burying their jaws in his body, tear in pieces their master, under the figure of a deceitful stag. Nor was the rage of the quiver-bearing goddess appeased, till he had ended his life by an infinity of wounds.

III. The rumour of this vengeance was differently received; to some the goddess seemed more cruel than was just; others commend her as worthy of the strict virginity she professed; both sides produce reasons for what they think. The wife of Jove alone does not so much own, whether she blames or approves, as she rejoices at the calamity of a family sprung from Agenor, and transfers the hatred she had conceived

in sociis generis. Ecce recens causa subit priori; doletque Semelem esse gravidam de semine magni Jovis: tum solvit linguam ad jurgia. Quid enim, dixit, profeci toties per jurgia? Ipsa Semele est petenda mihi. Si rite vocor maxima Juno, perdam ipsam; si decet me tenere gemmantia sceptrâ dextrâ; si sum regina, Jovisque et soror, et conjux: certe sum soror ejus. At puto Semelem esse contentam furto: et injuria nostri thalami est brevis. Concipit; id tantum decrat: fertque manifesta crimina pleno utero: et vult fieri mater de Jove, quod vix contigit mihi uni; fiducia formæ est tanta. Faxo ut fallat eam; nec sim Saturnia, si non penetravit in Stygias undas mersa ab Jove suo. Ab his surgit folio, reconditaque sulvâ nube, adit limen Semeles; nec removet nubes antequam simulavit anum: posuitque canos capillos ad tempora; sulcavitque cutem rugis; et tulit curva membra trementi passu; fecit vocem quoque anilem; fitque ipsâ Beroë, Epidauria nutrix Semeles. Ergò ubi sermone captato, loquendo diu,

In generis socios odium. Subit ecce priori Causa recens; gravidamque dolet de semine magni Esse Jovis Semelem. Tum linguam adjurgia solvit. Profeci quid enim toties per jurgia? dixit. Ipsa petenda mihi est: ipsam, si maxima Juno Rite vocor, perdam; si me gemmantia dextrâ Sceptra tenere decet; si sum regina, Jovisque 265 Et soror, et conjux, certe soror. At, puto furto Contentam; et thalami brevis est injuria nostri. Concipit; id decrat: manifesta que crimina pleno Fert utero: et mater, quod vix mihi contigit uni, De Jove vult fieri. Tanta est fiducia formæ. 270 Fallat eam faxo: nec sim Saturnia; si non Ab Jove mersa suo Stygias penetrârit in undas. Surgit ab his folio, sulvâque recondita nube Limen adit Semeles: nec nubes antè removit, Quàm simulavit anum: posuitque ad tempora canos: Sulcavitque cutem rugis: et curva trementi Membra tulit passu; vocem quoque fecit anilem. Ipsaque fit Beroë, Semeles Epidauria nutrix. Ergò ubi, captato sermone, diuque loquendo,

TRANSLATION.

against the Tyrian harlot, to all the partners of her race. When lo a fresh occasion of discontent succeeds to the former, and she grieves that Semele is with child by the blood of great Jupiter. She then gave a loose to her rage: "What, says she, have I hitherto gained by these transports of resentment? My rival herself must be attacked; her will I destroy, if I am rightly entitled the great Juno; if it becomes me to hold the sparkling scepter in my right-hand; if I am the queen of heaven, the wife and sister of Jove; at least it must be owned I am his sister. But perhaps she is content with a stolen embrace, and the violation of my bed is but short. She is pregnant, (that only was wanting) and proclaims her crime by a big belly, and boasts that she is a mother by Jove, an honour I can hardly claim; so great a confidence she has in her beauty. But it shall deceive her; nor let me be esteemed of the race of Saturn, if she descend not to the Stygian waves, sunk by her beloved Jove." Saying this, she rises from her throne, and hid in a yellow cloud, approaches the threshold of Semele. Nor did she disperse the clouds that surrounded her, till she had put on the appearance of an old woman, and planted grey hairs upon her temples, and furrowed her skin with wrinkles, and moved her feeble limbs with tottering pace. She learns too to tattle in the tone of age, and becomes Beroë herself, the Epidaurean nurse of Semele. When therefore, in discourse designedly introduced, after long talking they came to

Ad nomen venère Jovis; suspirat; et Optem 280
Jupiter, ut sit ait; metuo tamen omnia. Multi
Nomine divorum thalamos inière pudicos.
Nec tamen esse Jovem satis est: det pignus amoris;
Si modò verus is est: quantusque et qualis ab altâ
Junone excipitur; tantus, talisque rogato 285
Det tibi complexus: suaque antè insignia sumat.
Talibus ignaram Juno Cadmeïda dictis
Formarat. Rogat illa Jovem sine nomine munus:
Cui deus, Elige, ait: nullam patiére repulsam.
Quocq; magis credas; Stygii quoque conscia sunt
Numina torrentis: timor, et deus ille deorum.
Læta malo, nimumq; potens, perituraq; amantis
Obsequio Semele, Qualem Saturnia dixit,
Te solet amplecti, Veneris cùm foedus initis,
Da mihi te talem. Voluit deus ora loquentis 295
Opprimere. Exierat jam vox properata sub auras.
Ingemuit: neque enim non hæc optasse, neque ille
Non jurasse potest. Ergò mœstissimus altum
Æthera conscendit; nutuque sequentia traxit
Nubila: quîs nimbos, immistaque fulgura ventis.
Addidit, et tonitrus, et inevitabile fulmen.

venère ad nomen Jovis;
suspirat: et ait, optem ut
sit Jupiter; tamen metuo
omnia: multi nomine Deo-
rum inière thalamos pud-
icos. Tamen nec est satis
eum esse Jovem. Is, si
modo est verus, det pignus
amoris: quantusque et
qualis excipitur ab altâ
Junone, rogato ut tantus
tali-que det complexus tibi;
sumatque ante sua insig-
nia. Juno talibus dictis
formavit at ignaram Cad-
meïda. Illa rogat Jovem
munus sine nomine. Cui
deus ait, elige, patiére
nullam repulsam. Quocque
credas magis, numina tor-
rentis Stygii sunt quoque
conscia: ille timor et deus
deorum. Semele læta malo,
nimumque potens, peritu-
raque obsequio amantis,
dixit: da te talem mihi,
qualem Saturnia solet am-
plecti te, cum initis foedus
Veneris. Deus voluit op-
primere ora loquentis: jam

vox properata exierat sub auras. Ingemuit: neque enim illa potest non optasse hæc, neque ille non jurasse: ergo mœstissimus conscendit altum æthera: traxitque nubila sequentia nutu: quæis addidit nimbos, fulguraque immista ventis, et tonitrus, et inevitabile fulmen.

TRANSLATION.

the name of Jupiter, she sighs; "I wish, said she, it may be Jupiter in-
" deed, but I am apt to fear every thing; for many under the feigned
" name of gods have defiled chaste beds: Nor is it enough that he is
" really Jove; let him, if indeed he be the true one, give some pledge
" of his love; and what and how great he is received by the immortal
" Juno: such and so great let him descend to your embraces, encom-
" passed with all the ensigns of majesty." With words like these did
Juno ensnare the unsuspecting grand-daughter of Cadmûs: she asks a
nameless gift of Jupiter. To whom the god says; "Chuse whatever
" you will, and ask, without fear of a repulse: and to confirm you yet
" the more, let the majesty of the Stygian torrent witness this promise;
" he who is the terror and sovereign of the gods themselves." Semele
rejoicing in her misfortune, and but too prevalent, as now doomed to
perish by the complaisance of her lover; "Descend to me such, said
" she, as the daughter of Saturn is wont to embrace you, when you ce-
" lebrate the sacred rites of Venus." Fain would the god have stopped
her as she spoke; but the hasty choice had now passed her lips. He
groaned; for neither is it possible for her not to have wished, or him not
to have promised: oppressed with grief, he mounts the height of hea-
ven, and by a nod drew along the attending clouds; to which he added
rain, and lightning mixed with winds, and thunder, and the inevitable

*Tamen tentat demere vires
sibi qua usque potest; nec
nunc armatur eo igne quo
dejecerat centimanum Ty-
phœa: erat nimium feri-
tatis in illo. Est aliud
fulmen levius, cui dextra
Cyclopi addidit minus
sevitæ flammæque, minus
iræ. Superi vocant tela
secunda. Caput illa, in-
tratque domum Agenoream.
Mortale corpus non tulit
tumultus æthereus, arsitque
donis jugalibus. Infans
adhuc imperfectus eripitur
ab alvo genitricis; tener-
que injicitur (si est dignum
credere) in patrio femore:
completque tempora mater-
na. Ino matertera educat
illum furtim in primis cu-
nis; inde nymphæ Nyseides*

*Quà tamen usque potest, vires sibi demere tentat.
Nec, quo centimanum dejecerat igne Typhœa
Nunc armatur eo: nimium feritatis in illo:
Est aliud levius fulmen; cui dextra Cyclopi 305
Sævitiæ, flammæque minus, minus addidit iræ;
Tela secunda vocant superi: caput illa; domumque
Intrat Agenoream. Corpus mortale tumultus
Non tulit æthereos; donisque jugalibus arsit.
Imperfectus adhuc infans genitricis ab alvo 310
Eripitur, patrioque tener (si credere dignum)
Insuitur femori; maternaque tempora complet.
Furtim illum primis Ino matertera cunis
Educat. Inde datum Nymphæ Nyseides antris
Oculuere suis; lactisque alimenta dedere. 315
IV. Dumque ea per terras fatali lege geruntur;
Tutaque bis geniti sunt incunabula Bacchi:*

*occuluere illum datum sibi suis antris; dedereque alimenta lactis.
IV. Dum ea lege fatali geruntur per terras, incunabulaque Bacchi bis geniti sunt tuta;*

TRANSLATION.

bolt. And yet as much as possible he abates of his force, nor arms himself with the fires wherewith he had overthrow'n the hundred handed Typhæus: these appeared too terrible. There is a Thunder of a lesser mould, to which the right-hand of the Cyclops has added less violence and flame, and pointed it with less fury: the gods call it thunder of a second rate. This he takes, and enters, surrounded with majesty, into the palace of Semele; but her mortal frame could not sustain the shock of ethereal majesty, and she perished amid the glories she had desired. The infant, yet unfinished, is taken from the womb of his mother; and if we can credit ancient story, inclosed abortive in his father's thigh, and there completes the time wanting to his birth. Ino, his aunt, nursed him privately in his first cradle; afterward the Nyseian nymphs hid him in their dark caves, and nourished him with milk.

IV. While things are thus managed on earth according to the order of fate, and the tender age of Bacchus twice born is secured, they tell

NOTES.

303. *Typhœa*] Typhæus, a giant of enormous size, and author of the war which the Titans made against Jupiter.

313. *Ino matertera*] Ino was the daughter of Cadmus, and sister to Semele: she received Bacchus from Jupiter, and bred him up privately, unknown to Juno.

314. *Nyseides*] Pliny makes mention of Nyssa, a mountain of India, which Strabo and Ælian speak of under the name of Meros, a

word that in Greek signifies *the Thigh*. At the foot of this mountain is the city Nyssa. As Bacchus therefore, according to the testimony of all antiquity, was educated on this mountain, which was sacred to Jupiter, we may hence account, in some measure, for the fabulous relation of the birth of Bacchus, given by the Greeks, viz. That he was so long carried in Jupiter's thigh.

Fortè Jovem memorant diffusum nectare curas
 Seposuisse graves, vacuâque agitata remissos
 Cum Junone jocos : et, Major vestra profectò est,
 Quàm quæ contingit maribus, dixisse, voluptas.
 Illa negat. Placuit quæ sit sententia docti
 Quærere Tiresiæ. Venus huic erat utraque nota.
 Nam duo magnorum viridi coëuntia sylvâ
 Corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu : 325
 Deque viro factus (mirabile) fœmina, septem
 Egerat autumnos. Octavo, rursus eosdem
 Vidit, et, Est vestræ si tanta potentia plagæ,
 Dixit, ut auctoris sortem in contraria mutet :
 Nunc quoq; vos feriam. Percussis anguibus isdem,
 Forma prior rediit ; genitivaque venit imago.
 Arbiter hic igitur sumtus de lite jocosa,
 Dicta Jovis firmat. Gravius Saturnia justo,
 Nec pro materiâ fertur doluisse : sui que
 Judicis æternâ damnavit lumina nocte. 335
 At pater omnipotens (neque enim licet irrita
 cuiquam,
 Facta dei fecisse deo) pro lumine adempto
 Scire futura dedit : pœnamque levavit honore.

*memorant Jovem forte diffu-
 sum nectare seposuisse
 graves curas, agitataque
 remissis jocos cum vacua
 Junone, et dixisse, pro-
 fecto vestra voluptas est
 major, quam voluptas quæ
 contingit maribus. Illa ne-
 gat : placuit illis quærere
 quæ sit sententia docti Ti-
 resiæ. Utraque Venus erat
 nota huic. Nam violave-
 rat ictu baculi duo corpora
 magnorum serpentum co-
 euntia viridi silva. De-
 que viro, (mirabile) fac-
 tus fœmina, egerat sep-
 tem autumnos. Octavo
 autumnus, vidit rursus eos-
 dem serpentes : et dixit,
 si potentia vestræ plagæ
 est tanta, ut mutet sortem
 auctoris in contraria ; nunc
 quoque feriam vos : iisdem
 anguibus percussis, prior
 forma rediit ; imagoque
 genitiva venit. Igitur
 hic sumtus arbiter de lite
 jocosa, firmat dicta Jovis.
 Saturnia fertur doluisse.*

*gravius justo, nec pro materia damnavitque lumina sui judicis æternâ nocte. At pater omni-
 tens (neque enim licet cuiquam deo fecisse facta dei irrita) pro lumine adempto, dedit scire fu-
 tura, levavitque pœnam honore.*

TRANSLATION.

us, that Jupiter having drowned his more weighty cares in nectar, en-
 gaged in free conversation with Juno, who was also disposed to share his
 mirth. "Why sure, says he, the sense of pleasure which you enjoy in
 "the embraces of love, is far more quick and sprightly than what falls
 "to the share of the males." She denies it; they agree to ask the
 opinion of experienced Tiresias, who had tried the pleasure of each sex.
 For seeing once in a shady wood the bodies of two large snakes twined
 in conjunction, he had profaned them with a stroke of his club, and
 of a man (strange to relate) became a woman, and so continued for se-
 ven autumns ; in the eighth he again saw the same serpents, and said ;
 "If such is the virtue of a stroke given you, as to change the sex of
 "the giver into the contrary, I'll try the virtue of a second stroke."
 Again he struck the same snakes, when his native sex returned, and he
 recovered his original form. He therefore being chosen judge of the
 merry contest, declares in favour of Jupiter. Juno resenting it more than
 was fit, nor according to what so trivial a debate required, condemned
 her judge to languish in eternal night. But the omnipotent father (for
 it is not in the power of any one god to cancel the acts of another) in
 recompence for the loss of his sight, gave him the knowledge of
 things to come, and softened his punishment by the honour that fol-
 lowed it.

V Ille celeberrimus famâ per Aonias urbes, dabat irreprehensa responsa petenti populo. Cæcula Liriope sumsit prima tentamina fidei, vocisque ratæ : quam Liriope Cephisos quondam implicuit curvo flumine; tulitque vim illi clausæ in suis undis. Liriope pulcherrima enixa est infantem pleno utero, qui jam tum posset amari nymphis, vocatque Narcissum. De quo consultus an esset visurus longa tempora maturæ senectæ : fatidicus vates inquit si non noverit se. Vox auguris diu est visa vana. Exitus, resque probat illam; genusque leti, novitasque furoris. Jamque Cephisus addiderat unum an-

num ad ter quinos : poteratque videri puer, juvenisque. Multi juvenes, multæ puellæ cupiunt illum. Sed tam dira superbia fuit in tenera formâ; nulli juvenes, nullæ puellæ tetigere illum.

V. Ille per Aonias famâ celeberrimus urbes Irreprehensa dabat populo responsa potenti. 340
Prima fidei, vocisque ratæ tentamina sumsit Cæcula Liriope : quam quondam flumine curvo Implicuit; clausæque suis Cephisos in undis, Vim tulit. Enixa est utero pulcherrima pleno Infantem, Nymphis jam tunc qui posset amari; Narcissumque vocat. De quo consultus, an esset Tempora maturæ visurus longa senectæ : Fatidicus vates, Si se non noverit, inquit. Vana diu visa est vox auguris. Exitus illam, Resque probat, letiq; genus, novitasq; furoris. 350
Jamque ter ad quinos unum Cephisus annum Addiderat : poteratque puer, juvenisque videri : Multi illum juvenes, multæ cupiunt puellæ : Sed fuit in tenerâ tam dira superbia formâ; Nulli illum juvenes, nullæ tetigere puellæ. 355

TRANSLATION.

V. He greatly famed through the Aonian cities, gave unerring answers to all that consulted him. The blue-eyed Liriope made the first essay and experiment of his infallible voice; whom formerly Cephisus folded in his winding stream, and by force enjoyed her, shut in by his circumfused waves. The beauteous nymph disclosed from her full womb a boy, who even then might have been the darling of the fair, and calls him Narcissus. The sage prophet being consulted, whether he should see the lengthened period of mature old age, answers; if he never knows himself. Long did the voice of the prophet appear vain and frivolous: but the event, the thing itself, the manner of his death, and the novelty of his madness, confirms all. For the son of Cephisus had now added one to three times five years, just turned off boy, and entering upon the stage of man. Many blooming youths and love-sick maids caressed him; but there was so stubborn a pride in his resistless beauty, that no youths

NOTE.

339. *Ille per Aonias fama celeberrimus*] The nymph Liriope consults Tiresias as to the fate of Narcissus, her son, by the river Cephisus, and receives for answer, That all should succeed well with him, if he never came to the knowledge of his own beauty. When he was grown up, Echo falls in love with him, and watching the opportunity of his speaking, that she might resound his last words, an ingenious dialogue is made to pass between them by the poet. Echo, however, unable to compass her desires, wastes away in languishings, her body is changed into a stone, and nothing of her remains but her voice.

In explaining this fable we must suppose that the poets, who animate every thing, have invented this fable to explain the phenomenon after an ingenious manner: for among the poets, as Boileau has admirably well expressed it in his art of poetry, "Every thing assumes a body, a soul, a look, a manner: every virtue becomes a divinity; Minerva is Prudence, Venus Beauty, Echo is no more a meer voice that resounds in the air, but a nymph in fear for the cruelty of Narcissus."

Aspicit hunc, trepidos agitantem in retia cervos,
Vocalis Nymphæ; quæ nec reticere loquenti,
Nec prior ipsa loqui didicit, resonabilis Echo.
Corpus adhuc Echo, non vox erat: et tamen usum
Garrula non alium, quàm nunc habet, oris ha-
bebat;

360

Reddere de multis ut verba novissima posset.
Fecerat hoc Juno. Quia, cum deprendere posset
Sub Jove sæpe suo Nymphas in monte jacentes,
Illa deam longo prudens sermone tenebat,
Dum fugerent Nymphæ. Postquam Saturnia
sensit;

365

Hujus, ait, linguæ, quâ sum delusa, potestas
Parva tibi dabitur, vocisque brevissimus usus.
Reque minas firmat. Tamen hæc in fine loquendi
Ingeminat voces: auditaque verba reportat.
Ergo ubi Narcissum per devia lustra vagantem 370
Vidit, et incaluit: sequitur vestigia furtim
Quòque magis sequitur; flammâ propiore calefcit.
Non aliter, quàm cum summis circumlita tædis
Admotam rapiunt vivacia sulfura flammam.
O quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis, 375
Et mollès adhibere preces! natura repugnat,

Resonabilis Echo, nympha vocalis: quæ nec didicit reticere loquenti, nec ipsa loqui prior, aspicit hunc agitantem trepidos cervos in retia. Echo erat adhuc corpus, non tantum vox; et tamen garulæ non habebat alium usum oris, quam habet nunc; ut posset reddere verba novissima de multis. Juno fecerat hoc: quia cum posset sæpe deprendere nymphas jacentes sub suo Jove in monte; illa prudens tenebat Deam longo sermone dum nymphæ fugerent, Saturnia postquam sensit hoc, ait; potestas parva hujus linguæ qua sum delusa dabitur tibi, ususque brevissimus vocis. Firmatque minas re. Tamen hæc in fine loquendi ingeminat voces: reportatque verba audita. Ergo ubi vidit Narcissum vagantem per devia lustra, et incaluit amore ejus; sequitur furtim vestigia. Quoque sequitur magis,

calefcit propiore flamma: non aliter quam cum sulfura vivacia circumlita summis tædis, rapiunt admotam flammam. O quoties voluit accedere blandis dictis, et adhibere molles preces! At natura ejus repugnat,

TRANSLATION.

or Maid could touch his savage heart. The noisy nymph, who cannot be silent when another speaks, nor has learned first to speak herself, resounding Echo, chanced to spy him as he was driving the timorous deer into his nets. Echo was then a body, not a bare voice: and yet the babbler had no other use of speech than what she now enjoys, to repeat the last words out of many. Juno had done this to punish her; because when she might often in her mountains have surprised the nymphs in the embraces of her Jupiter, she sily engaged the goddesses in a long discourse, that the nymphs might escape; which when the daughter of Saturn discovered; but small exercise, says she, shall be allowed this tongue wherewith I have been so often deluded, and a very short use of thy voice; and she confirms her threats by the Execution: yet, in the end of speaking she redoubles the voice, and returns the words she hears. When therefore she saw Narcissus wandering through the pathless forests, warmed by the lovely youth, she privately follows his steps, and the more she follows him, burns with fiercer Flames: just as when sulphur spread upon the tops of torches, catches the flame from the touch of a taper. How often did she desire to address him in soft accents, and employ a suppliant voice! But nature resists the impulse, nor suffers her to begin.

nec finit ut incipiat. Sed illa, (quod tantum finit) est parata expectare sonos, ad quos remittat sua verba. Forte puer seductus ab fido agmine comitum; dixerat: ecquis adest? Et Echo responderat adest. Hic stupet: utque divisit aciem in omnes partes, clamat magna voce, veni: illa vocat Narcissum vocantem. Respicit, et rursus nullo veniente, inquit: Quid fugis me? Et recepit totidem verba quot dixit. Perstat; et deceptus imagine alternæ vocis, ait: cœamus huc; Echoque responsura nulli unquam sono libentius, rettulit, cœamus. Et ipsa favet suis verbis, egressaque sylvis, ibat ut injiceret brachia sperato collo. Ille fugit, fugiensque ait; aufer manus complexibus, emoriar antequam sit tibi copia nostri. Illa rettulit nihil nisi, sit tibi copia nostri. Illa spreta, latet sylvis, protegitque ora pudibunda frondibus; et vivit ex illo tempore in solis antris. Sed tamen amor hæret; crescitque dolore repulsæ.

Vigiles curæ attenuant miserabile corpus: maciesque adducit cutem; et omnis succus corporis abit in aëra: tantum vox atque ossa supersunt.

Nec finit incipiat; sed quod finit, illa parata est Expectare sonos, ad quos sua verba remittat. Fortè puer, comitum seductus ab agmine fido, Dixerat, Ecquis adest? Et, Adest, responderat Echo.

380

Hic stupet: utque aciem partes divisit in omnes; Voce, Veni, clamat magnâ: vocat illa vocantem. Respicit, et nullo rursus veniente, Quid, inquit, Me, fugis? Et totidem, quot dixit verba, recepit. Perstat; et alternæ deceptus imagine vocis: 385 Huc cœamus, ait: nullique libentiùs unquam Responsura sono, Cœamus rettulit Echo.

Et verbis favet ipsa suis; egressaque sylvis Ibat, ut injiceret sperato brachia collo.

Ille fugit: fugiensque, Manus complexibus aufer: Antè, ait, emoriar, quàm sit tibi copia nostri: Rettulit illa nihil, nisi, Sit tibi copia nostri.

Spreta latet sylvis: pudibundaque frondibus ora Protegit: et solis ex illo vivit in antris.

Sed tamen hæret amor; crescitque dolore repulsæ. Attenuant vigiles corpus miserabile curæ:

Adducitque cutem macies; et in aëra succus.

Corporis omnis abit. Vox tantùm, atque ossa supersunt.

TRANSLATION.

What is in her power she is ready for, to watch his voice, and re-echo to the sound. By chance the youth, separated from the trusty train of his attendants, cries out, *Is any one here?* And Echo answered, *here:* He is amazed, and casting his eyes on every side calls with a loud voice, *Come.* She calls the youth who called her. He looks back, and as he could still see no-body, says, *Why do you shun me?* And has as many words returned as he had spoken. He persists, and deceived by the appearance of an alternate voice, says, *Let us come together here.* Echo, to whom no sounds could be more agreeable, returned, *Let us come together;* and immediately favouring her own words, rushed from the woods, impatient to throw her arms round his much-desired neck. He flies, and flying calls out, *Cease with your hands thus to embrace me, I will sooner die than bear that thou mayest enjoy me.* She answered nothing, but *When mayest enjoy me:* The nymph despised, lurks in the woods, and hides her blushing face with leaves, and from that time lives in solitary caves. Yet her love still remains, and grows from the mortification of a refusal; anxious cares waste her miserable body, and leanness shrivels her skin; all the juice of her body flies off in air, her voice and bones

Vox manet. Ossa ferunt lapidis traxisse figuram.
[Inde latet silvis: nulloque in monte videtur; 400
Omnibus auditur. Sonus est, qui vivit in illâ.]

VI. Sic hanc, sic alias undis aut montibus ortas
Luserat hic Nymphas; sic coetus antè viriles.
Inde manus aliquis despectus ad æthera tollens,
Sic amet iste licet, sic non potiatur amato. 405
Dixerat. Assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis.
Fons erat illimis, nitidis argenteus undis,
Quem neque pastores, neque pastæ monte-capellæ
Contigerant, aliudve pecus: quem nulla volucris,
Nec feraturbârat, nec lapsus ab arbore ramus. 410
Gramen erat circa, quod proximus humor alebat:
Sylvaque, sole lacum passura tepescere nullo.
Hic puer, et studio venandi lassus et æstu,
Procubuit; faciemque loci, fontemque secutus.

fera, nec ramus lapsus ab arbore, turbarat. Gramen erat circa, quod humor proximus alebat; sylvaque passura locum tepescere nullo sole. Puer lassus et studio venandi, et æstu, procubuit hic, secutus faciemque loci, fontemque.

Vox manet. Ferunt ossa traxisse figuram lapidis. Inde latet silvis; videturque in nullo monte; auditur omnibus: sonus est qui vivit in illa.

VI. Hic sic luserat hanc, sic luserat alias nymphas ortas undis aut montibus; sic ante luserat coetus viriles. Inde aliquis despectus, tollens manus ad æthera, dixerat: licet iste amet sic, sic non potiatur amato. Rhamnusia assensit justis precibus. Fons illimis erat, argenteus nitidis undis; quem neque pastores, neque capellæ pastæ monte, aliudve pecus, contigerant: quem nulla volucris, nec

TRANSLATION.

are only left. Her voice is still heard; her bones are said to have received the form of a stone. Since then she lies hid in the woods, and is never to be seen on mountains, yet is to be heard by all; sound alone is what lives in her.

VI. Thus had he deceived her, thus other nymphs sprung from the waters or mountains, thus the whole body of youths. Upon which some one of those who had been despised by him, lifting up his hands to heaven, said; "So let him love, nor enjoy the object beloved." Rhamnusia granted this just prayer. There was a silver spring, clear with unsullied streams, which neither shepherds, nor goats fed upon the mountains, nor other cattle had touched; which no bird nor wild beast, nor branch falling from a tree had disturbed; it was surrounded with grass nourished by the neighbouring stream, and a wood that defended the lake from the heat of the sun. Here the youth, fatigued with heat and the labour of hunting, laid himself down, charmed with the foun-

NOTES.

101. *Sic hanc sic alias*] Narcissus by his cruelty rendering himself odious to the nymphs, Nemesis gives ear to their prayers. Wherefore chancing to see his own image in a fountain, he falls in love with it; in which vain passion he languishes without hopes of relief, and is at length changed into a flower of his own name.

The best manner of explaining this fable is to consider it as a useful lesson that unfolds to us the hurtful effects of an immoderate self-love. The reflections that may be drawn from it are innumerable: that we are not to

regard ourselves with too flattering a complaisance, that our good qualities ought to be hid from us, nor we be the first to admire, much less to publish them. We may say too that the little reality which we for the most part find in those pleasures we so eagerly grasp at, resemble this vain phantom wherewith the youth fell in love, and which threw him at last into a languishing illness that occasioned his death.

406. *Rhamnusia*] The goddess Nemesis, so called from Rhamnus, a town of Attica, where she had a temple, and was worshipped.

Dumque cupit sedare sitim, altera sitis crevit. Dumque bibit, correptus imaginæ visæ formæ, amat rem sine corpore; putatque esse corpus, quod est umbra. Ipse adstupet sibi, hæretque immotus eodem vultu, ut signum formatum è pario marmore. Positus humi, spectat sua lumina, geminum fidus, et crines dignos Bæccho, dignos et Apolline, genæque impubes, et colla eburnea, decusque oris, et ruborem mixtum in nive candore; miraturque cuncta quibus ipse est mirabilis: ipse imprudens cupit se; et ille qui probat, probatur; dumque petit, petitur; pariterque incendit, et ardet. Quoties dedit irrita oscula fallaci fonti! Quoties mersit brachia captantia visum collum, in mediis aquis; nec deprændit se in illis! Nescit quid videat, sed uritur illo quod videt: atque idem error qui decipit oculos, incitat eos. Credule, quid frustra captas simulacra fugacia? Quod petis, nusquam est: avertere, et perdes quod amas. Ista forma quam cernis, est umbra percussæ imaginis. Ista habet nil sui venitque-manetque tecum:

Dumque sitim sedare cupit; sitis altera crevit. 415
Dumque bibit, visæ correptus imagine formæ,
Rem sine corpore amat; corpus putat esse, quod umbra est.
Adstupet ipse sibi: vultuque immotus eodem
Hæret, ut è Pario formatum marmore signum.
Spectat humi positus geminum, sua lumina fidus,
Et dignos Bæccho; dignos et Apolline crines;
Impubesque genas, et eburnea colla, decusque
Oris, et in niveo mixtum candore ruborem;
Cunctaque miratur; quibus est mirabilis ipse.
Se cupit imprudens. Et, qui probat, ipse probatur.
Dumque petit, petitur: pariterque incendit, et ar-
Irrita fallaci quoties dedit oscula fonti! [det.
In mediis quoties visum captantia collum
Brachia mersit aquis; nec se deprændit in illis!
Quid videat nescit; sed, quod videt, uritur illo: 430
Atque oculos idem, qui decipit, incitat error.
Credule, quid frustra simulacra fugacia captas?
Quod petis, est nusquam: quod amas avertere,
perdes.
Ista percussæ, quam cernis, imaginis umbra est.
Nil habet ista sui. Tecum venitque manetque 435

TRANSLATION.

tain, and the appearance of the place. And while he endeavours to quiet his thirst, another thirst grows; and while he drinks, pleased with the picture of himself exhibited in the waters, he falls in love with the fantastic image, and vainly fancied that a body, which was only a mere shadow. He is astonished at himself, and continues unmoved with the same countenance, like a statue formed of Parian marble. Laid along upon the brink, he beheld his own eyes sparkling like two stars, his fingers that might adorn Bacchus, and hair that might flow round the temples of Apollo, his youthful cheeks, ivory neck, comely mouth, and complexion mixed of red, and a snowy whiteness, and admires every thing for which he himself is to be admired. He foolishly admires himself, and he who approves is also approved; and while he seeks he is sought, and equally raises the flame, and suffers under it. How often did he give vain kisses to the deceitful spring, how often thrust his arms into the waters to catch the neck he saw, nor found what he fancied he embraced. He knows not what it is he sees; but what he sees raises the flame. And the same error that deceives his eyes, provokes them. Why, fond youth, do you thus vainly catch the flying image? What you seek is no where; what you love, turn but away and it is gone. What you see is only the shadow of a reflected image, nor has any real exist-

Tecum discedet ; si tu discedere possis.
 Non illum Cereris, non illum cura quietis
 Abstrahere inde potest. Sed opacâ fufus in herbâ
 Spectat. inexplcto mendacem lumine formam :
 Perque oculos perit ipse suos. Paulumque levatus,
 Ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia sylvas :
 Ecquis iô sylvæ, crudeliùs, inquit, amavit ?
 Scitis enim, et multis latebra opportuna fuistis.
 Ecquem, cùm vestræ tot agantur secula vitæ,
 Qui sic tabuerit, longo meministis in ævo ? 445
 Et placet, et video ; sed quod videoque, placetque,
 Non tamén invenio. Tantus tenet error amantem.
 Quodque magis doleam ; nec nos mare separat in-
 gens,

Nec via, nec montes, nec clausis mœnia portis :
 Exiguâ prohibemur aquâ. Cupit ipse teneri : 450
 Nam quoties liquidis porreximus oscula lymphis ;
 Hic toties ad me resupino nititur ore.
 Possè putes tangi. Minimum est quod amantibus
 obstat.

Quisquis es, huc exi. Quid me, puer unice, fallis ;
 Quove petitus abis ? Certè nec forma, nec ætas
 Est mea, quam fugias : et amarunt me quoque
 Nymphæ.

est minimum quod obstat amantibus. Quisquis es, exi huc : puer unice, quid fallis me ? Quove abis petitus ? Certe nec forma mea, nec ætas, est quam fugias, et Nymphæ quoque amarunt me.

discedet tecum ; si tu possis discedere. Non cura Cereris illum, non cura quietis potest abstrahere illum inde : sed fufus in opacâ herba, spectat mendacem formam inexplcto lumine ; ipseque perit per suos oculos, levatu'que paulum, et tendens sua brachia ad circumstantes sylvas : lo sylvæ inquit, ecquis amavit crudeliùs ? Scitis enim, et fuistis opportuna latebra multis. Cum tot secula vestræ vitæ agantur, meministis ecquem in longo ævo qui tabuerit sic ? Et placet, et video, sed tamen non invenio quod videoque, placetque : tantus error tenet amantem. Quodque magis doleam, nec ingens mare separat nos, nec via, nec montes, nec mœnia clausis portis. Prohibemur exigua aqua. Ipse cupit teneri ; nam quoties porreximus oscula liquidis lymphis, hic toties nititur ad me resupino ore. Putes possè tangi ;

TRANSLATION.

ence : it came and remains with you, and will disappear, if you but remove. Neither a regard to food nor rest can draw him thence ; but laid upon the shady grass he gazes at the fallacious image with unsatiated eyes, and is undone by his own sight. When raising himself a little, and stretching out his hands toward the surrounding woods, “ Was ever, “ O ye woods, any one more cruelly in love than I ? (for you know, “ and have been convenient coverts for many.) You who have run through “ so many ages of life, do you remember in that long period of time “ any one who pined away in this manner ? It pleases me, and I see it ; “ what I see, and pleases me, I cannot find : so strangely is the lover “ deceived. And to add to my grief, we are not separated by a great “ sea, or a long way, nor mountains, nor walls with gates shut against “ us : a shallow water hinders our embraces. He himself wants to be “ clasped in my arms ; for as often as I offer kisses to the limpid stream, “ so often does he fondly bend his mouth to mine. You would think he might “ be touched, so small a matter hinders the meeting of lovers. Whoever you “ are, come up hither. Why, dearest of your sex, do you deceive me ? “ Where do you retire when pursued ? Sure neither my form nor age ought “ to create aversion ; for even nymphs have been touched by my charms.

*Promittis nescio quam spem
mibi amico vultu, cumque
ego porrexi mea brachia
tibi, porrigis tua mihi ul-
tro. Cum risi, arrides.
Notavi quoque sæpe tuas
lacrymas, me lacrymante;
remittis quoque signa nu-
tu: et quantum suspicor
motu formosi oris, refers
verba non pervenientia ad
nostras aures. Ego sum
in te, sensi: nec mea ima-
go fallit me. Uror amore
mei. Moveoque feroque
flamas. Quid faciam?
Rogem, anne rogem? Quid
deinde rogabo? Quid cu-
pio est mecum, copia fecit
me inopem. O utinam pos-
sem secedere nostro corpore!
Vellem, ut quod amamus
abesset, votum novum in
amante! Jamque dolor a-
dimit vires, nec longa tem-
pora meæ vitæ superant;
extinguorque in primo ævo.
Nec mors est gravis mihi
posituro dolores morte. Vel-
lem hic qui diligitur esset
diuturnior. Nunc duo con-
cordes moriemur in una anima.*

Spem mihi nescio quam vultu promittis amico:
Cumque ego porrexi tibi brachia, porrigis ultro;
Cum risi, arrides. Lacrymas quoque sæpe notavi,
Me lacrymante, tuas. Nutu quoque signa re-
mittis:

460

Et, quantum motu formosi suspicor oris,
Verba refers aures non pervenientia nostras.
In te ego sum, sensi: nec me mea fallit imago.
Uror amore mei: flamas moveoque feroque.
Quid faciam? Rogem, anne rogem? quid deinde
rogabo?

Quod cupio, mecum est; *inpoem me copia fecit.*
O utinam nostro secedere corpore possem!
Votum in amante novum; vellem, quod amamus,
abesset.

Jamque dolor vires adimit: nec tempora vitæ
Longameæsuperant: primoque exstinguor in ævo.
Nec mihi mors gravis est posituro morte dolores.
Hic, qui diligitur, vellem diuturnior esset.
Nunc duo concordēs animā moriemur in unā.
Dixit, et ad faciem rediit malè sanus eandem;
Et lacrymis turbavit aquas: obscuraque moto
Reddita forma lacu est: quam cū vidisset abire;

475

*Dixit: et male sanus, rediit ad eandem faciem, et turbavit a-
quas lacrymis: formaque est reddita obscura moto lacu: quam cum vidisset abire,*

TRANSLATION.

" You encourage, I do not know how, my hopes by that friendly look, and
" when I stretch out my arms to embrace you, you too stretch out yours.
" When I smile, you return it; and when I weep, I have observed the
" tears distil also from your eyes. You answer all my nods; and as
" far as I can judge from the motion of that pretty mouth, you utter
" words that reach not my ears. It is myself, now I begin to perceive,
" nor does the image any longer deceive me. I burn with the love
" of myself, and both raise and suffer under the flames. What shall I do?
" Shall I address, or be addressed? What then shall I ask? Already I
" possess what I desire, too much plenty has made me poor. O that I
" could depart from my own body! A new wish indeed in a lover, to
" wish the absence of what he loves. And now grief wears out my
" strength, and the period of life that remains is but short; I perish in
" bloom of youth, nor is death to me a misfortune, but the end of all
" my sorrows. I wish that he I love could survive; but alas, his fate
" is inseparable from mine." He said; and still deluded by the fatal
passion, returned to the same visionary face. His tears disturbed the
surface of the well, and his image is defaced by the motion of the
spring; which when he saw begin to disappear; "Whither," cried he,

Quò fugis? Oro manè; nec me, crudelis,
amantem

Desere, clamavit. Liceat, quod tangere non est,
Adspicere; et misero præbere alimenta furori.

Dumque dolet, summâ vestem deduxit ab orâ, 480

Nudaque marmoreis percussit pectora palmis.

Pectora traxerunt tenuem percussa ruborem,

Non aliter, quam poma solent; quæ candida parte,

Parte rubent. Aut ut variis solet uva racemis

Ducere purpureum, nondum matura, colorem.

Quæ simul aspexit liquefactâ rursus in undâ;

Non tulit ulterius: sed, ut intabescere flavæ

Igni levi ceræ, matutinæve pruinae

Sole tepente solent, sic attenuatus amore

Liquitur; et cæco paulatim carpitur igni. 490

Et neque jam color est misto candore rubori;

Nec vigor, et vires, et quæ modò visa placebant,

Nec corpus remanet, quondam quod amaverat

Echo.

Quæ tamen ut vidit, quamvis irata memorque

Indoluit: quotiesque puer miserabilis, Eheu, 495

Dixerat; hæc resonis iterabat vocibus, Eheu,

Cumque suos manibus percusserat ille lacertos,

Hæc quoque reddebat sonitum plangoris eundem.

quotiesque puer miserabilis dixerat eheu, hæc iterabat eheu resonis vocibus. Cumque ille percusserat suos lacertos manibus, hæc quoque reddebat eundem sonitum plangoris.

clamavit, quo fugis? Oro manè, nec crudelis desere me amantem. Liceat adspicere, quod non est tangere; et præbere alimenta misero furori. Dumque dolet, deduxit vestem ab summa ora, percussitque nuda pectora marmoreis palmis. Pectora percussa traxerunt tenuem ruborem; non aliter quam poma solent, quæ candida parte, rubent parte; aut ut uva in variis racemis, nondum matura, solet ducere purpureum colorem. Quæ simul aspexit in unda rursus liquefacta, non tulit ulterius; sed ut flavæ ceræ solent intabescere levi igne, matutinæve pruinae tepente sole, sic attenuatus amore liquitur; et carpitur paulatim cæco igni. Et jam neque color est rubori mixto candore; nec vigor et vires, et quæ visa modò, placebant, nec corpus quod Echo quondam amaverat, remanet. Quæ ut Echo vidit, quamvis irata memorque, tamen indoluit:

TRANSLATION.

“do you fly? Stay, I conjure you, nor cruelly abandon your fond lover.

“Let me still see what it is not granted me to touch; let me still feed

“the self-destroying flame.” Amid his grief he rends his garment

from the upper border, and beats his naked breast with palms white as

marble. His breast reddened a little with the blow, as when apples ap-

pear of a lively red mixed with shining white; or a grape not yet ripe,

puts on a purple blush in the parti-coloured clusters; which when he be-

held in the refining spring, he could no longer support the redoubled pas-

sion, but as yellow wax dissolves with a gentle heat, and the morning

dew is dissipated by the early rays of the sun, so wasted by love, he

decays, and slowly languishes under the hidden fire. He has now no more

that bright complexion of white and red; that vigour, strength, and

air of youth and beauty, which so lately charmed; nor does his graceful

body remain, which formerly Echo had so much loved; which when she

saw, although offended, and mindful of his late usage, she grieved, and

as oft the unhappy youth cried *alas!* she with re-echoing sound re-

turned *alas!* And when he struck his arms with his hands, she answered

in a resembling noise of blows. His last words, still keeping his eyes

*Ultima vox spectantis in
solitam undam fuit hæc:
Heu puer dilecte frustra!
Lacujque remisit totidem
verba; valeque dicto,
Echo et inquit vale. Ille
submisit fessum caput in
viridi herba. Nox clau-
dit lumina mirantia for-
mam domini. Tum quo-
que, postquam est, recep-
tus infernâ sede, spectabat
se in Stygia equa. Naidæ
sorores planxere, et po-
suere sectos capillos fratri.
Dryades et planxere,
Echo assonat plangenti-
bus. Jamque parabant
rogum, quassasque faces,
feretrumque. Corpus erat
nusquam. Inveniunt pro
corpore croceum florem,
albis foliis cingentibus eum
medium.*

VII. Hæc res cognita,
attulerat meritam famam
vati per Achaidas urbes:
nomenque auguris erat in-

*gens. Tamen Pentheus Echionides contemptor superum, unus ex omnibus spernit hunc; ridetque
præfaga verba senis, objicitque tenebras, et cladem ademtæ lucis. Ille movens tempora albertia canis,*

*Ultima vox solitam fuit hæc spectantis in undam,
Heu frustra dilecte puer! Totidemque remisit 500
Verba locus: dictoque Vale, Vale inquit et Echo.
Ille caput viridi fessum submisit in herbâ:*

Lumina nox claudit domini mirantia formam.

*Tum quoque se, postquam est infernâ sede receptus,
In Stygiâ spectabat aquâ. Planxere sorores 505
Naidæ; et sectos fratri posuere capillos.*

*Planxere et Dryades, Plangentibus assonat Echo.
Jamque rogum, quassasque faces, feretrumque
parabant:*

*Nusquam corpus erat: Croceum pro corpore florem
Inveniunt, foliis medium cingentibus albis. 510*

VII. Cognita res meritam vati per Achaidas
urbes

*Attulerat famam: nomenque erat auguris ingens.
Spernit Echionides tamen hunc, ex omnibus unus
Contemptor Superum Pentheus: præfagaque ridet
Verba senis: tenebrasque et cladem lucis ademtæ
Objicit. Ille movens albertia tempora canis*

TRANSLATION.

fixed on the wanted stream, were: "Ah youth beloved in vain." And the place returned just the same number of words. "Farewell," said he, and scarce had ended, when Echo replied, farewell. He gently falling, lays his head upon the tender grass, and night closes for ever those self-admiring eyes. Then too, after being received into the infernal habitations, he beheld himself in the Stygian waves. The Naiads mourned his fate, and cutting off their hair, laid it on their brother's tomb. The Dryads too mourn; Echo resounds to their lamentations. And now they were preparing a funeral pile, and torches, and a bier; but his body was no where to be found, instead thereof they see a yellow flower, surrounded on every side with white leaves.

VII. This thing, when known, brought deserved fame to the prophet through all the cities of Greece, and the name of the soothsayer was great. But Pentheus, the son of Echion, a contemner of the gods, alone of all derides him, and laughs at the presaging words of the old man, and reproaches him with his darkness and the loss of his sight. He, shaking his temples white with hoary locks, says; "How happy were

NOTE.

507. *Plangentibus assonat Echo*] This circumstance is happily introduced by the poet, and shews at once the justness and fertility of his imagination. Echo is represented by this as unable, notwithstanding all the ill usage she had met with, to banish quite

the remembrance of her dear Narcissus, and what was only a natural consequence of the loud complaints of the Naiads, is here improved into a new scene of lamentation for the death of that unfortunate youth.

Quam felix esses, si tu quoque luminis hujus
Oculus, ait, fieres; ne Bacchus sacra videres!
Jamque dies aderit, jamque haud procul auguror
esse;

Quam novus huc veniat proles Semeleia Liber. 520
Quæ nisi templorum fueris dignatus honore:
Mille lacer spargere locis: et sanguine sylvas
Contaminabis, matremque tuam, matrisque sorores.
Eveniant. Neque enim dignabere numen honore:
Neque sub hæc tenebris nigrum vidisse quereris. 525
Tunc dicentem proturbat Echione natus:

O ta fides sequitur; responsaque vatis aguntur.
Liber adest: festisque fiemunt ululatibus agri.
Turba ruunt: mistæque viris matresque nurusque,
Vulgusque proceresque, ignota ad sacra feruntur. 530
Quis furo, Anguigenæ, proles Mavortia, vestras
Attonuit mentes? Pentheus ait, ærane tantum
Ære repulsa valent? et adunco tibia cornu?
Et magicæ fraudes? ut quos non belliger ensis,
Non tubæ terruerint, non strictis agmina telis;
Fœminæ voces, et mota insania vino,
Obicæni que greges, et inania tympana vincant?

ait: quam felix esses, si
tu quæ fieres orbis hu-
jus luminis, ne videres
Bacchia sacra! Jamque
dies aderit, augurorque esse
jam haud procul, qua no-
vus liber, proles Semeleia
veniat huc. Quam nisi
fueris dignatus honore tem-
plorum; lacer spargere
mille locis; et scædabis syl-
vas sanguine, tuamque
matrem, sororesque matris.
Eveniant. Enim neque
dignabere numen honore;
quererisque me vidisse ni-
grum sub his tenebris. Na-
tus Echione proturbat va-
tem dicentem talia. Fides
sequitur cuncta, responsaque
vatis aguntur. Liber ad-
est: agri que fremunt sistis
ululatibus. Turba ruunt:
matresque, nurusque, min-
istæ viris; vulgusque, pro-
ceresque, feruntur ad ig-
nota sacra. Quis furor
(ait Pentheus) ærane
repulsa ære valent tan-
tum? Et tibia adunco cornu? Et fraudes magicæ? Ut femineæ voces, et insania mota vino,
gregesque obicæni, et inania tympana, vincant eos quos non belliger ensis, non tubæ, non agmina
strictis telis terruerint?

tum? Et tibia adunco cornu? Et fraudes magicæ? Ut femineæ voces, et insania mota vino,
gregesque obicæni, et inania tympana, vincant eos quos non belliger ensis, non tubæ, non agmina
strictis telis terruerint?

TRANSLATION.

"it for you, if you too were deprived of sight, that you might not be-
"hold the sacred rites of Bacchus: for the day will come, and I now
"divine that it is not far-distant, when a new deity, the son of Semele,
"shall appear, whom unless you honour with a temple, you shall be
"scattered, torn in pieces, through a thousand places, and defile the
"woods with your blood, your mother too, and your mother's sisters.
"These things will happen; nor will you grant to the god the honour
"that is due, but complain that I saw too much under this darkness."
The son of Echion drives him from his presence, as he was uttering these
prophecies: but a confirmation follows his words, and the predictions of
the sage are fulfilled. Bacchus comes, and the fields ring with festival
howlings. The crowd runs out: mothers and daughters-in-law, hus-
bands, rabble and nobles, all hasten in confused multitudes to the cele-
bration of these till then unknown rites. "What madness, says Pén-
"theus, has possessed your minds, O ye warlike race, sprung from the
"teeth of the dragon? Can brass resounding to the strokes of brass,
"or the flute with the bending horn, and magic frauds thus intoxicate
"you? that the yells of women, and madness raised by wine, and a
"troop of effeminate wretches, and the hollow noise of drums, shall
"prevail over you, whom neither the warlike sword nor trumpet could
"allright, nor battalions with brandished spears? Shall I be left to won-

Mirerne vos senes? Qui vestri per longa æquora, posuistis hac sede Tyron, hac profugos penates: Nunc finitis eam capi sine marte? Mirerne vos, O juvenes, ætas acrior, propiorque meæ; quos decebat tenere arma, non Thyrsos, tegi galea, non fronde! Precor este memores qua stirpe sitis creati; sumiteque animos illius serpentis, qui unus, perdidit multos. Ille interiit pro fontibus lacuque: at vos vincite pro vestra fama. Ille dedit fortes Læbo: vos pellite molles, et revocate patrium decus. Si fata vetabant Thebas stare diu; utinam tormenta virique diruerent mœnia: ferrumque ignisque sonarent. Effemus miseri sine crimine: forsque foret querenda, non celanda: lacrymæque carerent pudore. At nunc Thebæ capientur à puero inermi; quem neque bella juvant, nec tela, nec usus equorum; sed crinis madidus myrrhâ, mollesque coronæ, purpuraque, et pictis intextum vestibus aurum. Quem quidem ego actutum (modò vos absistite) cogam.

545

555

Quem quidem ego actutum (modò vos absistite) cogam.

TRANSLATION.

“ der at you our fires, who crossing long seas, fixed in these seats Tyre
 “ and your exiled gods; But now suffer yourselves to be vanquished with-
 “ out a stroke? And you, O young men of a more vigorous age, and
 “ nearer to my own; whom it becomes to be graced with arms, not fan-
 “ tastic rods, who ought to be covered with crested helmets, not gar-
 “ lands of flowers? Be mindful, for heaven’s sake, of what race you
 “ are sprung, and assume the courage of that serpent, who though but
 “ one, destroyed many. He died for his lake and springs; do you con-
 “ quer for your own fame. He fought the strong, do you vanquish the
 “ feeble foe, and regain your country’s honour. If fate has doomed
 “ that Thebes must soon fall, O may warlike engines, and troops of
 “ brave men beat down our walls, and fire and sword sound in our ears.
 “ We should then be wretched without infamy, and fall by a fate to be
 “ lamented, not concealed: nor need we be ashamed of our tears. But
 “ now Thebes will be taken by an unarmed child, whom neither wars
 “ delight, nor darts, nor the prancing steed, but hair perfumed with
 “ myrrh, and chaplets of flowers, and purple, and gold interwoven
 “ with flower garments. Whom indeed I will speedily (do you but

NOTE.

542. *Non Thyrsos*] The whole frantic crowd that celebrated the rites of Bacchus, both men and women, were armed with

Thyruses. The Thyrsus was a small arrow wrapped about with vine and ivy branches, which covered its point.

Assumptumque patrem, commentaque sacra fateri.
 An satis Acrisio est animi, contemnere vanum
 Numen, et Argolicas venienti claudere portas; 560
 Penthea terrebit cum totis advena Thebis?
 Ite citi, (famulis hoc imperat) ite, ducemque
 Attrahite huc vinctum. Jussis mora segnis abesto.
 Hunc avus, hunc Athamas, hunc cætera turba
 suorum

Corripiunt dictis, frustra; inhibere laborant. 560
 Acrior admonitu est; irritaturque retenta
 Et crescit rabies; remoraminaque ipsa nocebant.
 Sic ego torrentem, quâ nil obstabat eunti,
 Lenius, et modico strepitu decurrere vidi:
 At, quâcunque trabes obstructaque saxa tenebant,
 Spumeus, et fervens, et ab objice sævior ibat.
 Ecce cruentati redeunt: et Bacchus ubi esset,
 Quærenti domino, Bacchum vidisse negârunt.
 Hunc, dixere, tamen comitem, famulumque sa-
 crorum

Cepimus: et tradunt manibus post terga ligatis,
 [Sacra dei quondam Tyrrhenâ gente secutum.]

*ubi Bacchus esset, se vidisse Bacchum. Dixere tamen, cepimus hunc comitem famulumque sacro-
 rum, quondam secutum sacra dei gente Tyrrhenâ: et tradunt eum manibus ligatis post terga.*

*fateri patremque assum-
 tum, sacraque commenta.
 An satis animi est Acri-
 sio contemnere vanum nu-
 men, et claudere Argolicas
 portas venienti; et adve-
 na terrebit Penthea cum to-
 tis Thebis? Ite citi (im-
 perat hoc famulis) ite,
 attrahiteque ducem vinc-
 tum huc. Segnis mora ab-
 esto jussis. Avus hunc,
 Athamas hunc, cetera tur-
 ba suorum corripiunt hunc
 dictis; laborantque inhi-
 bere frustra. Acrior est
 admonitu, rabiesque reten-
 ta irritatur et crescit: ip-
 saque remoram na noce-
 bant. Sic ego vidi tor-
 rentem, qua nil obstabat
 eunti, decurrere lenius et
 modico strepitu. At quâ-
 cunque trabes, saxaque ob-
 structa tenebant, ibat spu-
 meus, et fervens, et sæ-
 vior ab objice. Ecce fa-
 muli redeunt cruentati, et
 negarunt domino quærenti*

TRANSLATION.

“stand aside) force to own his fictitious father, and counterfeit rites.
 “Had Acrisius courage enough to despise the vain deity, and shut the
 “gates of Argos against him; and shall this stranger terrify Pentheus
 “and all Thebes; go quickly, (this command he gave to his servants).
 “go, and bring hither the leader of the rout bound; nor let dull de-
 “lay retard the execution of my commands” His grandfather Cad-
 mus, Athamas, and the whole company of his friends, chide him se-
 verely, and in vain endeavour to restrain him. He is made fiercer by their
 admonitions, and his rage by being curbed encreases, and is but irritated
 the more, and their struggles to hinder him, hasten on his ruin. Thus I
 have seen a torrent, where no obstruction impeded its course, run smooth,
 and with a gentle noise; but where beams or stones stopt up its channel,
 it run foaming and raging, and gathered new rapidity from the obstacles
 in its way. Lo his servants return all bloody, and deny to their master,
 asking after Bacchus, that they had seen Bacchus. The fellow how-
 ever, say they, we have taken, his attendant, and the minister of his
 holy rites, and then deliver him to Pentheus with his hands bound be-
 hind him; a stranger, and one that had quitted Tuscany, his native
 country, to attend on Bacchus and his rites,

NOTE.

557. *Acrisio*] Acrisius was the son of or his rites, shut the gates of Argos against
 Abas king of the Argives, and father of them.
 Danaë. He refusing to admit either Bacchus

VIII et IX. *Pentheus*
adspicit hunc oculis quos ira
fecerat tremendos; et quan-
quam vix differt tempora
pœnæ: ait tamen, O peri-
zure, datureque documenta
aliis tuâ morte, ede tuum
nomen, nomenque paren-
tum, et patriam, curque
frequentes sacra novi mo-
ris. Ille vacuus metu,
dixit: Accetes est nomen
mibi; Mœonia, patria;
parentes sunt de humili
plebe. Pater non reliquit
mibi arva, quæ duri ju-
veni colerent, lanigerosve
greges, non reliquit ulla
armenta. Ipse et fuit
pauper solebatque deci-
pere salientes pisces lino
et hamo, et ducere cala-
mo. Ars sua erat census
illi. Cum traderet artem
dixit: accipe successor et
hæres studii, opes quas ha-
beo, moriensque ille reli-
quit nihil mihi præter a-
guas. Possum appellare
hoc unum paternum. Mox
ego, ne semper hærerem in
istis scopulis, addidici flectere regimen carinæ, dextra moderante, et notavi oculis fidus, pluvi-
ale Oleniæ capellæ, Taygetemque, Hyadasque, Arctonque, domosque ventorum, et portus aptos
puppibus.

VIII. et IX. *Adspicit hunc oculis Pentheus,*
quos ira tremendos

Fecerat: et, quanquam pœnæ vix tempora differt,
O periture; tuâque aliis documenta dature
Morte, ait; ede tuum nomen, nomenq; parentum,
Et patriam; morisque novi cur sacra frequentes.
Ille metu vacuus, Nomen mihi, dixit, Accetes;
Patria Mœonia est: humili de plebe parentes.
Non mihi, quæ duri colerent pater arva juveni,
Lanigerosve greges, non ulla armenta reliquit. 585
Pauper et ipse fuit: lincque solebat et hamis
Decipere, et calamo salientes ducere pisces.
Ars illi sua census erat. Cùm traderet artem;
Accipe, quas habeo, studii successor et hæres,
Dixit, opes: moriensq; mihi nihil ille reliquit. 590
Præter aquas. Unum hoc possum appellare pa-
ternum.

Mox ego, nè scopulis hærerem semper in istis,
Addidici regimen, dextrâ moderante, carinæ
Flectere: et Oleniæ fidus pluviale capellæ,
Taygetenque, Hyadasque oculis Arctonque na-
tavi

Ventorumque domos, et portus puppibus aptos.

istis scopulis, addidici flectere regimen carinæ, dextra moderante, et notavi oculis fidus, pluvi-
ale Oleniæ capellæ, Taygetemque, Hyadasque, Arctonque, domosque ventorum, et portus aptos
puppibus.

TRANSLATION.

VIII. and IX. Pentheus beheld him with eyes, which the rage he was in had rendered terrible, and although he could scarce bear to defer the time of his punishment: "O wretch, says he, soon to perish, and by your death serve as an example to others, tell your name, and that of your parents, and your country, and why you frequent these solemnities of new invention." He, devoid of fear, answered; "My name is Accetes, my country Mœonia, and my parents of the humble vulgar. My father left me no lands to be plowed up by the laborious ox, nor wool bearing flocks, nor herds. He was himself poor, and went with a line, hooks, and a bending reed to deceive and draw out the skipping fishes; his art was his whole estate. When he bequeathed me his art: Take, said he, successor and heir of my employment, all the riches that I possess, and dying, left me no other patrimony but the waters. This alone I could call my paternal inheritance. But soon, that I might not always be confined to the same rocks, I learnt to guide the helm with a skilful right hand, and made my observations on the watery constellation of the Olenian goat, and Taygete, and the Hyades, and the Bear, and the quarters of the wind, and the harbours fit for ships. By chance, as I was making for Delos, I came

Fortè petens Delon, Diæ telluris ad oras
 Applicor, et dextris adducor littora remis:
 Doque leves saltus: udæque immittor arenæ.
 Nox ubi consumpta est; Aurora rubescere primum
 Cæperat: exsurgo, laticesque inferre recentes
 Admoneo; monstroque viam quæ ducat ad undas.
 Ipse, quid aura mihi tumulto promittat ab alto,
 Prospicio: comitesque voco, repetoque carinam.
 Adsumus en, inquit sociorum primus Opheltes:
 Utque putat, prædam deserto nactus in agro,
 Virgineâ puerum ducit per littora formâ.
 Ille mero somnoque gravis, titubare videtur;
 Vixque sequi; specto cultum, faciemque gra-
 durique:

Nil ibi, quod posset credi mortale, videbam. 610
 Et sensi, et dixi sociis, Quod numen in isto
 Corpore sit dubito; sed corpore numen in isto est.
 Quisquis es, ò faveas, nostrisque laboribus adsis.
 His quoque des veniam. Pro nobis mitte precari,
 Dictys ait: quonon alius conscendere summâs 615
 Ocyor antennas, prænsoque rudente relabi.
 Hoc Libys, hoc flavus proræ tutela Melanthus,

Fortè petens Delon, applicor ad oras Diæ telluris, et adducor littora dextris remis; doque leves saltus, immittorque udæ arenæ. Ubi mox est consumpta, et aurora primum cæperat rubescere: exsurgo, admoneoque inferre recentes latices, monstroque viam quæ ducat ad undas. Ipse prospicio ab alto tumulto quid aura promittat mihi: vocoque comites, repetoque carinam. Opheltes primus sociorum inquit en adsumus; nactusque prædam ut putat in deserto agro, ducit puerum virgineâ formâ per littora. Ille gravis mero somnoque videtur titubare, vixque sequi. Specto cultum, faciemque, gradumque. Videbam nil ibi quod posset credi mortale. Et sensi, et dixi sociis, dubito quod numen sit in isto corpore, sed numen est in isto corpore. Quisquis es, O faveas, adsisque nostris laboribus. Des quo-

que veniam his. Mitte precari pro nobis, ait Dictys, quo non alius fuit ocior conscendere summâs antennas, relabique prænso rudente. Libys hoc, flavus Melanthus tutela proræ hoc,

TRANSLATION.

“ upon the coast of Chios, and reached the shore by plying our right
 “ side oars, and I gave the nimble jump, and set foot upon the wet sand.
 “ When the night was spent, and Aurora first began to appear, I rise,
 “ and order my men to take in fresh water, at the same time pointing
 “ out the way which led to it. I then mounted myself on a high hill,
 “ and looked round what the air promised, and call my companions, and
 “ return to the vessel. Lo, answered Opheltes, my chief mate, we are
 “ here, and having found, as he thought, a prize in the desert fields,
 “ lead along the shore a boy of virgin beauty. He, heavy with wine
 “ and sleep, seems to stagger, and scarce can follow. I examine his
 “ dress, and looks, and gait, nor can discover any thing in them, that
 “ spoke him a mortal. I immediately suspected it, and said to my com-
 “ panions; I know not what divinity inhabits that body; but a divinity
 “ certainly inhabits it. Whoever you are, favour us, and be propitious
 “ to our labours, and forgive the rashness of my companions. Cease
 “ praying for us, said Dictys, than whom none was nimbler to mount the
 “ main-top yards, or slide down by catching hold of a rope. This Li-
 “ bys, and Melanthus the pilot, and Alchimedon, and Epopeus, who

NOTE.

597. *Delon, Chios*] Islands of the *Ægean* sea.

Alcimedon probat hoc; et Epopeus hortator animorum, qui voce dabat requiemque modumque remis. Alii omnes probant hoc: Cupido prædæ tam cæca est. Dixi tamen, non perpetiar hanc pinum violari sacro pendere; maxima pars juris hic, est mihi: Obsistoque in aditu, Lycabæus audacissimus de omni numero furit: qui pulsus ab Tusca urbe, luebat exilium pœnam pro dira cæde. Is dum resto, rupit guttura mihi juvenili pugno, et misisset excussum in æquora, si, quamvis amens, non hæsissem retentus in fune. Impia turba probant factum: tum denique Bacchus (enim fuerat Bacchus) veluti sopor sit solutus clamore, sensusque redeant in pectora à mere, ait: quid facitis? Quis clamor? Dicite nautæ, qua ope perveni huc? Quo paratis deferre me? Proreus dixit pone metum, at ede quos portus velis contingere, sistere terra petita. Liber ait advertite vestros cursus Naxon, illa est domus mihi, et erit hospita tellus vobis.

Hoc probat Alcimedon: et, qui requiemque modumque

Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus: Hoc omnes alii: *Prædæ tam cæca cupido est.* 620 Non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum Perpetiar, dixi; pars hîc mihi maxima juris. Inque aditu obsisto. Furit audacissimus omni De numero Lycabæus; qui Tuscâ pulsus ab urbe, Exilium, dirâ pœnam pro cæde, luebat. 625 Is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno Rupit: et excussum misisset in æquora; si non Hæsissem, quamvis amens, in fune retentus. Impia turba probat factum. Tum denique Bacchus,

(Bacchus enim fuerat) veluti clamore solutus 630 Sit sopor; èque mero redeant in pectora sensus; Quid facitis? quis clamor, ait? quâ, dicite, nautæ, Huc ope perveni? quò me deferre paratis? Pone metum, Proreus, et quos contingere portus Ede velis; dixit. Terrâ sistere petita, 635 Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros. Illa mihi domus est: vobis erit hospita tellus.

TRANSLATION.

“ overlooked the oars, and timed the stroke with his voice, approve of,
“ in a word the whole crew, so much were they blinded by a desire of
“ the prize. Yet, said I, will I not suffer the ship to be profaned by so
“ sacred a load; I have the greatest share of right here, and stood up
“ to oppose their entrance. Lycabæus, the most daring of all the crew,
“ storms; a wretch who, driven from Tuscany, suffered exile as the punishment of a cruel murder. He seized me by the throat, and with
“ the blow had tumbled me overboard, but that in falling I grasped a
“ cord, and though stunned, stuck fast by the rope. The impious crew
“ applaud him. At length Bacchus, (for it was no other than he) as if
“ roused from his sleep by the clamour and noise, and restored to his
“ senses, which had been drowned in wine; What is this you are doing,
“ what noise? says he. Tell me, mariners, by what means I came hither?
“ Or where you intend to carry me? Banish fear, said Proreus, and
“ tell what harbour you would be carried to, and you shall stop at the
“ wished-for land. Direct your course then, said Bacchus, to Naxos, that
“ is my home, and shall be a hospitable land for you. The perfidious

NOTE.

636. *Naxon ait Liber*] Naxos an island of the Ægean sea, the most noted of all the Cyclades.

Per mare fallaces, perque omnia numina jurant,
 Sic fore: meque jubent pictæ dare vela carinæ.
 Dextrâ Naxos erat: dextrâ mihi lintea danti 640
 Quid facis, ôdemens: quis te fuor, inquit, Acoete,
 Prosequisque, tenet? lævam pete. Maxima nutu
 Pars mihi significat; pars, quid velit, aure susurat.
 Obstupui: capiatque alius moderamina, dixi:
 Meque ministerio scelerisque artis removi 645
 Increpor à cunctis; totumque immurmurat agmen.
 E quibus Æthalion, Te scilicet omnis in uno
 Nostra salus posita est? ait. Et subit ipse: meumque
 Explet opus: Naxoque petit diversa relictâ.
 Tum deus illudens, tanquam modò denique frau-
 dem

Senferit, è puppi pontum prospectat ad uncâ.
 Et flenti similis, Non hæc mihi littora, nautæ,
 Promisistis, ait: non hæc mihi terra rogata est.
 Quo merui pœnam facto? que gloria vestra est;
 Si puerum juvenes, si multi fallitis unum? 655
 Jamdudum flebam. Lacrymas manus impia
 nostras,

Ridet: et impellit properantibus æquora remis.
 Per tibi nunc ipsum (nec enim præsentior illo
 Est deus) adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre,

fallitis puerum, si multi unum? Jamdudum flebam. Manus impia ridet nostras lacrymas, et impellit æquora properantibus remis. Adjuro nunc tibi per ipsum (nec enim deus ullus est præsentior illo) me tam referre vera tibi;

Fallaces jurant per mare perque omnia numina, fore sic; jubentque me dare vela pictæ carinæ. Naxos erat dextra. Mihi danti lintea dextra, quisque pro se inquit; quid facis, O demens? Quis fuor tenet te Acoete? Pete lævam. Maxima pars significat mihi quid velit nutu, pars susurat aure. Obstupui, dixique, capiat alius moderamina; remouique me ministerio scelerisque artis. Increpor à cunctis, totumque agmen immurmurat. E quibus Æthalion ait: scilicet nostra omnis salus est posita in te uno? et ipse subit, expletque meum opus, petitque diversa, Naxorelictâ. Tum deus illudens, tanquam modo denique senferit fraudem, prospectat pontum è puppi ad uncâ. Et similis flenti, ait: Nautæ, non promisistis hæc littora mihi; terra hæc non est rogata mihi. Quo facto merui pœnam? Quæ est vestra gloria, si juvenes

TRANSLATION.

“wretches swear by the sea, and by all the gods, that it shall be so,
 “and bid me give sail to the painted ship. Naxos was on our right-
 “hand, and as I was accordingly setting sail for the right, What are you
 “a doing, madman, what fury possesses you? says every one for himself;
 “stand to the left: the greater part signify their desire by nods, some
 “whisper it in my ear. I stood amazed, and said, let some other take
 “the helm, and refused to have a hand in their crime or treachery;
 “I am insulted by them all, and the whole crew murmur against me:
 “Of whom Æthalion, as if indeed our whole security depended on you,
 “and himself, succeeds, and taking the helm, leaves Naxos, and steers
 “a different way. Then the god deriding them, as if he had now first
 “perceived the fraud, looks from the crooked ship into the sea, and
 “seemed to weep: these, mariners, are not the shores to which you pro-
 “mised to bear me, this is not the land I wished to see. What have I
 “done to merit this treatment? What honour for men to ensnare a
 “child, for many to deceive one? I had now been weeping for some
 “time, the impious crowd laugh at my tears, and beat the sea with
 “labouring oars. Now I swear to you by Bacchus himself, (nor is there
 “any god more powerful than he) that what I relate to you is no less

quam majore fide veri.
 Puppis stetit in æquore,
 haud aliter quam si siccum
 navale teneret eam. Illi
 admirantes, perstant in
 verberè remorum, dedu-
 cuntque vela, tentatque
 currere gemina opè. He-
 deræ impediunt remos, ser-
 puntque recurvo nexu, et
 distringunt vela gravidis
 Corymbis. Ipse circumda-
 tus quoad frontem race-
 miseris uvis, agitast hastam
 velatam pampineis frondi-
 bus. Circa quem tigres,
 simulacraque inania Lyn-
 cum, feraque corpora pic-
 tarum pantherarum ja-
 cent. Vini exilucere, sive
 insania fecit hoc, sive
 timor: Medonque primus
 incipit nigrescere pinnis
 corpore depresso, et flecti
 quoad curvamina spinæ.
 Huic Lycabas dixit: in
 quæ miracula verteris?
 Et rictus erant lati, et
 naris erat panda loquenti,
 cutisque durata trahbat
 squammam. At Libys,

dum vult obvertere obstantes remos, vidit manus resilire in breve spatium; et illas jam non esse manus, jam posse vocari pinnas. Alter cupiens dare brachia ad intortos funes, non habuit brachia, repandusque desiluit in undas trunco corpore. Cauda novissima est falcata, qualia cornua divi-
 duæ lunæ sinuantur.

Quàm veri majora fide. Stetit æquore puppis 660
 Haud aliter, quàm si siccum navale teneret.
 Illi admirantes remorum in verberè perstant:
 Velaque deducunt; geminâque ope currere tentant.
 Impediunt hederæ remos, nexuque recurvo
 Serpunt, et gravidis distringunt vela corymbis. 655
 Ipse, racemiferis frontem circumdatus uvis,
 Pampineis agitast velatam frondibus hastam.
 Quem circa tigres, simulacraque inania lyncum,
 Pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum.
 Exilucere viri: sive hoc insania fecit, 670
 Sive timor: primusque Medon nigrescere pinnis,
 Corpore depresso, et spinæ curvamine flecti
 Incipit. Huic Lycabas. In quæ miracula, dixit,
 Verteris? et lati rictus, et panda loquenti
 Naris erat, squammamque cutis durata trahebât.
 At Libys, obstantes dum vult obvertere remos,
 In spatium resilire manus breve vidit; et illas
 Jam non esse manus; jam pinnas posse vocari.
 Alter ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes,
 Brachia non habuit; truncoque repandus in undas
 Corpore desiluit. Falcata novissima cauda est,
 Qualia dividuæ sinuantur cornua Lunæ.

TRANSLATION.

“ true, than it is in appearance beyond belief: the ship stood motion-
 “ less in the sea, no otherwise than if laid up in a dry dock. They
 “ wondering, persist in plying their oars, and lower the sails, and with
 “ redoubled strokes urge their course. Branches of ivy hinder the oars,
 “ and creep around them in twining mazes, and clusters of berries hang
 “ from the sails. The god himself having his head encircled with
 “ bunches of grapes, brandishes his spear covered with sprouting vine
 “ leaves: round him are seen tigers, and visionary forms of lynxes,
 “ and dreadful images of spotted panthers. The mariners, whether
 “ urged by madness or fear, leaped over-board. And first Midon began
 “ to blacken with fins, and his body flattening on both sides, to have his
 “ spine bent in a curve. Into what prodigy, said Lycabas, are you
 “ changed? And as he spoke, his mouth grew wider, his nose crooked,
 “ and his hardened skin was covered with scales. But Libys still strug-
 “ gling with the stubborn oars, sees his hand shrink into a short space,
 “ and that now they were not hands, but might rather be called fins.
 “ Another reaching his arms to lay hold on the twisted ropes, found he
 “ had no arms, and his body changing to a bended trunk, he leaped
 “ into the sea; and the end of his tail became hooked, like the horns

Undique dant saltus: multaque aspergine rorant:
Emerguntque iterum: redeuntque sub æquora
rursus:

Inque chori ludunt speciem: lascivaque jactant 685
Corpora: et acceptum patulis mare naribus efflant.
De modò viginti (tot enim ratis illa ferebat)
Restabam solus. Pavidum gelidumque trementi
Corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, Excute, di
cens,

Corde metum, diamque tene. Delatus in illam 690
Accensis aris Baccheia sacra frequento.

Præbuimus longis Pentheus ambagibus aures,
Inquit: ut ira morâ vires absumere posset.
Præcipitem famuli rapite hunc: cruciataque diris
Corpora tormentis Stygiæ dimittite nocti. 695

Protinus abstractus solidis Tyrrhenus Acætes
Clauditur in tectis: et dum crudelia jussæ
Instrumenta necis ferrumque ignisque parantur;
Sponte suâ patuisse fores lapsasque lacertis
Sponte suâ fama est, nullo solvente, catenas. 700.

X. Perstat Echionides: nec jam jubet ire, sed ipse
Vadit, ubi electus facienda ad sacra Cythæron,

fama est fores patuisse sua sponte; catenasque fuisse lapsas lacertis sua sponte, nullo solvente eas.
X. Echionides perstat: nec jam jubet famulos ire, sed ipse vadit ubi Cithæron electus ad sa-
cra facienda,

TRANSLATION.

“ of the new moon. They flounce about in the waves, and bedew the
“ ship with sprinkling drops, sometimes emerge, and again plunge into
“ the deep, tossing about their nimble bodies, and wantoning in a vari-
“ ety of figures like a chorus of dancers, and spurt up the waters from
“ their wide nostrils. Of twenty sailors (for so many did the ship carry)
“ I only remain in my proper shape; the god, when he beheld me cold,
“ affrighted, my joints trembling, and scarcely myself, encouraged me
“ by saying, Banish fear from your breast, and make for Chios. Arriving
“ there, I frequent the sacred rites of Bacchus at the lighted altars.”

“ We have lent our ears, says Pentheus, to a tedious far-fetched tale,
“ framed to prevail over our just anger by its delay. Servants, drag him
“ hence headlong, and overwhelm him, expiring in cruel tortures, with
endless night.” Tuscan Acætes is immediately hurried away, and shut
up in a strong prison. But while the dire instruments of torture, racks
and flames are prepared, Fame tells us, that the gates flew open of them-
selves, and that the chains fell from his hands, loosening of their own
accord.

X. The son of Echion still persists, nor does he now command others,
but goes himself to where Cithæron, chosen for the celebration of these

NOTE.

692. *Præbuimus longis Pentheus*] Pausa-
nias says, that Pentheus having mounted a
tree, to see the secret ceremonies of the

Orgies, was discovered by the Bacchantes,
who punished his curiosity in the manner re-
lated by our poet.

*sonabat cantibus, et clara
voce Bacchantum. Ut e-
quus acer fremit, assumit-
que amorem pugnae, cum
bellicus tubicen dedit signa
canoro aere: sic æther ic-
tus longis ululatibus movit
Pentheus; et ira recanduit
clangore audito. Fere me-
dio monte, silvis cingenti-
bus ultima, est campus,
purus ab arboribus, et
spectabilis undique. Hic
mater prima videt illum
cernentem sacra profanis
oculis, prima est concita in-
sano motu, prima violavit
suum Pentheus misso Thyrs-
so, et clamavit Io, adeste
geminæ sorores. Ille aper
qui errat maximus in nos-
tris agris; ille aper est
feriendus mihi. Omnis tur-
ba furens ruit in unum.
Cunctæ coeunt, cunctæque
sequuntur illum jam tre-
pidum, jam loquentem ver-
ba minus violenta, jam
damnantem se, jam fatentem se peccasse. Ille tamen saucius, dixit, fer opem matertera Au-
tonoe: umbræ Aetæonis moveant animos. Illa nescit quid Aetæon sit; abstulitque dextram pre-
canti. Altera est lacerata Ino raptu.*

Cantibus et clarâ Bacchantum voce sonabat.
Ut fremit acer equus, cum bellicus ære canoro
Signa dedit tubicen, pugnaeque assumit amorem:
Pentheus sic ictus longis ululatibus æther
Movit: et audito clangore recanduit ira.
Monte ferè medio est, cingentibus ultima sylvis,
Purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus.
Hic oculis illum cernentem sacra profanis 710
Prima videt, prima est insano concita motu,
Prima suum misso violavit Pentheus thyrsos
Mater: Io geminæ, clamavit, adeste sorores.
Ille aper, in nostris errat qui maximus agris,
Ille mihi feriendus aper. Ruit omnis in unum 715
Turba furens: cunctæ coeunt, cunctæque se-
quuntur,
Jam trepidum, jam verba minus violenta locutum
Jam se damnantem, jam se peccasse fatentem.
Saucius ille tamen, Fer opem, matertera, dixit,
Autonoe: moveant animos Aetæonis umbræ, 720
Illa quid Aetæon nescit: dextramque precanti
Abstulit; Ino lacerata est altera raptu.

TRANSLATION.

sacred rites, resounded with the songs and loud voices of the Bacchantes. As the mettled steed rages when the warlike trumpeter gives the alarm with founding brass, and burns with impatience for the fight, so the sky struck with continued howlings, transported Pentheus, and his rage flames at hearing the distant shouts. There is near the middle of the mountain a plain, skirted round with woods, itself clear of trees, and visible on all sides. Here first his mother sees him regarding the sacred mysteries with unhallowed eyes; here she first kindled into madness, here she first darted at her own Pentheus her leafy javelin and cries; "O my sisters, come quickly; that frightful boar that ravages our fields, that boar I must strike." The raging crowd rush upon him at once, all meet together, and gather round him; now trembling, now uttering less violent words, now blaming himself, and acknowledging that he was in fault. Finding himself wounded, "Help, help, he cries, my aunt Autonoe, let the manes of Aetæon work upon your mind." She remembers not Aetæon, but frantic in her rage, lops off his right-arm as he begged for pity, the other is torn off by the fury of Ino. Unhappy

NOTE.

720. Autonoe] The sister of Agave, and mother of Aetæon, whom Pentheus imagined the resembling fate of her son would have in-

clined to more meekness. But the unaccountable rage she was then seized with, deprived her both of reason and memory.

Non habet infelix quæ matri brachia tendat:
 Trunca sed ostendens disiectis corpora membris;
 Adspice, mater, ait. Visis ululavit Agave;
 Collaque jactavit, movitque per aëra crinem.
 Avulsumque caput digitis complexa cruentis
 Clamat, Iô comites, Opus hæc victoria nostrum est.
 Non citiùs frondes autumnno frigore tactas, 730
 Jamque malè hærentes altâ rapit arbore ventus;
 Quàm sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis.
 Talibus exemplis monitæ nova sacra frequentant,
 Thuraque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras.

*Infelix Pentheus non habet
 Brachia quæ tendat matri,
 sed ostendens corpora trunca
 disiectis membris, ait: Mater,
 adspice. Agave ululavit vi-
 sis; jactavitque colla, movit-
 que crinem per aëra, complex-
 aque caput avulsum cruentis
 digitis, clamat: Iô comites,
 hæc victoria est nostrum opus.
 Non ventus rapit citiùs ab al-
 ta arbore, frondes tactas au-
 tumno frigore, jamque hæren-
 tes malè, quam membra viri
 sunt direpta manibus nefan-
 dis. Ismenides monitæ talibus exemplis frequentant nova sacra, dantque thura, coluntque sanctas
 aras.*

TRANSLATION.

Pentheus has now no arms to reach out to his mother; but shewing his mutilated body, destitute of its limbs, mother, says he, behold. Agave howled at the sight, and tossed her neck, and brandished her locks in air; and tearing off his head, grasped it in her bloody fingers, crying out, "Lo, companions, this victory is my work." Not more suddenly does the wind bear off from a high tree the leaves loosened by autumn colds, than the mangled limbs of Pentheus are scattered by bloody hands. The Theban matrons, awed by so tragical an example, frequent the new mysteries, offer incense, and attend at the sacred altars.

NOTE.

734. *Ismenides*] The Theban matrons, so called from Ismenus, a river of Bœotia.

LIBER QUARTUS.

O R D O.

I.

I. At Alcithoë Minyëias non censet Orgia dei accipienda, sed temeraria, adhuc negat Bacchum esse progenium Jovis, habetque sorores socias impietutis. Sacerdos jusserrat dominas, famulasque, immunes suorum operum, celebrare festum, tegi quoad pectora pelle, solvere crinales vittas, sumereserta comâ, thyrsosque frondentes manibus; et vaticinatus erat iram læsi numinis fore sævam. Matresque nurusque parent:

AT non Alcithoë Minyëias Orgia censet Accipienda dei: sed adhuc temeraria, Bacchum Progeniem negat esse Jovis: sociasque sorores Impietutis habet. Festum celebrare sacerdos, Inimunesque operum dominas famulasque suorum, Pectora pelle tegi, crinales solvere vittas, Serta comâ, manibus frondentes sumere thyrsos, Jusserrat: et sævam læsi fore numinis iram, Vaticinatus erat. Parent matresque, nurusque,

TRANSLATION,

BUT Alcithoë, the daughter of Minyas, is not yet brought to think that the mysterious rites of the god ought to be received; but rashly persists in denying, that Bacchus was the progeny of Jove, and has her sisters her associates in the impiety. The priest had commanded to celebrate the feast, and that both mistresses and slaves should cease from all manner of work, cover their breasts with skins, untie the fillets that bound up their locks, adorn their hair with garlands, and bear in their hands the leafy Thyrsus; denouncing the heavy indignation of the God against all who conti-

NOTES.

1. At non Alcithoë] All the Theban ladies, awed by this fatal example of Pentheus, resorted to the sacred ceremonies. But Alcithoë, daughter of Minyas, and her sisters, still continued obstinate, and while others were engaged at the festival, they and their maids are busy with their usual work at home. To make the time pass on more agreeably, one of them proposes, that they should tell each a story in their turn. The motion is readily agreed to, and she who first mentioned it, is intréated to begin. After revolving some time within herself what was most likely to amuse, she fixes upon the story of Pyramus and Thisbe.

From what Ovid says in the last and this book, it evidently appears, that the establishment of the worship of Bacchus in Greece, met with great opposition, and that the partizans of it, in order to make it be received, spread about a multitude of marvellous fictions. And these pretended prodigies are what we

may now endeavour to explain. One thing we may remark, that however little truth there is in them, the pretended chastisements of Pentheus, the mariners, the daughter of Minyas, and Lycus, made Bacchus pass for a very revengeful divinity, and the priests did not fail to improve the stories, to make his worship more venerable.

1. Minyëias] Alcithoë was the daughter of Minyas, the son of Orchomenus.

1. Orgia] This was a general name given by the Greeks to all religious rites, but more particularly those of Bacchus.

6. Pectora pelle tegi] Four things were required of the women concerned in the celebration of this festival: to cover themselves with the skins of wild beasts, to have their hair hanging loose, to adorn their heads with crowns of vine-leaves, and to carry Thyrsuses in their hands.

Telasq; calathosq; infectaq; pensa reponunt : 10
Thuraque dant : Bacchumque vocant, Bromium-
que, Lyæumque,
Ignigenamque, satumque iterum, solumque bi-
matrem.
Additur his Nyseus, indetonfusque Thyoneus,
Et cum Lenæo genialis confitor uvæ,
Nyteliussq; Eleleussq; parens, et Iacchus, et Evan:
Et quæ præterea per Graias plurima gentes
Nomina, Liber, habes. Tibi enim inconsumta
juventas,
Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto 18
Conspiceris cœlo : tibi, cum sine cornibus astas,
Virgineum caput est : Oriens tibi victus, ad usque
Decolor extremo qua cingitur India Gange.
Pentheas tu, venerande, bipenniferumq; Lycurgum
Sacrilegos mactas : Tyrrhenaque mittis in æquor
Corpora. Tu bijugum pictis insignia frænis
Colla premis lyncum : Bæchæ, Satyriq; sequuntur,
Quique senex ferulâ titubantes ebrius artus 26
Sustinet, et pando non fortiter hæret asello.
titubantes artus ferulâ, et hæret non fortiter pando asello.

*reponuntque telas, calathosque
pensaue infecta, dantque
thura, vocantque Bacchum,
Bromiumque, Lyæumque, Ig-
nigenamque, satumque iterum,
solumque bimatrem. Nyseus
additur his, Thyoneusque in-
detonfus. et confitor genialis
uvæ cum Lenæo, Nyctelius-
que, et parens Eleleus, et Ia-
chus, et Evan; et plurima
nomina præterea, quæ tu Li-
ber habes per Graias gentes.
Enim tibi est juventas incon-
sumta. Tu conspiceris puer
æternus, tu formosissimus al-
to cœlo. Virgineum caput est
tibi, cum adstas sine cornibus.
Oriens est victus tibi, ad us-
que qua decolor India cingi-
tur extremo Gange. Tu ve-
nerande mactas Penthea, bi-
penniferumque Lycurgum sa-
crilegos; mitisque Tyrrhena
corpora in æquor. Tu pre-
mis, colla bijugum Lyncum,
insignia pictis frenis: Bac-
chæ, Satyrique sequuntur.
senexque ebrius, qui sustinet*

TRANSLATION.

nued obstinate. Matrons and younger wives obey, and quit their webs, and work-baskets, and unfinished tasks, and offer incense, and call him Bacchus, and Bromius, and Lyæus, and Fire-begotten, and Doubly-born, and the only god that can boast of having two mothers. To these they add Nyseus, Thyoneus, Lenæus, and the parent of the genial grape, and Nyctelius, and father Eleleus, and Iacchus, and Evan, and all the other name under which you, Bacchus, are honoured in the several states of Greece: for you enjoy a never-fading youth, you are eternally a blooming boy; in heaven you shine the most amiable of the gods, and when you appear without your horns you have a virgin's face. By thee the east has been subdued, to where swarthy India is bounded by the remote Ganges. Pentheus, and ax-bearing Lycurgus, impious men, fell by thy vengeance, O venerable god; by thee were the Tyrrhene sailors plunged into the sea. Thou controullest with painted reins the necks of the harnessed linxes that draw thy chariot. Crowds of Bæchæ and Satyrs follow thee, and old Silenus drunk, who supports his tottering limbs with a staff, and sits but insecurely upon his crooked ass. Wherever you go, youthful Cla-

NOTES.

11. *Bacchumque vocant Bromiumque*] We have here a catalogue of the names by which Bacchus was invoked.

19. *Cornibus*] Mythologists are divided as to the reason of the ancients ascribing horns to Bacchus. Some tell us, that the cups out of

which men drunk, were made of the horns of beasts: others will have it, that he was the first who yoked oxen together to plough the ground, alluding to the notions of his being the same with Egyptian Osiris.

*Quacunque ingrederis, clamor juvenilis, et una
 mor juvenilis, et una fœminæ
 voces, tympanaque impulsa
 palmis, æraque concava, bux-
 usque longo foramine, sonant.
 Ismenides rogant ut adsis mitis
 pacatusque, coluntque jussâ sa-
 cra. Solæ Minyeides intus,
 turbantes festa intempestiva
 Minervâ, aut ducunt lanas,
 aut versant stamina pollice,
 aut hærent telæ, urgentque
 famulas laboribus. E quibus
 una deducens filum levi pol-
 lice, inquit; dum aliæ cessant,
 frequentantque commenta sa-
 cra, nos, quoque, quas Pallas
 melior dea detinet, levemus u-
 tile opus manuum vario ser-
 mone; perque vices referamus
 in medium ad vacuas aures al-
 iquid, quod non sinat tempo-
 ra videri longa. Sorores
 probant dicta, jubentque eam
 primam narrare. Illa cogitat
 quid referat è multis, (nam
 norat plurima;) et est dubia,
 narretne de te Babylonia De-
 creti, quam Palæstini credunt celebrasse stagna versa figurâ, squamis velantibus artus: an magis
 ut filia illius pennis sumtis,*

TRANSLATION.

mours accompany you, and female cries. Drums beat with hands, and hollow cymbals resound, and the boxen pipe *tunes its note*. The Ismenian matrons celebrate your sacred rites, and beg you would come among them mild and propitious. The daughters of Minyas alone keep within doors, and disturbing the festival by their unseasonable work, either comb the wool, or twirl the thread with nimble fingers, or hasten on the web, and keep their maids close at work. Of whom, one drawing out the nice thread with skilful thumb, while others, says she, are idle, and frequent these fanciful solemnities, let us, whom Pallas a better deity detains, endeavour to sweeten the useful toil by various discourse, and relate by turns some amusing tale to entertain our disengaged ears, and hinder the time from appearing long. Her sisters are pleased with the proposal, and bid her tell the first story. She considers with herself which to chuse, perplexed by the great variety she knew, and is in doubt, whether she should tell of thee Babylonian Dercetis, whom the Palestines believed to inhabit the lakes, with thy form changed, and thy limbs covered with scales, or rather how her daughter, taking the wings of a dove, spent

NOTES.

33. *Intempestiva Minerva.*] That is, by those arts of frugality and industry here described, which are said to have been first invented by Minerva, but, ill agreed with festivals of Bacchus.

44. *De te Babylonia narret Derceti.*] Ovid, who has beyond any other sound the art of

connecting stories together, that have no relation among themselves, introduces the daughter of Minyas recounting several fables, that could not have been well introduced in any other manner.

47. *Sumtis illius filia pennis.*] Lucian, speaking of Derceto, says: I have seen in Phœnicia

Extremos altis in turribus egerit annos.
 Nais an ut cantu, nimumque potentibus herbis
 Verterit in tacitos juvenilia corpora pisces:
 Donec idem passa est. An, quæ poma alba ferebat,
 Ut nunc nigra ferat contactu sanguinis arbor.
 Hæc placet: hanc, quoniam vulgaris fabula non est,
 Talibus orsa modis, lanâ sua fila sequente.

II. Pyramus et Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus
 alter,

Altera, quas Oriens habuit, prælata puellis,
 Contiguas tenuere domos: ubi dicitur altam
 Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.
 Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit.

bu: muris. Vicinia fecit notitiam primosque gradus:

*egerit extremos annos in altis
 turribus. An ut Nais cantu,
 herbisque nimum potentibus,
 verterit juvenilia corpora in
 tacito pisces, donec passa est
 idem. An ut arbor quæ fere-
 bat alba poma, nunc ferat
 nigra, contactu sanguinis.
 Hæc fabula placet, orsaque
 est hanc quoniam non est vul-
 garis fabula, talibus modis,
 lanâ sequente sua fila.*

55 II. Pyramus et Thisbe, al-
 ter pulcherrimus juvenum, al-
 tera prælata puellis quas ori-
 ens habuit, tenuere contiguas
 domos, ubi Semiramis dicitur
 cinxisse altam urbem coctili-

TRANSLATION.

her last years in the high towers of Babylon; or how Nais, by her spells and potent herbs, turned the bodies of the youths she had enjoyed, into mute fishes, until at length she suffered herself the same fate; or how the tree, which formerly bore white fruit, has now its berries of purple hue, from being stained with gore. This pleases her best; this, because a story less known, she began in this manner, lengthening out the while her thread.

II. Pyramus and Thisbe, the one the most accomplished youth, the other the most amiable of all the eastern nymphs, lived in houses contiguous to each other, where Semiramis is said to have surrounded a stately city with walls of brick. A neighbourhood so close brought on acquaintance, and the first ad-

NOTES.

an image of this goddess, of a very extraordinary kind. It represents her from the middle upward a woman, but below she terminates in a fish. The statue of her, which is shewn at Hierapolis, represents her wholly a woman. He further says, that the temple of this last city is thought by some to have been built by Semiramis, who consecrated it not to Juno, as is generally believed, but to her mother Derceto. From all which it appears, that the young princess whom Derceto exposed, was the famed Semiramis her daughter.

49. *Nais*] A nymph of the island of the Sun, called also Nosola, between Taprobana and Carimania.

55. *Pyramus et Thisbe*] Pyramus and Thisbe were two young lovers, who lived in adjoining houses at Babylon. Having no opportunity of seeing one another, because their parents opposed the growing passion, they contrived to steal by night from home, and meet under a mulberry-tree without the city. Thisbe came first, and being obliged to fly to a cave to avoid a lioness, dropped her veil in the fright: this, after it had been torn in pieces by the

bloody teeth of that savage animal, chanced to fall into the hands of Pyramus, who upon that believing she had been devoured, kills himself in regret. Thisbe returning, and judging, from what she saw, of what had passed, stabs herself also. This story is to be met with only in Ovid and Hyginus; nor is it necessary to know any thing farther about it. The particular circumstances wherewith it is recounted, are only the embellishments of a poetical imagination. The story, however, contains an excellent moral, and may serve as a lesson both to parents and children: to children, that they be not too rash in entering into engagements, especially where the different interests of families may form any considerable obstacles: and to parents, not to be always governed by resentment or interest; but to make some allowances for inclinations, that become criminal only by their obstinacy.

57. *Ubi dicitur altam, &c.*] The magnificence and greatness of Babylon is taken notice of by almost all ancient writers. Its walls are said to have been 60 miles in compass, 87 feet in thickness, and in height 350 feet.

amor crevit tempore, coissent Tempore crevit amor. *Tedæ quoque jure coissent*
quoque jure tedæ, sed paren- Sed vetuere patres, quod non potuere vetare.
tes vetuere quod non potuere Ex æquo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.
vetare. Ambo ardebant men- Conscius omnis abest. Nutu signisque loquuntur.
tibus ex æquo captis; omnis *Quisque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis,*
conscius abest, loquuntur nutu Fissus erat tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim, 65
signisque; ignisque tectus, quo Cùm fieret, paries domui communis utrique.
magis tegitur, magis aestuat. Id vitium nulli per secula longa notatum;
Paries communis utrique do- (Quid non sentit amor?) primi sensistis amantes,
mui, erat fissus tenui rimâ, Et voci fecistis iter; tutæque per illud
quam olim duxerat, cùm fle- Murmure blanditiæ minimo transire solebant. 70
ret. Quid amor non sensit? Sæpe ut constiterant, hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc;
vos amantes primi sensistis id Inque vicem fuerat captatus anhelitus oris;
vitium notatum nulli per lon- Invide, dicebant, paries, quid amantibus obstas?
ga secula; et fecistis iter vo- Quantum erat, ut sineres nos toto corpore jungi!
ci: blanditiæque solebant Aut, hoc si nimium, vel ad oscula danda
transire tutæ, per illud minimo Invide paries, quid obstas a-
murmure. Sæpe ut constite- mantibus? Quantum erat ut
rant, Thisbe hinc, Pyramus sineres nos jungi toto corpore!
illinc, anhelitusque oris fuerat Aut si hoc esset nimium, pate-
captatus invicem; dicebant: res vel ad danda oscula! nec
Invide paries, quid obstas a- sumus ingrati. Fatemur nos
mantibus? Quantum erat ut debere tibi, quod transitus ad
sineres nos jungi toto corpore! amicas aures est datus nostris
Aut si hoc esset nimium, pate- verbis. Locuti talia nequic-
res vel ad danda oscula! nec quam diversa sede, dixere va-
sumus ingrati. Fatemur nos le sub noctem; dedereque quis-
debere tibi, quod transitus ad que oscula suæ parti; non per-
amicas aures est datus nostris venientia contra. *Postera Aurora removerat nocturnos ignes, solque siccaverat radiis pruinosas herbas.*

TRANSLATION.

vances of affection; in time this ripened into love; they would have also been united by the marriage-tye, but their parents opposed it; and vainly forbid what it was not in their power to hinder. Both burned with minds equally captivated. No one is intrusted with this secret: they speak by nods and signs, and the more the flame is covered, the more it rages and spreads. The wall common to both houses was cleft by a small chink, which it had got at the time when it was first built. This flaw, observed by none for many ages, (what can escape the notice of love) you fond lovers first espied, and made it serve as a passage for your voice, through which the soft accents of love were wont to be safely conveyed in gentlest murmurs. Often as they stood, Thisbe on one side, and Pyramus on the other, and had each by turns caught the other's breath; "Envious wall, would they say, why do you thus oppose the bliss of lovers? What great matter would it be, to suffer us to unite with our whole persons: or if this is too much, that at least we might be permitted to share mutual embraces? Nor are we ungrateful; we confess we owe it to you, that our words find a passage to each other's ears." After uttering these vain complaints on either side, at night they say farewell, and imprint kisses on their own part, which yet cannot reach to the other. The following morn had extinguished the lesser fires of the night, and the sun with his rays dried the dewy herbs, when our lovers meet again at the usual

Ad solitum coiêre locum. Tum murmure parvo
 Multa prius quæsti, statuunt, ut nocte silenti
 Fallere custodes, foribusque excedere tentent: 85
 Cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque claustra re-
 linquant:

Coiêre ad solitum locum. Tum prius quæsti, multa parvo murmure; statuunt ut tentent silenti nocte fallere custodes, excedereque foribus. Cumque exierint domo, ut relinquant quoque claustra urbis. Neve sit errandum illis spatiantibus lato arvo, ut conveniant ad busta Nini, lateantque sub umbra arboris. Ibi arbor, uberrima niveis pomis, morus ardua, erat contermina gelido fonti. Pacta placent: et lux visa discedere tarde, præcipitatur aquis, et nox surgit ab iisdem aquis. Callida Thïsbe, cardine versato, egreditur, fallitque suos per tenebras: adopertoque quod ad vultum, pervenit ad tumulum, seditque sub dicta arbore. Amor faciebat audacem. Ecce læna oblita spumantes rictus de cæde recenti boum, venit depositura sitim in undâ vicini fontis. Quam Babylonia Thïsbe vidit procul ad radios lunæ; et fugit trepido pede in obscurum antrum. Dumque fugit, relinquit velamina lapsa tergo.

Neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo;
 Conveniant ad busta Nini: lateantque sub umbrâ
 Arboris. Arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis
 Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti. 90
 Pacta placent: et lux tardè discedere visa
 Præcipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab iisdem.
 Callida per tenebras, versato cardine, Thïsbe,
 Egreditur, fallitque suos: adopertaque vultum
 Pervenit ad tumulum; dictâque sub arbore sedit. 95
Audacem faciebat amor. Venit ecce recenti
 Cæda læna boum spumantes oblita rictus,
 Depositura sitim vicini fontis in undâ.
 Quam procul ad Lunæ radios Babylonia Thïsbe
 Vidit: et obscurum timido pede fugit in antrum.
 Dumque fugit; tergo velamina lapsa relinquit.
 Ut læva sitim multâ compescuit undâ,
 Dum redit in sylvas, inventos forte sine ipsâ
 Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.

sa tergo. Ut læva sitim multâ undâ, dum redit in sylvas, laniavit cruentato ore tenues amictus, inventos forte sine ipsâ Thïsbe.

TRANSLATION.

place. Then first complaining much in soft murmurs of their hard fate, they agree to try, if in the silence of the night they can deceive their keepers, and steal out of doors; and having once got from their houses, to leave also the city; and lest perhaps they might wander long the open fields, to meet at the tomb of Ninus, and conceal themselves under the shade of a tree. For there, by the edge of a cool spring, stood a tall mulberry-tree, bending under a load of snow-white fruit: the contrivance pleases them, and the light seeming to depart slowly, plunges at last into the sea, and night rises from the same sea. Artful Thïsbe, turning the hinge gently, gets out in the dark, and deceives her domestics; then covering her face with a veil, arrives at the tomb, and sits down under the tree agreed upon. Love made her bold: when lo! a lioness, her frothing jaws besmeared with the fresh slaughter of oxen, comes to quench her thirst in the waters of the adjoining spring; which, when Thïsbe espied at some distance by the rays of the moon, she fled with trembling pace into a dark cave, and as she fled, leaves her veil, which dropped from her back. The savage lioness having appeased her thirst with large draughts, as she returns into the woods, tears with bloody mouth the thin

NOTE.

- 88. *Ad busta Nini.*] The sepulchre of Ninus, according to the report of Diodorus, was ten stadia in breadth, and nine in depth; it had the appearance of a strong citadel, at some distance from the city.

Pyramus egressus seriùs vidit in alto pulvere certa vestigia feræ, expalluitque toto ore. 105
 Ut vero reperit quoque vestem tinctam sanguine; inquit, una nox perdet duos amantes, è quibus illa fuit longâ dignissima vitâ; nostra anima est nocens. Ego peremi te miseranda, qui jussi ut venires nocte in loca plena metus, nec veni- 110
 buc prius. O quicumque leones habitatis sub hac rupe, divellite nostrum corpus, et consumite scelerata viscera feromorsu. Sed est timidi optare necem. Tollit velamina Thisbes, et fert secum ad umbram pactæ arboris. Utque dedit lacrymas, ut dedit oscula notæ vestis, inquit, accipe nunc haustus nostri quoque sanguinis, demittitque ferrum quo erat accinctus in ilia; nec morâ; moriens traxit è ferventi vulnere. Ut jacuit resupinus humi, cruor emicat altè. Non aliter, quàm cùm vitiato fistula plumbo, Scinditur, et, tenues stridente foramine longè Ejaculatur aquas; atque ictibus aëra rumpit. 115
 Arborei foetus aspergine cædis in atram Vertuntur faciem: madefactaque sanguine radix Pœniceo tingit pendentia mora colore. 125

Pyramus egressus seriùs vidit in alto pulvere certa vestigia feræ, expalluitque toto ore. Ut vero reperit quoque vestem tinctam sanguine; inquit, una nox perdet duos amantes, è quibus illa fuit longâ dignissima vitâ; nostra anima est nocens. Ego peremi te miseranda, qui jussi ut venires nocte in loca plena metus, nec veni- buc prius. O quicumque leones habitatis sub hac rupe, divellite nostrum corpus, et consumite scelerata viscera feromorsu. Sed est timidi optare necem. Tollit velamina Thisbes, et fert secum ad umbram pactæ arboris. Utque dedit lacrymas, ut dedit oscula notæ vestis, inquit, accipe nunc haustus nostri quoque sanguinis, demittitque ferrum quo erat accinctus in ilia; nec morâ; moriens traxit è ferventi vulnere. Ut jacuit resupinus humi, cruor emicat altè. Non aliter, quàm cùm vitiato fistula plumbo, Scinditur, et, tenues stridente foramine longè Ejaculatur aquas; atque ictibus aëra rumpit. Arborei foetus aspergine cædis in atram Vertuntur faciem: madefactaque sanguine radix Pœniceo tingit pendentia mora colore.

TRANSLATION.

veil, which she chanced to find by itself in the fields. Pyramus coming out later, sees the plain prints of a wild beast in the deep dust, and a sudden paleness spreads over all his face; but when he found also the veil stained with blood: "One night, says he, shall witness the death of two lovers; she indeed was worthy of a longer life, but my soul is guilty: it is I that have destroyed you, much to be lamented fair, who persuaded you to come by night into places full of terror, and came not first myself. O, whatever lions lurk under this rock, tear in pieces my body, and devour my wicked bowels with unrelenting jaws. But it is the part of a coward to wish for death." He takes up Thisbe's veil, and carries it with him to the shade of the appointed tree; and after letting fall a torrent of tears, and imprinting kisses upon the well-known garment. Receive now also, says he, a draught of my blood, and plunges the sword wherewith he was begirt, into his bowels; then, without delay, as he was dying, drew it from the warm wound, and lay extended supine upon the ground. The blood springs high, just as when a pipe bursting where the lead is decayed, throws out the waters from the hissing flaw, and spouting, breaks the air with its strokes. The fruit of the tree, by the sprinkling of the blood, puts on a dark complexion, and the root, fattened by the flowing gore, tinges the hanging mulberries with a purple colour.

Ecce metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem,
Illa redit: juvenemque oculis, animoque requirit:
Quantaque vitârit narrare pericula gestit.

Utque locum et versam cognovit in arbore formam;
(Sic facit incertam pomi color) hæret an hæc sit.

Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum

Membra solum; retroque pedem tulit: oraque buxo

Pallidiora gerens, exhorruit æquoris instar,

Quod fremit, exiguâ cum summum stringitur aurâ.

Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores,

Percutit indignos clâro plangore lacertos:

Et laniata comas, amplexaque corpus amatum,

Vulnera supplêvit lacrymis; fletumque cruori

Miscuit: et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens,

Pyrame, clamavit, quis te mihi casus ademit?

Pyrame, responde. Tua te, charissime Thisbe

Nominat. Exaudi: vultusque attolle jacentes.

Ad nomen Thisbes oculos jam morte gravatos

Pyramus erexit, visâque recondidit illâ.

Quæ postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense

Vidit ebur vacuum; Tua te manus, inquit,

amorque

Perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum

Hoc manus: est et amor. Dabit hic in vulnera

vires.

que perdidit te infelix: est et mihi manus fortis in hoc unum; est et amor, hic dabit vires in vulnera.

Ecce illa, metu nondum posito,
redit, ne fallat amantem; re-
quiritque juvenem oculis ani-
meque, gestitque narrare

quanta pericula vitârit; ut-
que cognovit lucem et versam
formam in arbore, hæret ad
hæc sit, color pomi facit eam

sic incertam. Dum dubitat,
videt tremebunda membra
pulsare cruentum solum, tulit-
que pedem retrò: gerensque

ora pallidiora buxo, exhorruit
instar æquoris, quod tremat
cum summum stringitur exiguâ
aurâ. Sed postquam remo-

rata cognovit suos amores,
percutit indignos lacertos cla-
ro plangore, et laniata comas,
amplexaque corpus amatum,

supplet vulnera lacrymis,
miscuitque fletum cruori, et
figens oscula in gelidis vultu-
bus clamavit Pyrame, quis

casus ademit te mihi; Pyrame
responde, tua Thisbe nominat
te charissime; exaudi, attolle-
que vultus jacentes. Ad nomen

Thisbes Pyramus erexit oculos
jam gravatos morte, illâque
visâ, recondidit. Quæ post-
quam cognovit vestemque su-

am, et vidit ebur vacuum en-
se, inquit, Tua manus, amor-

que perdidit te infelix: est et mihi manus fortis in hoc unum; est et amor, hic dabit vires in vulnera.

que perdidit te infelix: est et mihi manus fortis in hoc unum; est et amor, hic dabit vires in vulnera.

que perdidit te infelix: est et mihi manus fortis in hoc unum; est et amor, hic dabit vires in vulnera.

que perdidit te infelix: est et mihi manus fortis in hoc unum; est et amor, hic dabit vires in vulnera.

TRANSLATION.

But now Thisbe, having not yet quite banished her fear, anxious lest she might seem to have deceived her lover, returns to the place, seeks for the youth with ardent eyes and an ardent mind, and is impatient to tell him of the great danger she had escaped; when, coming to the place, and observing the appearance of the tree altered, she doubts if she is right, so greatly was she surprised at the colour of the fruit. In this uncertainty she sees trembling limbs beat the bloody ground, and starting back with a face pale as ashes, thrills with horror as the sea, whose surface trembles when brushed by a gentle breeze. But when, after staying a little, she found it to be her lover, she smites her arms, worthy of gentle usage, with echoing blows, and tearing her hair, embraced the beloved body, and washed his wounds with her tears, mixing these watery tokens of her sorrow with his blood; then applying her lips to his cold face, "Pyramus, (she cried) what cruel disaster has thus torn you from me? Pyramus, answer; it is your own dearest Thisbe that calls: hear, and raise your sinking countenance." At the name of Thisbe, Pyramus lifting up his eyes, now heavy with death, and after seeing her, closed them again. Thisbe, when she perceived her own veil, and saw the ivory sheath without the sword; "Alas, she cried, ill-fated youth, your own hand and love have destroyed you, I have also a hand bold enough for this one purpose; I have love too; this will give me resolution for the wound. I will

*Persequar extinctum, dicar-
que miserrima causa et comes
tui leti, tuque qui poteris heu
revelli à me solâ morte, pote-
ris nec revelli morte. Tamen
O parentes multum miseri me-
us, illiusque, estote rogati hoc
verbis amborum; ut non in-
videatis eos quos certus amor,
quos hora novissima junxit,
componi eodem tumulo. At tu
arbor, quæ nunc tegis misera-
bile corpus unius, mix es tec-
tura corpora duorum; tene
figra cædis, semperque habe
factus quibus, et aptis lucti-
bus, monumenta gemini cruo-
ris. Dixit, et mucrone ap-
to sub imum pectus, incubuit
ferro, quod adhuc tepebat à
cæde. Vota tamen tetigere
deos, tetigere parentes: nam
ater color est in p. m., ubi per-
maturuit quodque superest ro-
gis, requiescit in una urna.*

III. Desierat: Tempusque
medium fuit breve; et Leuconoe est orsa dicere: Sorores tenuere vocem.

*Persequar extinctum: letique miserrima dicar
Causa comesque tui. Quique à me morte revelli
Heu solâ poteris, poteris nec morte revelli.
Hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati
O multum miseri meus illiusque parentes, 155
Ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit,
Componi tumulo non invideatis eodem.
At tu, quæ ramis arbor miserabile corpus
Nunc tegis unius, mox es tectura duorum;
Signa tene cædis: pullosque, et luctibus aptos, 160
Semper habe foetus gemini monumenta cruoris.
Dixit: et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum
Incubuit ferro; quod adhuc à cæde tepebat.
Vota tamen tetigere Deos, tetigere parentes,
Nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater;
Quodque rogis superest, unâ requiescit in urna.*

III. Desierat: Mediumque fuit breve tempus;
et orsa est

Dicere Leuconoe: Vocem tenuere sorores.

TRANSLATION.

" follow you even in death, and be called the unhappy cause and companion
" of your untimely fate; and you, whom death only could tear from me,
" shall not even by death be torn from me. And you, O much to be pitied
" parents of mine and his, be intreated this one thing in the words of us
" both, that you would not envy those, whom constant love and the last mo-
" ments have joined, the happiness of being buried in the same tomb. And
" you, O tree, who now with your boughs shade the mournful body of one,
" and are fated soon to cover those of two, retain some token of this our
" death, and bear always fruit black, and suited to mourning, as monuments
" of the blood of both." She said; and fixing the point under the bottom of
her breast she fell upon the sword, as yet reeking from the slaughter of her
lover. Her dying prayers reached the ears of both god and parents; for the
colour of the fruit when it ripens, is a dark purple, and what remained of
them after the funeral rites, rests in the same urn.

III. Here she ended; and after a short interval Leuconoe began to speak,
her sisters sitting round her in silent attention. Love hath captivated also this

NOTE.

167. *Desierat*] The story that comes next in
order, is that of Leucophoe changed into a shoot
of frankincense; but before the nymph enters
upon it, she explains the fable of Mars caught
by Vulcan in bed with Venus. These two fables
seem not to include in them any thing historical,
at least I have been able to find nothing satisfying
on this subject. And indeed, tho' for the most
part fables have their foundation in history, yet

it must be owned, that they sometimes regard
only morality and physics: such seems to be the
story now before us. Leucothoe passed for the
daughter of Orchamus, king of Persia, because
that prince was the first who planted in that realm
the tree which bears incense, and which was called
Leucothoe. They add, that the princess was in
love with Apollo, because incense is an aromatic
drug very much used in medicine, whereof Apollo

Hunc quoque, fidereâ qui temperat omnia luce,
Cepit amor Solem: Solis referemus amores. 170
Primus adulterium Veneris cum Marte putatur
Hic vidisse deus: videt hic deus omnia primus.
Indoluit factò: Junonigenæque marito
Furta tori, furtique locum monstravit: at illi
Et mens, et quod opus fabrilis dextra tenebat, 775
Excidit. Extemplo graciles ex ære catenas,
Retiaque, et laqueos, quæ lumina fallere possint,
Elimat. Non illud opus tenuissima vincant
Stamina, non summo quæ pendet aranea tigno.
Utque leves tactus, momentaque, parva sequan-

Amor cepit hunc queque So-
lem, qui temperat omnia fide-
reâ luce: referemus amores
Solis. Hic deus putatur pri-
mus vidisse adulterium Vene-
ris cum Marte. Hic deus
primus videt omnia. Indoluit
factò: monstravitque Juno-
nigenæ marito, furta tori, lo-
cumque furti. At et mens, et
opus quod fabrilis dextra te-
nebat, excidit illi. Extemplo
elimat ex ære graciles catenas,
laqueosque et retia quæ possint
fallere lumina; non tenuissi-
ma stamina vincant illud o-

tur,
Efficit: et lecto circumdata collocat aptè.
Ut venère torum conjux et adulter in unum;
Arte viri, vinclisque novâ ratione paratis,
In mediis ambo deprênsi amplexibus hærent.
Lemnius extemplo valvas patefecit eburnas: 185
Admisitque deos; illi jacuère ligati
Turpiter. Atque aliquis de dîs non tristibus
optet

pus; non aranea quæ pendet
summo tigno. Efficitque ut
sequantur leves tactus, par-
vaque momenta, et collocat ea
aptè circumdata lecto. Ut
conjux et adulter venère in u-
num, torum, ambo hærent in
mediis amplexibus, deprênsi
arte viri, et vinclis paratis
novâ ratione. Extemplo Lem-
nius patefecit eburnas val-
vas, admisitque deos. Illi ja-
cuère ligati turpiter: atque
aliquis de Dîs non tristibus
optat fieri sic turpis. Superi

Sic fieri turpis. Superi risère: diuque
Hæc fuit in toto notissima fabula cœlo
risère; hæcque fabula fuit diu notissima in toto cœlo.

TRANSLATION.

Sun, who moderates all things by his etherial light. Let us relate the amours of the Sun: this god is thought to have first discovered the adultery of Venus with Mars; this god sees every thing first. He was grieved at what had been done; and betrayed to the husband born of Juno, both the stolen embrace and the place where it was committed. He, amazed, and as if deprived of his senses, dropped the work which he held in his skilful right-hand; forthwith he files out slender chains of brass, and nets, whose subtle meshes might deceive the most prying eye; the finest threads could not exceed this work, nor those delicate fibrils, by which the spider hangs from the top of a beam. He contrives it too to yield to the gentlest touch and smallest movements; and draws it with the nicest artifice round the bed. When the wife and adulterer came into the same bed, caught both by the artifice of the husband, and his chains, which he had prepared after a new manner, they stick locked fast in each other's embraces. The Lemnian deity immediately threw open the ivory folding doors, and admitted the gods. They lay shamefully coupled together; yet some of the gods (not the gravest, you may suppose) could have liked being surprised in that scandalous posture. The gods laughed, and for a long time this was the most noted story in all heaven. The Cythereian goddess

NOTE.

was the inventor. The jealousy of Clyte is brought in, because, according to naturalists, the heliotrope is a plant that kills the incense-tree,

Cythereia exigit pœnam memorem indicit. Inque vices, lædit pari amore, illum, qui læsit teſtos amores. Quid nunc, nate Hyperione, forma calorque, luminâque radiata profunt tibi? Nempe tu, qui uris omnes terras tuis ignibus, areris novo igne: quique debes cernere omnia, ſpectas Leucothoën, et ſigis oculos quos debes mundo, in unâ virgine. Modò ſurgis temporius Eöo cœlo, modò incidis ſerius undis. Morâque ſpectandi porrigis brumales horas. Interdum deficiſ; vitiumque mentis tranſit in lumina; et obſcurus terret pectora mortalia. Nec palles quod imago lunæ propioris terris obſtiterit tibi; iſte amor facit hunc colorem. Diligis hanc unam: nec Clymeneque, Rhodofve tener, te; nec pulcherrima genitrix *Æææ* Circes, Clytieque, quæ quamvis deſpecta, petebat tuos concubitus; illoque ipſo tempore habebat grave vulnus. *Leucothoe fecit obliuia multarum:*

Exigit indicii memorem Cytheria pœnam: 190
Inque vices illum, teſtos qui læſit amores,
Lædit amore pari. Quid nunc, Hyperione nate,
Forma, calorque tibi, radiataque lumina profunt?
Nempe tuis omnes qui terras ignibus uris,
Ureris igne novo: quiq; omnia cernere debes, 195
Leucothoën ſpectas: et virgine ſigis in unâ,
Quos mundo debes, oculos. Modò ſurgis Eöo
Temporibus cœlo: modò ſerius incidis undis;
ſpectandique morâ brumales porrigis horas,
Deficiſ interdum: vitiumq; in lumina mentis 200
Tranſit; et obſcurus mortalia pectora terres.
Nec, tibi quod Lunæ terris propioris imago
Obſtiterit, palles. Facit hunc amor iſte colorem.
Diligis hanc unam: nec te Clymeneque, Rho-
dosque,
Nec tenet *Æææ* genitrix pulcherrima Circes. 205
Quæque tuos Clytie, quamvis deſpecta, petebat
Concubitus; ipſoque illo grave vulnus habebas
Tempore. Leucothoë multarum obliuia fecit;

TRANSLATION.

demands ſatisfaction of the Sun in memory of this diſcovery, and in revenge inflames him with the like paſſion, who had betrayed her ſecret amours. What now, ſon of Hyperion, does thy beauty, brightness, and radiant light avail thee? Since you, who ſcatter your burning rays over all the earth, are conſumed by a new flame, nor regarding as you ought all things alike, your looks are intent only on Leucothoe, and thoſe eyes which are due to the univerſe, fixed on her alone. Sometimes you riſe earlier in the eaſtern heaven, ſometimes ſink later in the weſtern waves, and through a fondneſs of gazing at her, lengthen out the winter hours. Sometimes your light forſakes you, and the trouble of your mind paſſes into your countenance, and the darkneſs which covers you, fills with terror the minds of men. Nor art thou pale, becauſe the moon, which is nigher the earth, intervenes; it is love only that occasions this colour. You love her alone; nor does Clymene, or Rhodos, or the beautiful-mother of *Ææan* Circe, employ your thoughts, nor even Clytie, who though deſpiſed, fought your embraces, even at the time when you was deeply ſmitten by another. Leucothoe alone baniſhes the remembrance of all

NOTES.

204. *Rhodos*] A girl of Rhodes, the daughter of Neptune and Venus, greatly beloved by Apollo, to whom ſhe bore ſeven children.

205. *Æææ genitrix*] Perſa, the daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Circe, who is here

called *Æææ*, from *Æææ*, a city and peninſula of Colchos.

206. *Clytie*] A ſea-nymph, in love with Apollo, who afterward neglected her, as we ſhall ſee below.

Gentis odoriferæ quam formosissima partu
 Edidit Eurynome, sed postquam filia crevit, 210
 Quàm mater cunctas, tam matrem filia vincit.
 Rexit Achæmenias urbes pater Orchamus: isque
 Septimus à prisce nuneratur origine Beli.
 Axe sub Hesperio sunt pascua Solis equorum;
 Ambrosiam pro gramine habent: Ea fessa, diur-
 nis 215
 Membra ministeriis nutrit, reparatque labori.
 Dumque ibi quadrupedes coelestia pabula carpunt;
 Noxque vicem peragit; thalamos Deus intrat a-
 matos
 Versus in Eurynomes faciem genitricis; et inter
 Bis sex Leucothoën famulas ad limina cernit 220
 Lævia versato ducentem stamina fuso.
 Ergo ubi, ceu mater, caræ dedit oscula natæ;
 Res, ait, arcana est: famulæ, discedite: neve
 Arripite arbitrium matri secreta loquenti.
 Paruērunt: thalamoq; Deus sine teste relicto, 225
 Ille ego sum, dixit, qui longum metior annum,
 Omnia qui video; per quem videt omnia tellus:
video omnia, per quem tellus videt omnia;

*quam Eurynome formosissima
 odoriferæ gentis edidit partu;
 sed postquam filia crevit, filia
 tam vincit cunctas. Pater
 Orchamus rexit urbes Achæ-
 menias; isque numeratur sep-
 timus ab origine prisce Beli.
 Pascua equorum solis sunt sub
 axe Hesperio. Habent ambro-
 siam pro gramine; ea nutrit
 membra fessa diurnis ministe-
 riis, reparatque labori. Dum
 quadrupedes carpunt ibi cœ-
 lestia pabula; noxque peragit
 vicem; deus versus in faciem
 Eurynomes genitricis, intrat
 amatos thalamos, et cernit ad
 limina Leucothoën, inter bis
 sex famulas, ducentem lævia
 stamina versato fuso. Ergo
 ubi ceu mater, dedit oscula
 caræ natæ; ait: Res est ar-
 cana, discedite famulæ, neve
 adripite arbitrium matri lo-
 quenti secreta. Paruērunt,
 thalamoque relicto sine teste,
 deus dixit: Ego sum ille qui
 metior longum annum, qui*

TRANSLATION.

others, that charming fair, born of Eurynome, the most beautiful of all the nymphs of spicy Arabia. But when the daughter grew up, as much as the mother excelled all other nymphs, so much did the daughter excel the mother. Her father Orchamus reigned over the cities of Persia, and is reckoned the seventh in descent from ancient Belus. The pastures for the horses of the Sun are under the western quarter of heaven; there they are nourished with ambrosia instead of grass; this refreshes them after the fatigue of their diurnal course, and supplies new vigour for their returning toils: while there the coursers eat of their heavenly food, and Night performs her revolution, the god enters the apartment of his darling fair, disguised in the shape of her mother Eurynome, and sees Leucothoe close by a lamp, environed with twice six maids, lengthening out the smooth threads with her twirling spindle. Then, after giving her some kisses, with the moderation of a mother to her dear daughter: I have, says she, a secret to impart to you, servants withdraw, nor take from a mother the privilege of speaking with her daughter in private. They obeyed, and the god now left in her chamber without any witness; "I, says he, am he who measures the long year, who see all things, by

NOTES.

210. *Eurynome*] The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Orchamus.

212. *Achæmenias*] Persian, so called from Achæmenes, one of their kings.

213. *Septimus à prisce, &c*] The order of descent is thus reckoned: from Belus; Abas, Acrisius, Danae, Perseus, Bachæmon, Archæmenes, Orchamus.

oculos mundi: crede, places Mundi oculus: mihi, crede, places: pavet illa:
 mihi. Illa pavet: metuque, metuque,
 et colus, et fusus cecidère di- Et colus, et fusus digitis cecidère remissis.
 gitis remissis. Ipse timor de- Ipse timor decuit: nec longiùs ille moratus 230
 cuit; nec ille moratus longiùs, In veram rediit faciem, solitumque nitorem.
 rediit in veram faciem, soli- At virgo quamvis, inopino territa visu,
 tumque nitorem. At virgo, zomen victa nitore dei, passa Victa nitore dei, positâ vim passa quærelâ est.
 est vim, querelâ posita. Clytie Invidit Clytië, (neque enim moderatus in illâ
 invidit, neque enim amor Solis Solis amor fuerat) stimulatque pellicis irâ 235
 fuerat moderatus in illa; sti- Vulgat adulterium: diffamatumque parenti
 mulataque ira pellicis, vulgat Indicat. Ille ferox immanis etque precantem,
 adulterium, indicatque diffa- Tendentemque manus ad lumina Solis, et, Ille
 matum parenti. Ille ferox Vim tulit inviæ, dicentem, defodit altâ
 immanis etque, crudus defo- Crudus humo: tumulumque super gravis addit
 dit in alta humo illam precan- arenæ. 240
 tem, tendentemque manus ad Dissipat hunc radiis Hyperione natus: iterque
 lumina Solis, et dicentem, ille Dat tibi, quo possis defossos promere vultus.
 tulit vim mihi inviæ; ad- Nec tu jam poteris enectum pondere terræ
 ditque super tumulum gravis Tollere, Nympha, caput: corpusque exsangue ja-
 arenæ. Natus Hyperione cebas.
 dissipat hunc radiis; datque Nil illo fertur volucrum moderator equorum 245
 iter tibi quo possis promere de- Post Phaëthontêos vidissè dolentiùs ignes.
 fossos vultus. Nec tu nym- Ille quidem gelidos radiorum viribus artus,
 pha poteris jam tollere caput Si queat, in vivum tentat revocare calorem.
 enectum pondere terræ: jace- Sed, quoniam tantis fatum conatibus obstat,
 basque corpus exsangue. Mo- derator volucrum equorum
 fertur vidissè nil dolentiùs ille Post Phaëthontêos ignes. Illo
 post Phaëthontêos ignes. Illo quidem tentat si viribus radio-
 rum queat revocare gelidos Si queat, in vivum tentat revocare calorem.
 artus in vivum colorem. Sed Sed, quoniam tantis fatum conatibus,
 quoniam fatum obstat tantis conatibus,

TRANSLATION.

“whom the world sees all things, the eye of the universe: believe me, “nymph, thy charms have had power to please.” She trembles, and through fear drops the spindle and distaff from her slackened fingers. Her very fear became her; nor did he longer delay to return to his true shape and wonted brightness; but the virgin, though startled at the unexpected sight, yet charmed with the beauty of the god, gave herself up silent to his embraces.

Clytie envies, (for neither had the Sun loved her with a common love) and urged by a rival's resentment, publishes the intrigue, and after spreading it by the voice of fame, discovers it to her father: he, fierce and unrelenting, although she stretched out her arms to the Sun, and protested that he offered violence, yet deaf to all her prayers, cruelly buried her alive in the deep earth, and ordered a heap of heavy sand to be thrown over her. The son of Hyperion disperses this with his rays, and opens a way for you through which to force thy intombed countenance; but neither couldst thou now, fairest nymph, raise thy head, oppressed by the load of earth, and thou layest a bloodless carcass. It is said that the governor of the winged steeds met with nothing more afflicting than this, since the lightnings in which Phaeton expired. He endeavours, if possible, by the force of his rays, to recall the vital heat into her frozen limbs; but because Fate opposed an attempt so great, he sprin-

Nectare odorato spargit corpusque locumque 250
 Multaq; præquectus, Tanges tamen æthera; dixit.
 Protinus imbutum cœlesti nectare corpus
 Delicuit, terramque suo madefecit odore:
 Virgaque per glebas sensim radicibus actis
 Thurea surrexit; tumulumq; cacumine rupit. 255

IV. At Clytien, (quamvis amor excusare dolorem,
 Indiciumque dolor poterat) non ampliùs auctor
 Lucis adit: Venerisque modum sibi fecit in illâ.
 Tabuit ex illo dementer amoribus usa;
 Nympharum impatiens; et sub Jove nocte dieque
 Sedit humo nudâ nudis incomta capillis,
 Perque novem luces expers undæque cibique
 Rore mero, lacrymisque suis jejunia pavit:
 Nec se movit humo. Tantùm spectabat euntis
 Ora Dei: vultusque suos flecebat ad illum. 265
 Membra ferunt hæfisse solo: partemque coloris
 Luridus exsanguis pallor convertit in herbas.
 Est in parte rubor: violæque simillimus ora
 Flos tegit. Illa suum, quamvis radice tenetur,
 Vertitur ad Solem: mutataq; servat amorem. 270

sanguis herbas. Rubor est in parte: flosque simillimus violæ tegit ora. Illa, quamvis tenetur radice, vertitur ad suum Solem: mutataque servat amorem.

TRANSLATION.

kles the body and place with fragrant nectar; and after complaining much, yet, says he, I am resolved you shall reach the sky. Soon the body anointed with heavenly nectar dissolved away, and moistened the earth, with its odour; and a shoot of frankincense gradually taking root in the earth, sprung up, and broke through the turf with its top.

IV. But the god of light (however love might excuse her grief, and excess of grief urge her on to the discovery) resolves no more to visit Clytie; and from that time renounced all commerce with her. As she loved him to distraction, his neglect threw her into a languishing illness: she loaths the conversation of the nymphs, and night and day sits upon the bare ground, with hair dishevelled, and for nine days together taking neither food nor water, she supported herself merely by her tears, and the dew of heaven. Nor did she rise from off the ground; she only kept her eye fixed upon the god as he moved along, and turned her face toward him. It is said that her limbs stuck fast in the ground, and that a livid paleness changed her partly into bloodless herbs; some streaks of purple are here and there retained, and a flower very like to that of a violet covers her face. She, though held fast by a root, still turns toward her beloved Sun, and though changed in shape, yet retains her love.

NOTE.

251. *Tanges tamen æthera dixit*] That is, you shall spring from the earth an incense-bearing tree, whose gums burnt in the sacred solemnities of the gods, the odour thereof shall ascend to heaven. Achæmenia and Arabia are often celebrated by the poets for their great fertility in frankincense, and all other aromatic plants.

V. *Dixerat: et factum mirabile ceperat aures, mirabile ceperat aures. Pars fieri potuisse negant; pars omnia veros negant potuisse fieri: pars Posse deos memorant: sed non et Bacchus in illis memorant veros deos posse omnia, sed non Bacchus est et in illis. Alcithoe poscitur, postquam sorores siluere: quæ radio stantis percurrens stamina telæ, 27: Vulgatos taceo, dixit, pastoris amores Daphnidis Idæi, quem Nymphæ pellicis ira Contulit in saxum. Tantos dolor urit amantes. Nec loquor, ut quondam naturæ jure novato Ambiguus fuerit, modò vir, modò fœmina Scythion. 280 Te quoque, nunc adamas, quondam fidissime parvo Celmi Jovi, largoque sotos Curetas ab imbri: Et Crocon in parvos versum cum Smilace flores; Prætereo: dulcique animos novitate tenebo.*

V. *Dixerat: et factum mirabile ceperat aures, mirabile ceperat aures. Pars fieri potuisse negant; pars omnia veros negant potuisse fieri: pars Posse deos memorant: sed non et Bacchus in illis memorant veros deos posse omnia, sed non Bacchus est et in illis. Alcithoe poscitur, postquam sorores siluere: quæ radio stantis percurrens stamina stantis telæ radio, dixit: Taceo vulgatos amores Daphnidis pastoris Idæi, quem Nymphæ ira pellicis contulit in saxum. Tantus dolor urit amantes. Nec loquor ut quondam jure naturæ novato, ambiguus Scythion fuerit modò vir, modò fœmina. Taceo te quoque Celmi, quondam fidissime Jovi parvo nunc adamas. Curetasque sotos ab imbri largo. Prætereo et Crocon, versum cum Smilace in parvos flores, teneboque animos dulci novitate.*

TRANSLATION.

V. She ended; and the wondrous fact charmed their ears: some deny that it was now possible, others maintain that all things are in the power of true gods, but will not grant Bacchus to be of the number. When all the sisters were silent, Alcithoe is requested to take her turn, who swiftly throwing her shuttle through the hanging web; I speak not, said she, of the well-known amours of Daphnis the Idæan shepherd, whom an enamoured nymph, through fear of a rival, transformed into a stone, so strange the madness that rages in a jealous breast; nor do I relate how Scython, contrary to the common course of nature, was first a man, and became afterward a woman. I pass by you too Celmius, now an adamant, formerly the faithful guardian of Jove, when a child, and the Curetes sprung from a bounteous shower of rain, and Crocus and Smilax changed both into flowers. I will endeavour rather to fix your attention by grateful novelty. Learn how Salmacis became infamous, why it

NOTES.

277. *Daphnidis Idæi*] This may be interpreted either Cretan or Phrygian Daphnis, for both in Crete and Phrygia there was a mountain named Ida.

280. *Ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo fœmina Scythion*] Banier tells us, that this story of Scythion's having changed his sex, had no other foundation, than that Thrace, which took the name of a famous sorcerer's, called Thracia, had formerly been named Scythion. Thus, as it lost a name whose pronunciation was masculine, and took one of the feminine gender, some very wise head-piece feigned that Scythion had changed his sex.

281. *Te quoque nunc adamas*] As to what regards the metamorphosis of Celmius, we learn from Pliny, that he was a young man of re-

markable wisdom and moderation; one upon whom passion and prejudice had no influence, and was for this reason changed by the poets into adamant.

282. *Largoque sotos Curetas ab imbri*] The Curetes, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, were the ancient inhabitants of Crete. As to the fable of their springing from the earth after a great shower of rain, it seems to have no other foundation, than their being of the race of the Titans; that is, they were descended of Ouranus and Tita, whose names import heaven and earth.

283. *Et Crocon, &c.*] As to the fable of Crocus and Smilax, we are told, that that constant and happy couple were changed into flowers, for having led a chaste and innocent life.

Unde sit infamis ; quare malè fortibus undis 285
 Salmacis enervet, tactosque remolliat artus ;
 Discite : causa latet ; vis est notissima fontis.
 Mercurio puerum diva Cythereide natum
 Naiades Idæis enutrivêre sub antris.
 Cujus erat facies, in quâ materque paterque 290
 Cognosci possent : nomen quoque traxit ab illis.
 Is tria cùm primùm fecit quinquennia ; montes
 Deseruit patrios : Idâque altrice relictâ,
 Ignotis errare locis, ignota videre
 Flumina gaudebat ; *studio minuente laborem.* 295
 Ille etiam Lycias urbes, Lyciæque propinquos
 Caras adit ; videt hîc stagnum lucentis ad imum
 Usque solum lymphæ : non illîc canna palustris,
 Nec steriles ulvæ, nec acutâ cuspide junci.
 Perspicuus liquor est. Stagni tamen ultima vivo
 Cespite cinguntur, semperque virentibus herbis.

perspicuus : tamen ultima stagni cinguntur vivo cespite, herbisque semper virentibus.

Discite unde Salmacis sit infamis, quare enervet remolliatque tactos artus undis malè fortibus : causa latet ; vis fontis est notissima. Naiades enutrivêre sub Idæis antris, puerum natum Mercurio divâ Cythereide ; cujus facies erat in qua materque, paterque possent cognosci. Traxit nomen quoque ab illis. Is, cùm primum fecit tria quinquennia, deseruit patrios montes, Idâque altrice relictâ, gaudebat errare ignotis locis, et videre ignota flumina studio minuente laborem. Ille adit etiam Lycias urbes, Carasque propinquos Lyciæ. Hic videt stagnum lymphæ lucentis usque ad imum solum. Canna palustris non est illic, nec ulvæ steriles, nec junci acuta cuspide. Liquor est

TRANSLATION.

enervates with its enfeebling streams, and softens the limbs that are bathed in it : the cause is secret, but the power of the fountain is well known. The Naiads nursed in Idæan caves a child born to Mercury by the Cytherian goddess : his face was such wherein you might easily trace the features both of father and mother ; he also had his name from both. He, when he was arrived at his fifteenth year, forsook his native mountains, and leaving Ida, where he had been nursed, rejoiced to wander over unknown regions, and visit unknown rivers ; curiosity lessening the fatigue. He went to the Lycian cities, and the Carians that border upon the Lycians ; here he saw a fountain, whose waters were clear and transparent to the very bottom ; no fenny reeds, nor barren sedges, nor pointed rushes deformed its banks : the water is bright, yet the brink of the lake is edged round with a border of verdant turf, and a

NOTES.

285. *Unde sit infamis*] Hermaphroditus, a most lovely and beautiful youth, was the son of Mercury and Venus : he was educated by the Naiads in Ida, a mountain of Phrygia. Leaving these seats, he came into Caria, and highly pleased with the sight of a fountain, whose waters were clear and transparent, he went into it to bathe ; *Salmacis*, the nymph of the fountain, struck with his amiable appearance, leapt in after him, and holding him closely in her embraces, prays heaven that they may be united into one. Hermaphroditus finding himself now to partake of the nature of both sexes, implores his parents, that the waters of that fountain might have the same effect upon all that afterward entered into them.

As to what may have given rise to this fable, take the following account from Baniér : there was in Caria, near to the city of Halicarnassus, as we learn from Vitruvius, a fountain which served to humanise some barbarians, who having been driven out by the colony which the Argives established in that city, were obliged to come thither to draw water. Their commerce with the Greeks not only rendered them more polite, but made them give also into the luxury of that voluptuous people ; and this circumstance was what gave to that fountain the reputation of changing the sex.

296. *Lycias*] Lycia was a province of Asia Minor ; Caria another province, adjoining to Lycia.

Nympha colit stagnum; sed nec apta venatibus, nec quæ soleat flectere arcus, nec quæ soleat contendere cursu; sola- que Naiadum non nota celeri Dianæ. Fama est suas sorores sæpe dixisse illi: Salmaci, sume vel jaculum, vel pictas pharetras, et misce tua otia cum duris venatibus. Illa nec sumit jaculum, nec pictas pharetras, nec miscet sua otia cum duris venatibus. Sed modò perluit formosos artus suo fonte, sæpe deducit crines citoriaco pectine, et consulit spectatas undas quid deceat se. Nunc circumdata corpus perlucen- ti amictu, incubat aut mollibus foliis, aut mollibus herbis. Sæpe legit flores, et legebat fortè tunc quoque, cum vidit puerum, optavitque habere eum visum. Tamen nec adiit, et si properabat adire, antequam composuit se, antequam circumspexit amictus, et finxit vultum, et meruit videri formosa. Tunc est orsa loqui sic: O puer dignissime credi esse deus, seu tu es deus potes esse Cupido; sive es mortalis, qui genuere te sunt beati, et frater est felix, et profectò soror, si qua est tibi, est fortunata, et nutrix quæ dedit ubera.

Nympha colit: sed nec venatibus apta, nec arcus
Flectere quæ soleat, nec quæ contendere cursu;
Solaque Naiadum celeri non nota Dianæ.
Sæpe suas illi fama est dixisse sorores: 305
Salmaci, vel jaculum, vel pictas sume pharetras:
Et tua cum duris venatibus otia misce.
Nec jaculum sumit, nec pictas illa pharetras:
Nec sua cum duris venatibus otia miscet.
Sed modò fonte suo formosos perluit artus; 310
Sæpe Citoriaco deducit pectine crines:
Et quid se deceat, spectatas consulit undas.
Nunc perlucen- ti circumdata corpus amictu,
Mollibus aut foliis, aut mollibus incubat herbis.
Sæpe legit flores. Et tunc quoque fortè lege-
bat, 315
Cum puerum vidit: visumque optavit habere.
Nec tamen antè adiit, etsi properabat adire,
Quàm se composuit, quam circumspexit amictus,
Et finxit vultum; et meruit formosa videri.
Tunc sic orsa loqui; puer ô dignissime credi 320
Esse Deus; seu tu Deus es, potes esse Cupido:
Sive es mortalis; qui te genuere beati,
Et frater felix, et fortunata profectò
Si qua tibi soror est, et quæ dedit ubera nutrix.

TRANSLATION.

nymph ever dwells in the green grass; but neither fit for hunting, nor skilled to bend the bow, nor practised in the chase, and the only one of all the Naiads not known to swift Diana. We learn from Fame, that her sisters often urged her; Salmacis, take a dart or painted quiver, and mix your ease with the hardy toils of hunting, but she neither takes a dart, nor painted quiver, nor mixes her ease with the hardy toils of hunting, but sometimes bathes her comely limbs in her own spring, and often smooths her locks with a comb of box wood, and surveying herself in the stream, consults what may best become her. Now covering her body with a transparent garment, she reposes on the soft leaves, or the soft grass. Often she employs herself in gathering flowers, and then by chance was gathering some, when she saw the boy, and wished to enjoy whom she saw. But although she hastened to address the youth yet she did not advance till she had adjusted her mien, looked round that her robe sat well, settled her looks with nicest care, and merited to be thought beautiful: then thus began to speak: O youth, worthy to be believed a god: If you are a god, undoubtedly the god of love; if a mortal, happy they who begot you, happy your brother, and happy indeed your sister, if any such you have, and the nurse who gave you her breasts; but happy, far more happy

NOTE.

311. Citoriaco pectine] That is, a comb of cain of Galatia, abounding in this kind of box wood, so called from Citorum, a mountain wood.

Sed longè cunctis longèque potentior illis, 325
 Si qua tibi sponsa est; si quam dignabere tædâ.
 Hæc tibi siue aliqua est; mea sit furtiva voluptas:
 Seu nulla est, ego sim: thalamumque ineamus
 eundem.

Nais ab his tacuit. Pueri rubor ora notavit
 Nescia quid sit amor: sed et erubuisse decebat. 330
 Hic color apricâ pendentibus arbore pomis,
 Aut ebori tincto est, aut sub candore rubenti,
 Cum frustra resonant æra auxiliara, Lunæ.
 Poscenti Nymphæ sine fine sororia saltem
 Oscula, jamque manus ad eburnea colla ferenti, 335
 Desinis? an fugio, tecumque, ait, ista relinquo?
 Salmacis extimuit; locaque hæc tibi libera trado,
 Hospes ait: simulatque gradu discedere verso.
 Tum quoque respiciens, fruticumque recondita
 sylvâ

Delituit: flexumque genu submisit: at ille, 340
 Ut puer, et vacuis ut inobservatus in herbis
 Huc it; et hinc illuc: et in alludentibus undis
 Summa pedum, taloque tenuis vestigia tingit.
 Nec mora; temperie blandarum captus aquarum,
 Mollia de tenero velamina corpore ponit. 345
 Tum verò obstupuit: nudæque cupidine formæ
 Salmacis exarsit: flagrant quoque lumina Nymphes:
 Tum verò Salmacis obstupuit, exarsitque cupidine nudæ formæ; lumina Nymphes quoque flagrant.

TRANSLATION.

than all these, is she, if you call any one your bride, or design to grant to any the honour of the nuptial torch. If already you have a spouse, indulge me a stolen embrace; if not, accept of me, and let us enter the same bed-chamber. The Naiad, after this, was silent; the boy's face was marked with blushes; he was a stranger to love, but his blushes greatly became him, his colour resembled that of apples hanging on a tree open to the sun, of stained ivory, or the moon colouring under her brightness, when the auxiliary brass resounds in vain. The nymph desiring without ceasing such kisses at least as he might give to a sister, and now raising her hands to his ivory neck; Will you desist, says he, or must I fly, and abandon both these places and you? Salmacis was afraid, and said, Stranger I freely give up those places to you, and pretends to move off with a retreating pace: then also looking back, and hid under a covert of shrubs, she lay there concealed, and put down her bended knees to the ground. He, but a boy, and thinking himself unobserved upon the silent green, trips round and round the fountain, and dips first the soles of his feet, and then as far as the ankles in the sporting stream, (*Waters playing to the shore.*) Nor is there any delay; but pleased with the refreshing coolness of the inviting waters, he strips the airy garments from off his delicate limbs. Then was Salmacis astonished, and inflamed with the desire of his naked body; the eyes too of the nymph burn, as when the sun shining

Non aliter quam cùm Phœbus
 nitidissimus puro orbe, referitur
 opposita imagine speculi; vix-
 que patitur moram, vix jam
 differt sua gaudia. Jam cu-
 pit amplecti eum, jam amens
 malè continet se. Ille corpore,
 applauso cavis palmis, defilit
 velox in latices, ducensque
 brachia alterna translucet in
 liquidis aquis, ut si quis tegat
 eburnea signa, vel candida
 lilia claro vitro. Nais ex-
 clamat vicinus; en est meus,
 et omni veste jacta proci, im-
 mittitur mediis undis, tenetque
 pugnacem, carpitque luctantia
 oscula; subjectatque manus,
 tangitque invita pectora; et
 circumfunditur juveni, nunc
 hac, nunc illac. Denique
 implicat nitentem contra, vo-
 lentemque elabi, ut serpens
 quam regia ales sustinet, ra-
 pitque sublimem. Illa pendens
 alligat caput pedeque avis, et
 implicat spatiantes alas caudâ;
 utve hederæ solent intexere
 longos truncos, utque polypus
 continet hostem deprensam sub æquoribus, flagellis demissis ex omni parte. Atlantides perstat, de-
 negatque nymphæ sperata gaudia.

Non aliter, quàm cùm puro nitidissimus orbe
 Opposita speculi referitur imagine Phœbus.
 Vixque moram patitur; vix jam sua gaudia dif-
 fert: 350
 Jam cupit amplecti; jam se malè continet amens.
 Ille cavis velox applauso corpore palmis,
 Defilit in latices: alternaque brachia ducens
 In liquidis translucet aquis: ut eburnea si quis
 Signa tegat claro, vel candida lilia, vitro. 355
 Vicinus, en meus est, exclamat Nais: et omni
 Veste procul jactâ, mediis immittitur undis:
 Pugnacemque tenet: luctantiaque oscula carpit:
 Subjectatque manus, invitaque pectora tangit:
 Et nunc hac juveni, circumfunditur illac.
 Denique nitentem contra, elabique volentem
 Implicat, ut serpens, quam regia sustinet ales;
 Sublimemque rapit; pendens caput illa, pedesque
 Alligat; et cauda spatiantes implicat alas.
 Utve solent hederæ longos intexere truncos: 365
 Utque sub æquoribus deprensam Polypus hostem
 Continet, ex omni demissis parte flagellis.

TRANSLATION.

with a clear orb is reflected from the opposite image in a glass: scarce can she bear delay, scarce defer the wished-for joy; already she desires to embrace him, already distracted with love, she hardly contains herself. He, clapping his body with his hollow palms, swiftly leaps into the water, and throwing out his arms in alternatè strokes, shines in the limpid stream, as if any one should shut images of ivory, or white lillies within a chrystal case. I have prevailed, cries the Naiad; he is mine; and throwing all her clothes to some distance, jumps into the middle of the stream, and holds him, struggling to get loose, and snatches reluctant kisses, and puts down her hands, and touches his unwilling breast, and writhes herself round him, now one way, now another. In fine, as he is striving to get from her, and endeavours, if possible, to escape, she folds herself about him like a serpent, when borne aloft by the regal bird: she, as she hangs in the air, ties up his head and feet, and with her tail entangles his spreading wings; and as ivy uses to creep round the tall trunks of trees, or the polypus holds fast his enemy caught under the waves, by letting down his claws on all sides. The descendants of Atlas still persists, and denies

NOTES.

366. *Polypus*] A kind of fish, so called from the great number of its feet, wherewith it entangles its prey.

368. *Atlantiades*] *Hermaphroditus*, the great

grandson of Atlas; for Atlas was the father of Maia, Maia the mother of Mercury, and Mercury begot Hermaphroditus.

Denegat : illa premit ; commissaque corpore toto
Sicut inhærebat, Pugnes licet, improbe, dixit, 370
Non tamen effugies. Ita Dî jubeatis, et istum
Nulla dies à me, nec me seducat ab isto.

Vota suos habuere Deos : nam mixta duorum
Corpora junguntur : faciesque inducitur illis
Una : velut si quis conducta cortice ramos, 375
Crescendo jungi, pariterqueadolescere cernat.
Sic ubi complexu coierunt membra tenaci,
Nec duo sunt, et forma duplex, nec fœmina dici,
Nec puer ut possint : neutrumque, et utrumque
videntur.

Ergò ubi se liquidas, quò vir descenderat, un-
das

Semimarem fecisse videt, mollitaque in illis
Membra ; manus tendens, sed jam non voce
virili

Hermaphroditus ait, Nato date munera vestro,
Et pater et genitrix, amborum nomen habenti :
Quisquis in hos fontes vir venerit, exeat inde 385
Semivir ; et tactis subito mollescat in undis.
Motus uterque parens nati rata vota biformis
Fecit, et incerto fontem medicamine tinxit.

*Illa premit, sicutque inbære-
bat commissa toto corpore, dix-
it : Improbe, licet pugnes
tamen non effugies, Dii jube-
atis ita, et nulla dies seducat
istum à me, nec me ab isto.
Vota habuere suos deos ; nam
corpora mixta duorum jun-
guntur, faciesque una induitur
illis, velut si quis cernat ra-
mos conducta cortice, jungi
crescendo, adolescereque pariter.
Sic ubi membra coierunt
tenaci complexu, nec sunt duo,
et forma est duplex, ut possint
dici nec fœmina, nec puer ;
videnturque neutrum et utrum-
que. Ergo ubi videt liquidas
undas quò descenderat vir, fe-
cisse se semimarem, membraque
esse mollita in illis, Hermaph-
roditus tendens manus, ait ;
sed non jam virili voce : O et
pater, et genitrix, date munera
vestro nato habenti nomen am-
borum, ut quisquis venerit vir
in hos fontes, exeat inde semi-
vir ; et mollescat subito in
tactis undis. Uterque parens
motus, fecit vota biformis nati
rata, et tinxit fontem incerto
medicamine.*

TRANSLATION.

the nymph she hoped for joy ; she presses hard, and clinging to him by every limb, Though you thus struggle, says she, perverse youth, yet shall you not escape ; so may the gods ordain, and let no day separate him from me, or sever me from him. Her prayers were heard by the gods ; for the bodies of both were united in one, and the same face is spread over them ; as if any one should see branches under a common rind unite in growing, and shoot up together. Thus, when their bodies met together in a strict embrace, they are no more two, but a single body under a double form ; such as could not be called either woman or boy, it seems neither, and yet is both. When, therefore, Hermaphroditus perceived that the waters, into which he had descended a man, had partly changed his sex, and that his limbs were softened in them, stretching out his hands, he said, but not now with the voice of a man ; O father and mother, grant this request to your son, who bears the name of both : whoever enters into this fountain a man, let him come out but half a man, and suddenly grow effeminate in the waters he touches. Both parents moved, confirmed the request of their two-shaped son, and tinged the fountain with an ambiguous medicine.

VI. *Finis erat dictis, et adhuc proles Minyeia urget opus, spernitque deum, profanatque festum; cum subito tympana non apparentia ob- strepuere raucis sonis; et tibia adunco cornu, æraque tinnula sonant; myrrhæque crocique redolent: resque major fide, telæ cœpère virescere, vestis- que pendens frondescere in faciem hederæ. Pars abit in vites: et quæ modò fue- runt fila, mutantur palmitè: pampinus exit de stamine. Purpura accommodat fulgorem pictis uvis. Jamque dies erat exactus, tempusque subibat, quod tu possis dicere nec tene- bras, nec lucem, sed confinia tamen dubiæ noctis cum luce. Tecta repente videntur quati, pinguesque lampades ardere, et ædes collucere rutilis ignibus, falsaque simulacra sævarum ferarum ululare. Sorores jamdudum latitant per fumida tecta, diversæque locis, vitant ignes et lumina.*

VI. *Finis erat dictis: et adhuc Minyeia proles Urget opus, spernitque Deum, festumque pro- fanat:*

390

Tympana cum subito non apparentia raucis Obstrepuere sonis: et adunco tibia cornu, Tinnulaque æra sonant: redolent myrrhæque, crocique:

Resque fide major, cœpère virescere telæ, Inque hederæ faciem pendens frondescere vestis.

Pars abit in vites: et quæ modò fila fuerunt, 396

Palmitè mutantur: de stamine pampinus exit:

Purpura fulgorem pictis accommodat uvis.

Jamque dies exactus erat, tempusque subibat,

Quod tu nec tenebras, nec posses dicere lucem;

Sed cum luce tamen dubiæ confinia noctis. 401

Tecta repente quati, pinguesque ardere videntur

Lampades, et rutilis collucere ignibus ædes:

Falsaque sævarum simulacra ululare ferarum.

Fumida jamdudum latitant per tecta sorores; 405

Diversæque locis ignes ac lumina vitant.

TRANSLATION.

VI. There was now an end of their stories; but the daughter of Minyas still urge their tasks, and despise the gods, and profane his festival; when on a sudden unseen timbrels alarmed them with their hoarse sounds; the flute too, with the crooked horn and tinkling brass resound; saffron and myrrh shed their fragrant odours: and an accident almost beyond belief; their webs began to look green, and the hanging cloth to sprout out in leaves resembling those of ivy; part is changed into vines, and what before were threads, have now the appearance of soft tendrils. Vine branches spring from the looms, and the purple lends its splendour to the painted grapes. And now the day was ended, and the time come on, which can neither be called darkness nor light, but the dubious confines of night and day: suddenly the house seems to shake, and blazing torches burn, and the whole fabric shines with bright fires, and deceitful forms of savage wild beasts howl. Already the sisters hide themselves in the smoking house, and all running different ways endeavour to avoid the light and fires: but while they thus seek to lurk, a thin mem-

NOTE.

389. *Finis erat dictis.*] The daughters of Minyas, Alcithoe, Arsinæ, and Leucorboë still persisting in their obstinacy, and refusing to join in the worship of Bacchus, are transformed into bats.

All that mythologists say upon this fable is,

that these sisters, after whom an exact search was made, having privately left the city; the Thebans, to conciliate greater veneration for the god, published the story of their being transformed in this manner.

Dumque petunt latebras; parvos membrana per
artus

Porrigitur, tenuique inducit brachia pennâ.

Nec, quâ perdiderint veterem ratione figuram,
Scire sinunt tenebræ. Non illas pluma levavit. 410
Sustinuere tamen se perlucens alis.

Conatæque loqui, minimam pro corpore vocem.

Emittunt; peraguntque leves stridore querelas,

Tectaque, non sylvas, celebrant: lucemque pe-
rosæ

Nocte volant. Seroque trahunt à vespere nomen.

VII. Tum verò totis Bacchi memorabile Thebis

Numen erat: magnasque novi matertera vires

Narrat ubique Dei: de totque sororibus expers

Una doloris erat, nisi quem fecere sorores.

*Dumque petunt latebras, mem-
brana porrigitur per parvos
artus, inducitque brachia tenui
pennâ. Nec tenebræ sinunt
scire quâ ratione perdiderint
veterem figuram. Pluma non
levavit illas, tamen sustinuere
se perlucens alis, conatæ-
que loqui, emittunt minimam
vocem pro corpore; peragunt-
que querelas levi stridore.
Celebrantque tecta, non sylvas,
perosæque lucem, volant nocte;
trahuntque nomen à sero ves-
pere.*

*VII. Tum verò numen Bac-
chi erat memorabile totis The-
bis, materteraque ubique nar-
rat magnas vires novi dei,
unaque erat de tot sororibus
expers doloris, nisi quem sorores fecere.*

TRANSLATION.

brane overspreads their tender limbs, and light pinions inclose their arms; nor does the darkness suffer them to know by what means they lost their former shape. They were not borne up by feathers, and yet they supported themselves by pellucid wings. Endeavouring to speak, they utter a voice weak and feeble, proportioned to their small bodies, and express their low complaints in a squeaking sound. They frequent houses, not woods, and hating the day fly abroad in the night, and derive their name from the late evening star.

VII. The deity of Bacchus was now acknowledged over all Thebes; and his aunt Ino every where relates the power of the new god: of so many sisters, she alone was exempt from grief, unless what was occasioned by her

NOTE.

416. *Tum vero totis, &c.*] This fable is founded on history, and we have nothing to retrench, but the marvellous. Athamas, the son of Æolus, having espoused after the death of his first wife, Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, soon after divorced her for the sake of Nephele, by whom he had Phryxus and Helle. But that princess being also divorced in her turn, he took back Ino, and by her had Learchus and Melicerta. Ino could not bear the children of Nephele, because being first-born, they had the right of succeeding to the crown; and therefore sought by all manner of ways to destroy them. As the city of Thebes was at that time afflicted with a cruel famine, which, it is said, she occasioned, by poisoning the grain before it was sown, she made the oracle of Apollo to be consulted upon the subject; and having gained the priests to her interest, it was answered, that to appease the angry gods, the Thebans must sacrifice the children of Nephele: Phryxus un-
derstanding from his governor what was con-

triving against him, causes a vessel to be privately equipped, and having put on board his father's treasures, embarked with his sister Helle, and arrived at Colchos, where he was well received. His sister Helle chanced to fall overboard, and was drowned, whence these straits got the name of Hellespont. Mean time Athamas coming to discover the intrigues of his wife, suffered himself to be so far carried away by his rage, that he slew Learchus, whom Ino loved tenderly, and wanted to sacrifice her also to his vengeance: that unhappy princess, to avoid the king's fury, fled from the palace with her other son Melicerta, and seeing herself pursued, ascended a rock, whence she precipitated herself into the sea. It was given out, to comfort the rest of that unfortunate family, that the gods had changed Ino and Melicerta into sea-deities, under the names of Leucothoe and Palemon. Divine honours were paid them, and their worship passed into several countries.

Juno aspiciat hanc bobentem Aspicit hanc natis, thalamoque Athamantis ha-
animos sublimes natis, thala- bentem 420
moque Athamantis, et numine
alumno, nec tulit, et ait se Sublimes animos, et alumno numine Juno.
cum: Natus de pellice potuit Nec tulit: et secum, Potuit de pellice natus
vertere Mæonios nautas, im- Vertere Mæonios, pelagoque immergere nautas,
mergereque pelago, et dare Et laceranda suæ nati dare viscera matri,
viscera nati laceranda suæ Et triplices, opperire novis Minyidas alis? 425
matri, et operire triplices
Minycidas novis alis; Juno Nil poterit Juno, nisi inultos flere dolores?
poterit nil nisi flere dolores Idque mihi satis est? Hæc una potentia nostra est?
inultos? Idque est satis mihi? Ipse docet quid agam? *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*
Hæc potentia una est nostra! Quidque furor valeat, Pentheâ cæde satisque
Ipse docet quid agam (fas est Ac super ostendit. Cur non stimuletur, eatque 430
doceri et ab hoste) ostenditque Per cognata suis exempla furoribus Ino?
satis ac super Pentheâ cæde, Est via declivis funesta nubila taxo:
quid furor valeat. Cur non Ducit ad infernas per muta silentia sedes.
et Ino stimuletur suis furoribus, Styx nebulas exhalat iners: umbræque recentes
eatque per cognata exempla? Descendunt illac, simulacraque functa sepulchris.
Est via declivis, nubila fu- Pallor, Hyemsque tenent latè loca senta: novique
nesta taxo: ducit per muta si- Quà fit iter, manes Stygiam quod ducit ad urbem
lentia ad infernas sedes. Styx Ignorant: ubi sit nigri fera regia Ditis.
iners exhalat nebulas; um- Mille capax aditus, et apertas undique portas
bræque recentes, simulacra- Urbs habet utque fretum de totâ flumina terrâ,
que functa sepulchris descen- sit, aut ubi fera regia nigri
dunt illac. Pallor Hyemsque ditis sit. Urbs capax habet
latè tenent loca senta. Ma- mille aditus, et portas undique apertas; utque fretum accipit flumina de totâ terrâ,

TRANSLATION.

sisters. Juno beheld her with a soul elevated and vain, in her offspring, in her consort Athamas, and in the foster god; she could not bear it, but said within herself, could one born of an adulteress transform the Mæonian sailors, and overwhelm them in the sea, give the bowels of a son to be torn in pieces by his own mother, and cover the three daughters of Minyas with new wings? And can Juno do nothing but lament the griefs unrevenged? Is that enough for me? Is this my only power? Himself teaches me what am I to do. It is right to prout even by the lessons of an enemy; and as to what madness can do, he has made it appear, and more than so, by the slaughter of Pentheus. Why should not Ino likewise be fired with rage, and go through examples a-kin to those of her sisters? There is a steep declining way, shaded with dismal yew, that through labyrinths of silence and horror, leads to the infernal abodes; here languid Styx forms continual clouds; along this path the ghosts of those newly deceased, to whom funeral honours have been paid, descend. Paleness and winter every where infest those dreary regions, and the ghosts newly arrived know not the way that leads to the Stygian city, or where to find the palace of grim Pluto. This spacious city has a thousand avenues leading to it, and a thousand gates ever open on all sides; and as the sea receives

NOTE.

435. *Simulacraque functa sepulchris*] For such as had not received the rites of burial, were not allowed to pass the river Styx, as we learn from Homer and others.

Sic omnes animas locus accipit ille ; nec ulli
 Exiguus populo est, turbamve accedere sentit.
 Errant exsangues sine corpore et ossibus umbræ :
 Parsque forum celebrant, pars ima tecta tyranni ;
 Pars alias artes antiquæ imitamina vitæ
 Exercent : aliam partem sua pœna coercet.
 Sustinet ire illuc cœlesti sede relictâ,
 (Tantum odiis iræque dabat) Saturnia Juno.
 Quò simul intravit, sacroque à corpore pressum
 Ingemuit limen ; tria Cerberus extulit ora :
 Et tres latratus simul edidit. Illa sorores
 Nocte vocat genitas, grave et implacabile numen.
 Carceris ante fores clausas adamante sedebant ;
 Deque suis âtros pectebant crinibus angues.
 Quàm simul agnôrunt inter caliginis umbras,
 Surrexêre Deæ. Sedes Scelerata vocatur.
 Viscera præbebat Tityos lanianda ; novemque

sic ille locus accipit omnes ani-
 mas, nec est exiguus ulli po-
 pulo, sentitve turbam accedere.
 Umbræ exsangues errant sine
 corpore et ossibus. Parsque
 celebrat forum, pars tecta imi
 tyranni, pars exercent alias
 artes imitamina antiquæ vitæ:
 sua pœna coercet aliam par-
 tem. Saturnia Juno sede
 cœlesti relictâ, sustinet ire
 illuc ; dabat tantum odiis iræ-
 que) quo simul intravit, li-
 menque pressum à sacro cor-
 pore ingemuit ; Cerberus ex-
 tulit tria ora, et edidit tres
 latratus simul. Illa vocat so-
 rores genitas nocte, numen
 grave et implacabile. Sede-
 bant ante fores carceris clau-
 sas adamante, pectebantque
 âtros angues de suis crinibus.
 Quam simul deæ agnôrunt
 inter umbras caliginis, sur-
 rexêre. Sedes vocatur scelerata. Tityos præbebat viscera lanianda,

rexêre. Sedes vocatur scelerata. Tityos præbebat viscera lanianda,

TRANSLATION.

rivers from all the earth, so does this place receive the souls of all the de-
 ceased ; nor is it little for any multitude of people, nor feels its streets filled
 with the crowd. The bloodless ghosts wander without body or bones : some
 frequent the forum, others the palace of the infernal king ; some exercise em-
 ployments in imitation of their former life, others are confined by the punish-
 ments imposed by the Fates. Saturnian Juno leaving her celestial habitation,
 submits to go thither, so much was she swayed by anger and resentment ; whi-
 ther, as soon as she entered, and the threshold groaned under the sacred load,
 Cerberus up-reared his triple mouth, and barked thrice from his triple throat ;
 she calls to her the sisters begotten of Night, cruel and inexorable divinities :
 they sat before the gates of the prison, barred with adamant, combing from
 their tresses the baleful snakes. The goddesses, how soon they knew Juno
 amid the thick shades of darkness that surrounded her, rose up ; the place
 which they guard, is called the place of woe ; here Tityus stretched through

NOTES.

441. *Nec ulli exiguus, &c.*] That is, what-
 ever number of ghosts arrive there, it easily re-
 ceives all, nor is sensible of the increase of num-
 ber, either because the place itself is of vast ex-
 tent, or because souls take up no space.

449. *Cerberus*] A dog which the poets feigned
 to be the keeper of Pluto's palace in hell : he
 is said to have had three heads, and as many
 necks. Horace calls him *Bellua centiceps*.

450. *Sorores nocte vocat genitas*] The Furies,
 feigned to be the daughters of *Acheron* and *Night*.

They were three in number, *Tisiphone*, *Allecto*,
 and *Megæra* ; the avengers of wickedness and
 crimes.

456. *Tityos*] The son of Jupiter and *Elara*,
 whom, because of his uncommon bulk, the
 poets fabled to be the son of the earth : he, at-
 tempting to ravish Latona, was slain by the ar-
 rows of Apollo, and precipitated to hell, where
 he was condemned to have a vulture constantly
 preying upon his liver, which was still renew-
 ed to perpetuate his torment.

eratque dissentus novem jugeribus. Nullæ aquæ depren-
dantur tibi Tantale; arbosque Jugeribus dissentus erat. Tibi, Tantale, nullæ
quæ imminet, effugit. Tu Deprênduntur aquæ, quæque imminet, effugit
Sisyphæ, aut petis, aut urges arbos.
saxum ruiturum. Ixion vol- Aut petis, aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphæ, saxum.
vitur, et sequitur fugitque se. Volvitur Ixion: et se sequiturque, fugitque. 460
Belidesque ausæ moliri letum Molirique suis letum patrue libus ausæ,
suis patrue libus, assiduæ re- Assiduæ repetunt, quas perdant, Belides, undas.
petunt undas quas perdunt. Quos omnes acie postquam Saturnia torvâ
Quos omnes postquam Saturnia Vidit, et ante omnes Ixiona; rursus ab illo
vidit torvâ acie, et ante omnes Sisyphon aspiciens, cur hic è fratribus, inquit, 465
Ixiona, rursus ab illo adspi- Perpetuas patitur pœnas: Athamanta superbum
ciens Sisyphon; inquit: Cur Regia dives habet: qui me cum conjuge semper
hic è fratribus patitur per- Sprevit? et exponit causas odii que viæque;
petuas pœnas, et dives re- Quidque velit: quod vellet, erat ne regia Cadmi
gia habet superbum Athaman-
ta; qui semper sprevit me cum
conjugem? et exponit causas
viæque, odii que; quidque
velit: Quod vellet, erat, ne regia Cadmi

TRANSLATION.

a space of nine acres, gave his bowels to be torn by vultures. You, Tantalus, can never reach the water that flows round your lips, and the tree that hangs over you starts backward from your grasp. Sisyphus either runs after, or rolls up the stone, which will soon tumble again from the summit. Ixion is whirled round, and both follows and flies from himself. The daughters of Belus, who dared to contrive the destruction of their husbands, are continually taking up the water which they lose from their leaky vessels. All whom, the daughter of Saturn beholding with a stern air, especially Ixion, and again after him Sisyphus; Why, says she, does this alone of the brothers, languish under perpetual torments? While a lofty palace receives haughty Athamas, who with his wife always despised me. She then opens to the Furies the cause of her hatred and journey, and what she wanted of them: it was her will, that the

NOTES.

457. *Tantale*] Tantalus was the son of Jupiter: his crime is differently told by the poets. Some will have it that he betrayed the secrets of the gods intrusted to him; others, that at an entertainment he gave the gods, he caused his son Pelops to be served up. His punishment of suffering the greatest extremity of hunger and thirst, amid provisions of all kinds within his reach, is universally known.

459. *Sisyphæ*] Sisyphus was the son of Æolus, infamous for his robberies, wherewith he greatly infested Attica: he was at length slain by Theseus, and was in hell condemned to the punishment of rolling up a great stone to the top of a mountain, which he had no sooner done, than it tumbled down again, and renewed his labour.

460. *Ixion*] Who being advanced by Jupiter to heaven, had the presumption to make an attempt upon Juno; Jupiter formed a cloud in

her shape, on which, he begot the Centaurs. He was afterward cast into hell, and made fast to a wheel that incessantly turns round.

462. *Belides*] The grand-daughters of Belus; for Belus had two sons, Danaus and Ægyptus: the first had fifty daughters, and the other as many sons. These latter demanded the fifty daughters in marriage; but Danaus having learnt from an oracle of Apollo, that he should be some time or other slain by one of the sons of Ægyptus, gave it in charge to his daughters, that they should each the first night murder her husband. They all (the youngest, Hypermetra, excepted) complied with the command of their father. Lynceus, who alone of all the fifty escaped, afterward slew Danaus. They were in hell condemned to the punishment of drawing water in sieves, which, as they are unable to hold it for any time, constantly renews their labour.

Staret, et in facinus traherent Athamanta sorores. *staret; et ut sorores traherent*
 Imperium, promissa, preces, confundit in unum, *Athamantia in facinus. Con-*
 Sollicitatque Deas. Sic hæc Junone locutâ, *fundit imperium, promissa, pre-*
 Tisiphone canos, ut erat turbata, capillos *ces, in unum sollicitatque deas.*
 Movit: et obstantes rejecit ab ore colubras. *Junone locuta hæc sic, Tisi-*
 Atq; ita, Non longis opus est ambagibus, inquit, 475 *phone ut erat turbata, movit*
 Facta puta, quæcunque jubes: inamabile regnum *canos capillos et rejecit, ab ore*
 Desere: neque refer cœli melioris ad auras. *obstantes colubras. Atque in-*
 Læta redit Juno: quam cœlum intrare parantem *sit ita; non opus est longis*
 Roratis lustravit aquis Thaumantias Iris. *ambagibus, puta quæcunque*
 Nec mora; Tisiphone madefactam sanguine su- *jubes facta: desere inama-*
 mit 480 *bile regnum, referque te ad*
 Importuna facem: fluidoque cruore rubentem *auras melioris cœli. Juno*
 Induitur pallam; tortoque incingitur angue: *redit læta, quam parantem in-*
 Egrediturque domo. Luctus comitantur euntem, *trare cœlum, Thaumantias Iris*
 Et Pavor, et Terror, trepidoque Infania vultu. *lustravit roratis aquis. Nec*
 Limine constiterat; postes tremuisse feruntur 485 *mora; Tisiphone importuna, su-*
 Æolii; pallorque fores infecit acernas;
 Solque locum fugit: monstris exterrita conjux,
 Territus est Athamas: tectoque exire parabant.
 Obstitit infelix, aditumque obsedit Erinnyis:
 Nexaque vipereis distendens brachia nodis, 490
 Cæsariem excussit: motæ sonuere colubræ.
stitit, obseditque aditum, distendensque brachia nexa vipereis nodis, excussit cæsariem, Motæ colu-
bræ sonuere.

TRANSLATION.

race of Cadmus be utterly extirpated, and that the sisters might involve Athamas in some dreadful crime; she joins promises, commands, and entreaties together, and solicits the goddesses. Juno having ended, Tisiphone, stung with rage, shakes her hoary tresses, and threw back from her mouth the snakes creeping round it, and thus began: There is no need of long formal speeches: imagine your commands already executed, abandon this hateful kingdom, and return to breathe the air of a better region. Juno returns joyful, whom, as she entered heaven, Iris, the daughter of Thaumias, purified by sprinkling upon her celestial dew. Nor was there any delay; the cruel Tisiphone catches a torch soaked in blood, and covers herself with a cloak red with fluid gore; then begirt with a twisted snake, she leaves the dark realms: Grief and Fear, and Terror and Madness, with a trembling countenance, attend her; she stopt at the house of Athamas, the Æolian door-posts shook, a paleness spread itself over the maple gates, and the sun shrunk from his place: his wife is terrified by these prodigies, Athamas too is terrified, and both prepare to leave the house; the baneful fury stood in the way, and beset the passage; then extending her arms twisted round with folds of vipers, shook her locks; the

NOTES.

479. *Thaumantias Iris*] Iris was the daughter of Thaumias and Electra, and the messenger of Juno.

Parsque jacens humeris ; pars lapsæ circum tempora, dant sibila, vomuntque saniem, coruscantque linguos. Inde abrumpit duos angues mediis crinibus, immisitque raptos, pestiferâ manu. At illi pererrant sinus Inôs Athamanteosque, inspirantque graves animas, nec ferunt ulla vulnera membris. Mens est, quæ sentiat diros ietus. Erinnys attulerat quæque secum monstra liquidi veneni spumas Cerberæ oris, et virus Echidnæ, errorisque vagos, oblivis æque cæcæ mentis, et scelus, et lacrymas, rabiemque, et anorem cædis, omnia trita simul : quæ mixta recenti sanguine, et versata viridi cicutâ, coxerat cævo ære. Dumque illi pavent ; vertit furiale venenum in pectus amborum, movitque intima præcordia : tum face sæpius jactata per eundem orbem, consequitur ignes velociter motos, ignibus. Sic victrix, potensque jussit, redit ad inania regna magni ditis ; recingiturque sumtum anguem. Protinus Æolides furibundus in mediâ aula, clamat : Iô comites, pandite retia his sylvis ; hic læna est modò visa mihi cum geminâ prole.

*Parſque jacens humeris ; pars lapsæ circum tempora lapsæ
Sibila dant, saniemque vomunt, linguasque coruscant :
Inde duos mediis abrumpit crinibus angues ;
Pestiferâque manu raptos immisit. At illi
Inôosque sinus Athamanteosque pererrant
Inspirantq; graves animas ; nec vulnera membris ;
Ulla ferunt. Mens est, quæ diros sentiat ietus.
Attulerat secum liquidi quoque monstra veneni,
Oris Cerberei spumas, et virus Echidnæ ;
Erroresque vagos, cæcæque oblivis mentis,
Et scelus, et lacrymas, rabiemque et cædis amorem ;
Omnia trita simul : quæ sanguine mixta recenti
Coxerat ære cævo, viridi versata cicutâ.
Dumque pavent illi ; vertit furiale venenum
Pectus in amborum : præcordiaque intima movit.
Tum face jactatâ per eundem sæpius orbem,
Consequitur motos velociter ignibus ignes.
Sic victrix, jussique potens, ad inania magni
Regna redit Ditis : sumtumque recingitur anguem.
Protinus Æolides mediâ furibundus in aulâ
Clamat Iô comites, his retia pandite sylvis :
Hic modò cum geminâ visa est mihi prole læna,*

TRANSLATION.

snakes thus tossed, are heard to dash against each other ; some lie scattered upon her shoulders, others sliding round her temples, utter dreadful hissings, and vomit gore, and dart their forked tongues ; she immediately, with pestiferous hand, tearing two snakes from her middle locks, throws them at Ino and Athamas ; they creep round, and cling to their bosoms, and fire their souls with frantic rage, nor are their bodies affected with any wounds, the mind alone feels the dire contagion. She had also brought with her a monstrous composition of liquid poison ; some foam of the mouth of Cerberus, and venom of the hydra, and wandering errors, and the forgetfulness of a blind mind, and villainy, and tears, and rage, and the love of murder, all pounded together, which mixing with fresh blood, she boiled in a brazen kettle, and stirred about with a stalk of green hemlock ; and while they stand trembling she throws the furious poison into both their breasts, and disturbs their inmost bowels : then often tossing her torch in the same round, still urges the agitated fires, and adds flame to flame. Thus triumphant, and discharged of the commands of the goddess, she returns to the shady realms of Pluto, and lays aside the snakes wherewith she had been wrapt round.

Immediately the son of Æolus, filled with rage and madness, cries out in the middle of his palace, Ho, companions, spread your nets in these woods, for here I just now saw a lioness with her two young ; and frantic, follows the foot-

Utque feræ, sequitur vestigia conjugis, amens:
 Deq; sinu matris ridentem et parva Learchum 515
 Brachia tendentem rapit, et bis terque per auras
 More rotat fundæ: rigidoque infantia saxo
 Discutit ossa ferox. Tum denique concita mater,
 (Seu dolor fecit, seu sparsi causa veneni;)
 Exululat; passisque fugit malè sana capillis. 520
 Teque ferens parvum nudis, Melicerta, lacertis,
 Evohe Bacche sonat. Bacchi sub nomine Juno
 Risit: et, Hos usus præstet tibi, dixit, alumnus.
 Imminet æquoribus scopulus: pars ima cavatur
 Fluctibus, et tectas defendit ab imbris undas:
 Summa riget, fontemque in apertum porrigit
 æquor.

Occupat hunc (vires infania fecerat) Ino:
 Seque super pontum, nullo tardata timore,
 Mittit, onusque suum: percussa recanduit unda.
 At Venus immeritæ neptis miserata labores, 530
 Sic patruo blandita suo est: O numen aquarum,
 Proxima cui cœlo cessit, Neptune, potestas;
 Magna quidem posco: sed tu miserere meorum,
 Jactari quos cernis in Iōnio immenso:
 Et Dīs adde tuis. Aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est:
 Si tamen in dio quondam concreta profundo 536

*nis jactari in immenso Ionio, et adde eos tuis diis. Est et mihi gratia aliqua ponto: si tamen
 sui quondam spuma concreta in dio profundo.*

TRANSLATION.

steps of his wife as of a wild beast; then snatching Learchus from the bosom of his mother, smiling, and holding out his little arms, twice or thrice whirls him round in the air, in the manner of a sling, and dashes, outrageous, his infant bones against the hard stone: then at length his mother roused, (whether through occasion of her grief, or the fatal poison spread over her (howls, and now quite distracted; flies with her hair disheveled, and carrying little Melicerta in her naked arms, cries, *Evohe Bacchus*; at the name of Bacchus Juno laughed, and said, 'May the god you have nursed, do you this only service. There is a rock that hangs over the sea, whose lower part is hollowed by the waves, and defends the waters sheltered under it from rain: the summit is steep and pointed, and stretches out a front over the wide sea; this Ino mounts, for madness had given her strength, and awed by no fear, casts herself and her little child into the sea. The billows, broken by her fall, are white with foam. But Venus pitying the misfortunes of her guiltless grand-daughter, thus in soothing words addressed her uncle; O Neptune, god of the waters, who art possessed of a power next to that which rules the heavens, I indeed request great things; but shew some compassion to a kindred race, whom you see tossed about upon the vast Ionian sea, nor disdain to receive them into the number of your gods: I sure, ought to have some interest with the god of the sea, if indeed I once was foam concreted in the middle of the deep, and

et nomen Graium manet mihi
ab illa. Neptunus annuit
oranti, et abstulit illis quod
fuit mortale, imposuitque ma-
jestatem verendam; novavit-
que simul nomen faciemque,
dixitque deum Palæmona,
cum matre Leucotheæ.

VIII. Comites Sidoniæ, se-
cutæ signa pedum quantum
valuerunt, videre novissima pri-
mo saxo, ratæque nec esse
dubium de morte, scissæ quoad
capillos cum veste, deplanxere
domum Cadmeida palmis. Fe-
cereque invidiam deæ, ut pa-
ram justæ, nimiumque sævæ
in pellice. Juno non tulit
convicia; et dixit: Faciam
vos ipsas maxima monumenta
meæ sævitiae. Res est secuta
dicta. Nam quæ fuerat præci-
puè pia, inquit; Persequar
reginam in freta; datura sal-
tum, haud potuit usquam mo-
vereri, cohaesitque adfixa sco-
pulo. Altera, dum, tentat
ferire pectora solito plangore;
sentit lacertas tentatos riguisse.
Illa, ut fortè tetenderat manus
in undas maris, facta saxeæ,
porrigit manus in easdem un-
das. Vileres digitos hujus,
et laniabat crimen arreptum
vertice, subito duratos in crine.

Spuma fui, Graiumque manet mihi nomen ab illa.
Annuit oranti Neptunus; et abstulit illis
Quod mortale fuit; majestatemque verendam
Imposuit: nomenque simul, faciemque novavit:
Leucothoëque, deum, cum matre Palæmona dixit.

VIII. Sidoniæ comites, quantum valuere, secutæ
Signa pedum, primo vidēre novissima saxo:
Nec dubium de morte ratæ, Cadmeida palmis
Deplanxere domum scissæ cum veste capillos. 545
Utque parum justæ, nimiumque in pellice sævæ
Invidiam fecēre Deæ: convicia Juno,
Non tulit: et, Faciam vos ipsas maxima, dixit,
Sævitiae monumenta meæ. Res dicta secuta est.
Nam quæ præcipuè fuerat pia, Persequar, in-
quit, 550

In freta reginam: saltumque datura, moveri
Haud usquam potuit: scopuloque affixa cohæsit.
Altera, dum solito tentat plangore ferire
Pectora, tentatos sentit riguisse lacertos.
Illa, manus ut fortè tetenderat in maris undas, 555
Saxeæ facta manus, in easdem porrigit undas.
Hujus, ut arreptum laniabat vertice crinem,
Duratos subito digitos in crine videres.
Quo quæque in gestu deprênditur, hæsit in illo.

Quæque hæsit in illo gestu in quo deprênditur.

TRANSLATION.

thence derive my Grecian name.' Neptune yielded to her request; and taking from them all that was mortal, changed their names, and gave them the form and majesty of gods. Ino took the name of Leucothoe, and Melicerta was the god Palemon.

VIII. Her Sidonian attendants tracing as far as they could the prints of her feet, saw the last upon the very brink of the rock; nor longer doubting of Her fate, they tore their hair and garments, and bitterly lamented the house of Cadmus: they threw the odium of all upon Juno, and accused her of injustice, and a too barbarous revenge of her rival. Juno could not bear their reproaches, but said, I will make you also eternal monuments of my cruelty. Her threats were immediately accomplished; for she who had bore her the truest affection, cried, I will follow my queen even into the sea, and striving to jump, stuck fast to the rock, nor could be moved from the place where she stood. Another, while she endeavours to repeat the blows upon her breast, as is usual in sorrow, perceived her arms to become stiff. This, as she stretches out her hands over the waters of the sea, converted into a stone, continues to reach out her hands over the same waters. In another, you might see her fingers suddenly hardened in her hair, as she tore her locks, which she had seized by the roots; in fine, every one remained in that posture in which she had been found at the beginning of her change. Some transformed into birds

Pars volucres factæ nunc quoque gurgite in
illo

560 Pars sunt factæ volucres,
quæ Ismenides nunc quoque in
illo gurgite destringunt æquo-
ra sumtis alis:

Æquora distringunt sumtis Ismenides alis.

IX. Nescit Agenorides natam parvumque ne-
potem

IX. Agenorides nescit na-
tam parvumque nepotem esse
deos æquoris. Conditor, vic-
tus luctu, serieque malorum,
et ostentis quæ viderat pluri-
ma, exit suâ urbe; tanquam
fortuna locorum, non sua for-
tuna premeret se, actusque
longis erratibus, contigit Illy-
ricos fines cum profuga con-
juge. Jamque graves malis
annisque, dum retractant pri-
ma fata domûs, releguntque
suos labores sermone, Cadmus
ait: Num ille sacer serpens,
trajectus meâ cuspide, tum,
cum profectus Sidone, sparsi
vipereos dentes, nova semina,
per humum, fuerit causa
horum? Quem si cura deûm,
vindicat tam certa ira, pre-
cor ut ipse porrigar serpens in
longam alvum. Dixit, et
tenditur ut serpens in longam
alvum, sentitque squamas in-
crescere duratæ cuti, nigraque
corpora variari cæruleis gut-
tis, caditque pronus in pectus,
cruræque commissa in unum
paulatim sinuantur tereti acu-
mine. Brachia jam restant; tendit
brachia quæ restant: et lacrymis
fluentibus per ora adhuc
humana,

Æquoris esse Deos. Luctu serieque malorum

Victus et ostentis, quæ plurima viderat, exit

Conditor urbe suâ; tanquam fortunâ locorum 565

Non sua se premeret: longisque erratibus actus

Contigit Illyricos profugâ cum conjuge fines.

Jamque malis annisque graves, dum prima re-
tractant

Fata domûs, releguntque suos sermone labores;

Num sacer ille meâ trajectus cuspide serpens, 570

Cadmus ait, fuerit; tum, cum Sidone profectus

Vipereos sparsi per humum nova semina dentes?

Quem si cura deûm tam certâ vindicat irâ,

Ipse precor serpens in longam porrigar alvum;

Dixit; et, ut serpens, in longam tenditur alvum;

Duratæque cuti squamas increfcere sentit, 576

Nigraque cæruleis variari corpora guttis:

In pectusque cadit pronus: commissaque in unum

Paulatim tereti sinuantur acumine crura.

Brachia jam restant: que restant brachia tendit;

Et lacrymis per adhuc humana fluentibus ora, 581

mine. Brachia jam restant; tendit brachia quæ restant: et lacrymis fluentibus per ora adhuc
humana,

TRANSLATION.

fly along the same deep, and skim the surface of the waves with their wings.

IX. The son of Agenor knows not that his daughter and little grandson were changed into sea gods. Compelled by sorrow, and the series of his misfortunes, and those amazing prodigies which he had seen in great number, he flies from the city whereof he was the founder, persuaded, that the fortune of the place, and not his own adverse fate, pursued him; and after long wandering, arrived at last, with his exiled wife upon the coast of Illyricum; and now loaden with years and calamities, while they trace back the first sad disasters of their family, and run over in discourse their past misfortunes, whether, says Cadmus, was that serpent sacred to any deity, which I pierced with my spear, when having left Sidon, I scattered along the ground the vipers teeth, a kind of seed till then unknown: if for this crime the avenging gods pursue me with so steady a hate, may I also be changed to a serpent, and sweep the ground with a long train. He said; and changed to a serpent, sweeps the ground with a long train, and perceives scales to crust over his hardened skin and his black body varied with green spots: he falls prone upon his breast, and his legs joined into one, by degrees shoot out into a spiry tail; his arms still remain, these he stretches out; and the tears running down his face, yet

*dixit: Accede, ô miserrima
conjug accede, tangeque me
dum aliquid de me superest,
accipeque manum dum est
manus, dum anguis non occu-
pat totum. Ille quidem vult
loqui plura, sed lingua est re-
pentè fissa in duas partes, nec
verba sufficiunt volenti, quo-
tiesque parat edere aliquos
quæstus, sibilat. Natura re-
linquit banc vocem illi. Con-
jux feriens nuda pectora manu,
exclamat: Cadme mane, exue-
que te infelix his monstris.
Cadme, quid hoc? ubi pes?
ubi sunt humerique manusque?
Et color, et facies, et dum
loquor omnia? Cur cælestes,
non vertitis me quoque in eun-
dem anguem? dixerat. Ille
lambebat ora suæ conjugis,
ibatque in caros sinus veluti
cognesceret; et dabat am-
plexus, utebaturque assueta col-
la. Quisquis adest (enim co-
mites aderant) terretur, at
dracones cristati quoad lubrica
colla permulcent illos, et subito
sunt duo, serpuntque juncto
volumine, donec subiêre in la-
tebras apposti nemoris. Nunc
quoque, nec fugiunt hominem,
nec lædunt vulnere, placidi-
que dracones meminere quid fuerint prius.*

Accede; ô conjux, accede, miserrima, dixit;
Dumque aliquid superest de me; me tange: ma-
numque

Accipe, dum manus est; dum non totum occu-
pat anguis.

Ille quidem vult plura loqui: sed lingua repentè
In partes est fissa duas. Nec verba volenti 586

Sufficiunt: quotiesque aliquos parat edere questus;
Sibilat. Hanc illi vocem Natura relinquit.

Nuda manu feriens exclamat pectora conjux,
Cadme, mane: teque his, infelix, exue monstris:

Cadme, quid hoc? ubi pes? ubi sunt humerique
manusque? 591

Et color, et facies, et, dum loquor omnia? Cur non
Me quoque, cælestes, in eundem vertitis anguem?

Dixerat; ille suæ lambebat conjugis ora:
Inque sinus caros, veluti cognosceret, ibat: 595

Et dabat amplexus; assuetaque colla petebat.
Quisquis adest (aderant comites) terretur: at illos

Lubrica permulcent cristati colla dracones,
Et subito duo sunt; junctoque volumine serpunt;

Donec in oppositi nemoris subiêre latebras. 600
Nunc quoque nec fugiunt hominem, nec vulnere

lædunt:
Quidque prius fuerint, placidi meminere dracones.

TRANSLATION.

that of a man, draw near said he, O wife, draw near, unhappy wife, and while yet any thing of me remains, touch me; take my hand while yet it is a hand, before the serpent wholly possess me. He wanted to say more, but his tongue suddenly divides into two parts; nor, when he aims to speak, has he words at command; but as often as he prepares to express complaints, he does it in hissings; this was all the voice that nature had left him. His wife, beating her naked breast with her hand, cries, Stay, Cadmus, unhappy Cadmus, stay, nor glide away in such a monstrous shape: Cadmus, what means all this? Where is your foot? Where your shoulders and hands? your colour, your face, and while I speak, every limb? Why heavenly powers, do you not transform me also into the same kind of serpent? She said; he licked his wife's face, and crept into her dear bosom, as of one he knew, and almost stifles her with embraces, and winds round her well known neck. Every one present (for they had attendants with them) is terrified; they suddenly become two, and the crested snakes raising their heads, brandish their smooth necks in air; then joining fold in fold, creep amicably along till they come within the covert of an adjacent grove. Nor do they now shun the sight of men, or hurt with poisonous wound; but, though serpents, still gentle; they remember what they were before.

X. Sed tamen ambobus versæ solatia formæ
Magna nepos fuerat, quem debellatâ colebat
India, quem positis celebrabat Achaïa templis. 605
Solut, Abantiades, ab origine cretus eâdem,
Acrisius superest, qui mœnibus arceat urbis
Argolicæ; contraque Deum ferat arma; genusq;
Non putet esse Jovis. Neque enim Jovis esse pu-
tabat

Persea: quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro. 610
Mox tamen Acrisium, (tanta est præsentia veri)
Tam violâsse Deum, quam non agnôsse nepotem,
Pœnitet: impositus jam cœlo est alter: at alter
Viperei referens spoliū memorabile monstri,

et alter referens memorabile spoliū viperei monstri,

X. Sed tamen nepos, quem
India debellatâ colebat; quem
Achaïa celebrabat positis tem-
plis; fuerat magna solatia ver-
sæ formæ ambobus. Acrisius
Abantiades cretus ab eadem
origine, solus superest, qui ar-
ceat deum mœnibus Argolicæ
urbis, feratque arma contra
eum, putetque non esse genus
Jovis; inque enim putabat
Persea, quam Danaë concepe-
rat pluvio auro, esse genus Jo-
vis. Tamen (tanta est præ-
sentia veri) mox pœnitet A-
crisium, tam violâsse deum,
quàm non agnovisse nepotem.
Alter est jam impositus cœlo;

TRANSLATION.

X. Yet was it a mighty consolation to both under this change of shape, that they had a grandson, whom India subdued, acknowledged as a god, and all Achaia honoured with temples. Acrisius alone, the son of Abas, descended of the same race, remains, who forbids him the walls of Argos, and bears arms against the god, nor will allow him to be the offspring of Jove: neither indeed did he own Perseus to be the son of Jove, whom Danae had conceived by a shower of gold. But soon Acrisius (so great is the power of truth) repented both of having violated the god, and that he had not owned his grandson: the one already is placed in heaven, the other bearing the memorable spoils of

NOTES.

606. *Solut Abantiades*] Acrisius, the son of Abas, king of the Argives, and father of Danae, on whom Jupiter begot Perseus.

610. *Quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro*] Jupiter falling in love with the fair Danae, the daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, converted himself into a shower of gold, that he might get into the tower of brass in which her father had shut her up. This fable took its rise hence, that Acrisius, terrified by the prediction of an oracle, which foretold that he should be one day slain by his own grandson, born of Danae, had caused her to be shut up in a tower with gates of brass: this precaution, however, was without effect. Prælus the king's brother, falling in love with his niece, found means to bribe the guards, and was admitted: all this was concealed from Acrisius; but Danae being delivered of Perseus, her father ordered both her and the child to be exposed upon the sea in a pitiful bark, which landed in the island of Seriphus, where Polydectus was king. This prince received them favourably, and took care of the education of young Perseus; but afterward falling in love with Danae, that he might remove Perseus out of the way, he endeavoured to inspire him with a love of fame, and put him upon the expedition against the Gorgons.

614. *Viperei referens spoliū memorabile monstri*] This refers to the killing of Medusa, called here *vipereum monstrum*, because her hair was partly serpents. As Banier has taken a great deal of pains to illustrate this fable, I shall here transcribe what he has said upon the subject.

It would be tedious to bring together all the fictions that the poets have invented to set off this history. Let us, however, endeavour to explain the most considerable circumstances of this fable, and to begin with the horse Pegasus, and hero Chrysaor, who are said to have sprung from Medusa's blood. It is probable they were no more than two ships with sails, which lay in some harbour of the isle where Medusa reigned, and which Perseus made use of after killing that princess. These two ships had perhaps upon their stern the figure of two-winged horses, and this gave rise to the fable. And by the figurative expressions, that the Gorgons had hair wreathed with serpents, the teeth of a wild boar, wings of an extraordinary size, claws of brass, and their whole body covered with scales, we are to understand that they went out themselves to war, armed with darts and javelins adorned with brass, and that their ships were extreme good sailors.

carpebat tenerum aëra stridentibus alis. Cumque victor penderet super Libycas arenas, guttæ cruentæ Gorgonei capitis cecidére, quas exceptas humus animavit in varios angues, unde illa terra est frequens, infestaque colubris. Inde ætus discordibus ventis per immensum aëra, nunc huc, nunc illuc, fertur exemplo aquosæ nubis, et despectat ex alto æthere terras longè seductas; supervolatque totum orbem. Ter vidit gelidas Arctos, ter brachia Cancræ; sæpe ablatum est sub occasus, sæpe in ortus. Jamque die cadente, ille veritus credere se nocti, constitit in Hesperio orbe, regnis Atlantis, petitque exiguam requiem, dum Lucifer evocet ignes Auroræ, et Auroræ currus diurnos. Hic Atlas Japetionides fuit præstans cunctos hominum ingenti corpore. Ultima tellus, et pontus qui subdit æquora anhelis equis solis, et excipit fessos axes, erat sub hoc rege. Mille greges, totidemque armenta errabant illi per herbas, et nulla vicinia premebant humum.

Aëra carpebat tenerum stridentibus alis. 615
 Cumque super Libycas victor penderet arenas;
 Gorgonei capitis guttæ cecidére cruentæ:
 Quas humus exceptas varios animavit in angues.
 Undè frequens illa est infestaque terra colubris.
 Indè per immensum ventis discordibus ætus, 620
 Nunc huc, nunc illuc, exemplo nubi. aquosæ
 Fertur: et ex alto seductas æthere longè
 Despectat terras; totumque supervolat orbem.
 Ter gelidas Arctos, ter Cancræ brachia vidit:
 Sæpe sub occasus; sæpe est ablatum in ortus. 625
 Jamque cadente die veritus se credere nocti
 Constitit Hesperio regnis Atlantis in orbe;
 Exiguamque petit requiem; dum Lucifer ignes
 Evocet Auroræ; currus Aurora, diurnos.
 Hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præstans 630
 Japetionides Atlas fuit. Ultima tellus
 Rege sub hoc et pontus erat; qui Solis anhelis
 Æquora subdit equis, et fessos excipit axes.
 Mille greges illi, totidemque armenta per herbas
 Errabant: et humum vicinia nulla premebant. 635
errabant illi per herbas, et nulla vicinia premebant humum.

TRANSLATION.

the hideous Gorgon, cuts the yielding air with hissing wings; and as the conqueror hung over the Libyan sands, bloody drops of the Gorgon's head fell down, which the ground receiving, animated into various snakes, whence these regions are filled and much infested with serpents.

Thence driven by jarring winds through the boundless expanse of heaven, he is tossed on every side like a stormy cloud, and from the summit of the sky surveys the far-distant earth, and flies over the whole world. Thrice he saw the cold Bear-stars, and thrice the bending arms of the Crab. Oft-times he is hurried to the west, often toward the east; and now day declining, the hero, afraid of trusting to his wings during the darkness of night, stoops in the western part of the world, in the kingdom of Atlas: there he wanted to take a little rest, till the morning-star had ushered in the bright Aurora, and Aurora the Chariot of the Day. Here Atlas, the son of Japetus, reigned, in valour of body surpassing all men. The utmost boundaries of the world was under this king, and the sea, whose waters are under the panting horses of the sun, and receive nightly the burning axle. A thousand flocks, and as many herds, wander over the grassy plains. No neighbouring states disturb his realms.

NOTE.

620. *Inde per immensum*] After the defeat of the Gorgons, Perseus passed through Mauritania, where the famous Atlas reigned. That prince, warned by an oracle to be on his guard against a son of Jupiter, denied him the common rights of hospitality, upon which Perseus

producing the Medusa's head, turned him into a stone; that is, slew him in the mountains which bear his name; and carried off the golden apples from the gardens of the Hesperides, which was kept by a dragon given them from Juno.

Arboreæ frondes auro radiante nitentes
Ex auro ramos, ex auro poma tegebant,
Hospes, ait Perseus illi, seu gloria tangit
Te generis magni: generis mihi Jupiter auctor:
Sive es mirator rerum; mirabere nostras. 640
Hospitium requiemque peto. Memor ille vetustæ
Sortis erat: (Themis hanc dederat Parnassia for-

*Arboreæ frondes, virentes ra-
diantæ auro, tegebant ramos ex
auro, et poma ex auro. Perseus
ait illi: hospes, seu gloria mag-
ni generis tangit te; Jupiter
est auctor generis mihi, sive es
mirator rerum, mirabere, no-
stras. Peto hospitium requiem-
que. Ille erat memor vetustæ
sortis; (Parnassia Themis de-
derat hanc sortem) Tempus
veniet Atlas, quo tua arbor
spoliabitur auro, et natus Jove
habebit hunc titulum prædæ.
Atlas metuens id, clauferat
pomaria solidis mœnibus, et
dederat ea servanda vasto dra-
coni; arcebatque omnes exter-
nos suis finibus. Ait quoque
huic, Vade procul, ne gloria
rerum quas mentiris longè, ne
Jupiter longè absit tibi. Ad-
ditque vim minis; tentatque
expellere foribus illum cunctan-
tem, et miscentem fortia dictis:
cum placidis dictis: inferior
viribus (enim quis esset par
Atlanti viribus?) ait: at que-
niam nostra gratia est parvæ
tibi, accipe hoc munus, ipseque
retroversus, prodidit à læva
parte squalentia ora Medusæ.
Atlas quantus erat, est factus
mons. Jam barba comæque*

tem)
Tempus, Atlas, veniet, tua quo spoliabitur auro
Arbor: et hunc prædæ titulum Jove natus ha-
bebit.

Id metuens, solidis pomaria clauferat Atlas 645
Mœnibus, et vasto dederat servanda draconi:
Arcebatque suis externos finibus omnes.

Huic quoque, Vade procul, ne longè gloria rerum,
Quas mentiris, ait, longè tibi Jupiter absit.

Vimque minis addit: foribusq; expellere tentat 650
Cunctantem, et placidis miscentem fortia dictis.

Viribus inferior, (Quis enim par esset Atlanti
Viribus?) At quoniam parvi tibi gratia nostra est;

Accipe munus, ait: lævâque à parte Medusæ
Ipse retròversus squalentia prodidit ora. 655

Quantus erat, mons factus Atlas: jam barba, co-
mæque

In silvas abeunt: juga sunt humerique manusque
abeunt in silvas; manus, humerique sunt juga;

TRANSLATION.

leaves of trees shining with radiant gold cover golden boughs and golden apples. *Illustrious* stranger, said Perseus, addressing him, if the glory of a noble race can move you, Jupiter is the author of my race; or if you are an admirer of great exploits, admire mine: I beg for rest and a hospitable reception. He was mindful of an antient oracle, formerly given by Parnassian Themis: *Atlas, a time will come, when your tree will be spoiled of its gold, and a son of Jupiter have the honour of the prize.* Fearing this, Atlas had secured his gardens by strong walls, and given them to be kept by a watchful dragon, and would suffer no strangers to enter his kingdom. To our hero likewise he said; far hence, be gone, or the fame of your pretended exploits, and your relation to Jupiter, are like to avail you but little. He adds violence too to his threats, and endeavours to force him away reluctant, and addressing him sometimes in a resolute tone, sometimes with all the arts of persuasion. Finding himself unequal in strength; for who could pretend to be a match for the great Atlas? Since then, says he, you slight the offer of my friendship, accept this gift; when, turning his head the other way, he exposes from the left the portentous countenance of Medusa: the great Atlas was immediately converted into a mountain; his beard and hair change into woods; his arms and shoulders become precipices; and what was formerly his

et quod fuit caput ante, est cacumen in summo monte. Offa fiunt lapis. Tum auctus in omnes partes, crevit in immensum, (sic Dii voluistis) et omne cœlum cum tot sideribus requievit in illo. Quod caput antè fuit, summo est in monte cacumen.
Offa lapis fiunt: tum partes auctus in omnes
Crevit in immensum, (sic Dî statuistis et omne
Cum tot sideribus cœlum requievit in illo.

XI. Hippotades clauserat ventos æterno carcere, Luciferque admonitor operum erat ortus clarissimus alto cœlo. Ille ligat pedes ab utraque parte, resumptis pennis, accingiturque unco telo, et findit liquidum aëra motis talaribus. Gentibus innumeris relictis circumque infraque; conspicit populos Æthiopum, arva Cephæia. Illic immitis Ammon iusserat Andromedam immeritam pendere pœnas maternæ linguæ. XI. Clauserat Hippotades æterno carcere ventos: Admonitorque operum cœlo clarissimus alto
Lucifer ortus erat. Pennis ligat ille resumptis
Parte ab utraq; pedes; teloq; accingitur unco: 665
Et liquidum motis talaribus aëra findit.
Gentibus innumeris circumque infraque relictis,
Æthiopum populos, Cephæia conspicit arva.
Illic immeritam maternæ pendere linguæ
Andromedam pœnas injustus iusserat Ammon. 670
Andromedam immeritam pendere pœnas maternæ linguæ.

TRANSLATION.

head, is now the summit of the mountain. His bones grow into solid rock, and encreasing on every side, he shoots out to an immense size, (so the gods decreed) affording a support to heaven with its whole host of stars.

XI. The grandson of Hippotes had shut up the winds in their eternal caves; and the Morning-star that ushers in the labours of the day now appeared with all his splendor in the high *arch* of heaven. He binds to either foot the wonted wings, and arming himself with a bearded dart, cuts the yielding air with his waving ankles. Leaving nations without number below and around him, he at last reaches the people of Æthiopia, and the realms of Cepheus. There Ammon had unjustly doomed guiltless Andromeda to suffer punishment for her mother's crime; whom, when the hero of the race of

NOTES.

662. *Clauserat Hippotades*] After the adventure of Atlas, Perseus penetrated as far as Æthiopia, where he rescued Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, from the monster to which she was exposed, married her, and brought her with him into Greece: her mother having preferred her beauty to that of the Nereids, the oracle of Ammon pronounced, that her daughter must be exposed upon a rock to a sea monster. It is easy to see, that Ovid grounds this narration of his upon history; but that he borrows the help of fiction by way of ornament to it, Gerard Vossius, who attempted to trace out the mysterious meaning, says, Andromeda had been promised to an insolent, inhuman pirate, who, by his incursions infested the coasts of Æthiopia, on condition that he would give no molestation to commerce; Perseus, who arrived at that time at Cepheus' court with his small fleet, gave chase to the pirate, slew him and married Andromeda.

662. *Hippotades*] Æolus, the son of Jupiter and Acesta, and the grandson of Hippotes. This prince, by an exact observation of the course of the winds, the rising and setting of the stars, the stated seasons of the year, the situation of countries, and the flux and reflux of the sea, arrived at such a knowledge of the weather, that he could with great exactness foretel the approach and duration of a storm. Upon this the poets founded the notion of his being the god of the winds.

670. *Ammon*] Jupiter Ammon, who had a temple in the deserts of Libya, and was worshipped under the form of a ram: he being consulted in regard to the sea-monster, which Neptune at the request of the Nereids had sent against the Ethiopians, had answered, that Andromeda must be exposed to it: which the poet here, not without reason, calls an unjust command.

Quam simul ad duras religatam brachia cautes
Vidit Abantiades; nisi quod levis aura capillos
Moverat; et trepido manabant lumina fletu:
Marmoreum ratus esset opus. Trahit inscius ignes:
Et stupet: et visæ correptus imagine formæ, 675
Pene suas quater est oblitus in aëre pennas.
Ut stetit, O, dixit, non istis digna catenis,
Sed quibus inter se cupidi junguntur amantes:
Pande requirenti nomen terræque tuumque;
Et cur vincla geras. Primò filet illa: nec au-
det

Appellare virum virgo: manibusque modestos
Celasset vultus; si non religata fuisset.
Lumina, quod potuit, lacrymis implevit obortis.
Sæpius instanti, sua nè delicta fateri
Nolle videretur, nomen terræque suumque, 685
Quantaque maternæ fuerit fiducia formæ,
Indicat, et, nondum memoratis omnibus, unda
Insonuit: veniensque immenso bellua ponto
Eminet: et latum sub pectore possidet æquor.
Conclamat virgo: genitor lugubris, et amens 690
Mater adest; ambo miseri, sed justius illa;
Nec secum auxilium, sed dignos tempore fletus,
Plangoremque ferunt; vinctoque in corpore ad-
hærent.

scum, sed plangorem, fletusque dignos tempore; adhærentque in vincto corpore.

*Quam simul Abantiades vidit
religatam quoad brachia ad
duras cautes; ratus esset eam
opus marmoreum, nisi quod le-
vis aura moverat capillos, et
lumina manabant trepido fletu.
Inscius trahit ignes, et stupet;
et correptus imagine visæ for-
mæ, pene oblitus est quater
suas pennas in aëre. Ut ste-
tit, dixit: O non digna istis
catenis, sed quibus cupidi a-
mantes, junguntur inter se.
Pande mihi requirenti nomen-
que tuum, terræque, et cur ge-
ras vincla. Illa primò filet,
nec virgo audet appellare vi-
rum celassetque modestos vul-
tus manibus, si non fuisset re-
ligata. Quod potuit; imple-
vit lumina obortis lacrymis.
Tandem, ne videretur nolle
fateri sua delicta, indicat illi
sæpius instanti, nomen suum-
que, terræque, quantaque fi-
ducia maternæ formæ fuerit:
et omnibus nondum memoratis,
unda insonuit; belluaque ve-
niens eminet immenso ponto, et
possidet æquor latum sub pec-
tore. Virgo conclamat: genitor
lugubris, et mater amens,
adest; ambo miseri; sed illa
justius. Nec ferunt auxilium*

TRANSLATION.

Abas saw, with her arms bound to the hard rocks; but that the gentle gales moved her waving tresses, and melting tears flowed down her cheeks, he would have taken her for a statue of marble. He stands amazed, and without knowing it, nourishes the subtle flame; and struck with the appearance of her amiable form, almost forgot to wave his wings in the air; when he lighted, O virgin, said he, worthy to wear no such chains, but those only by which fond lovers are linked together in soft embraces, tell me at my request your name, your country, and why are you thus laden with chains. She at first is silent; nor dares, as being a virgin, to speak to a man, and would with her hands have hid her rising blushes, but that she was bound. Her eyes (this was now her full extent of power) were bathed in tears. Upon his often urging her for a reply, fearing lest she might seem to conceal some crimes of her own, she discovers her name and country, and her mother's guilty confidence of her beauty. She had not yet ended her story, when the billows roared, and the monster with his head high above the waves, is seen traversing the vast sea with his breast spread wide over the deep; the virgin screams; the mournful father and indiscreet mother are present, both miserable, but she more justly so; nor do they bring her aid, but tears and lamentations, as the case required, and cling round her body bound to the rock. When thus the stranger,

secum, sed plangorem, fletusq; Cum sic hospes ait: Lacrymarum longa manere
dignos tempora; adhaerentque Tempora vos poterunt; ad opem brevis hora fe-
Cum hospes ait sic: longa tem- rendam est. 695
pora lacrymarum poterunt ma-
nere vos: hora ad ferendam Hanc ego si peterem, Perseus Jove natus et illa
opem est brevis. Si ego Per- Quam clausam implevit fecundo Jupiter auro,
seus natus Jove, et illa quam Gorgonis anguicomæ Perseus superator, et alis
clausam Jupiter implevit fœ- Æthereas ausus jactatis ire per auras:
cundo auro, Perseus supera- Præferret cunctis certè gener. Addere tantis 700
tor anguicomæ Gorgoni, et Dotibus et meritum (faveant modò numina) tento.
ausus ire per æthereas auras Ut mea sit, servata meâ virtute, paciscor.
jactatis alis, peterem hanc, Accipiunt legem, (quis enim dubitaret?) et orant,
certè præferret gener cunctis. Promittuntque super regnum dotale, parentes.
Tento et addere meritum tantis Ecce! velut navis præfixo concita rostro 705
dotibus, (modò numina fave- Sulcat aquas, juvenum sudantibus acta lacertis:
ant) et paciscor ut servata mea Sic fera dimotis impulsu pectoris undis
virtute, sit mea. Parentes ac- Tantùm aberat scopulis, quantùm Balearica torto
cipiunt legem (quis enim du- Funda potest plumbo medii transmittere cœli:
bitari?) et orant, promittunt- Cùm subitò juvenis pedibus tellure repulsâ 710
que super regnum dotale. Ecce Arduus in nubes abiit: ut in æquore summo
veit navis concita, acta su- Umbra viri visâ est, visam fera sævit in um-
dantibus lacertis juvenum, bram.
sulcat aquas præfixo rostro; Utque Jovis præpes, vacuo cùm vidit in arvo
sic terra, undis dimotis impul- Præbentem Phœbo liventia terga draconem,
su pectoris, tantum aberat sco- Occupat aversum: neu sæva retorqueat cra, 715
pulis, quantum Balearica fun- Squamigeris avidos figit cervicibus unguis:
da potest transmittere medii
cœli, torto plumbo. Cum su-
bitò juvenis, tellure repulsâ
pedibus, abiit arduus in nubes.
Ut umbra viri est visâ in sum-
mo æquore, fera sævit in um-
bram visam. Utque præpes
Jovis, cùm vidit draconem in
vacuo arvo, præbentem liventia terga Phœbo, occupat aversum, figitque avidos unguis squamige-
ris cervicibus neu retorqueat sæva cra.

TRANSLATION.

You may have time enough for tears and grief, but the season for relief is extremely short? Were I to demand her for my wife; I, Perseus the son of Jove, and her whom shut up in a tower, Jupiter impregnated in a shower of fruitful gold; Perseus the vanquisher of the shaggy-haired Gorgon, who has dared to move through the ætherial sky on waving wings; I should doubtless, as your son-in-law, be preferred to all: but I endeavour, with the aid of heaven, to add merit too to so many titles. I request that she may be mine, if by my valour I redeem her from death. Her parents embrace the proposal, (for who in such a case would hesitate) and request him to undertake her defence, and promise moreover their kingdom as a dowry; when lo, as a ship ploughs the waves with her sharp beak, urged by the sweating arms of vigorous youth, so the monster dividing the waves with his breast, was now distant from the rocks the space through which a leaden bullet, whirled from a Balearian sling, would fly; when suddenly the young hero bounding upwards, hovered in the clouds on light pinions, and as his shadow appeared upon the surface of the deep, the monster leaped in wild rage at the floating shadow; as when the bird of Jove spies in the silent plain a serpent turning his livid back to the sun, he seizes him behind, and lest he should turn upon him his poisonous mouth, fixes his greedy talons in his scaly neck: thus the winged hero pre-

Sic celeri fissum præpes per inane volatu
Terga feræ preffit; dextroque frementis in armo
Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo.
Vulnere læsa gravi, modò se sublimis in auras 720
Attollit: modò subdit aquis: modò more ferocis
Versat apri, quem turba canum circumsona terret.
Ille avidos morsus velocibus effugit alis:
Quaque patent, nunc terga cavis super obsita con-

chis,

Nunc laterum costas, nunc quà tenuissima cauda
Definit in piscem, falcato vulnerat ense. 726

Bellua puniceo mistos cum sanguine fluctus
Ore vomit: maduere graves aspergine pennæ.

Nec bibulis ultrà Perseus talaribus ausus

Credere; - conspexit scopulum: qui vertice summo
Stantibus exstat aquis; operitur ab æquore moto.

Nixus eo, rupisque tenens juga prima sinistrâ

Ter quater exegit repetita per ilia ferrum.

Littora cum plausu clamor superasque Deorum

Implevere domos: gaudent, generumque salu-
tant,

Auxiliumque domûs servatoremque fatentur

Cassiope, Cepheusque pater. Resoluta catenis

Incedit virgo pretiumque et caussa laboris.

auxilium, servatoremque domus. Virgo, pretiumque et causa laboris, incedit resoluta catenis.

*Sic Inachides præceps celeri
volatu per fissum inane, pres-
sit terga feræ; abdiditque fer-
rum tenus curvohamo, in dex-
tra armofrements. Illa læsa
gravi vulnere, modò attollit se
sublimis in auras; modò subdit
aquis, modò versat more fero-
cis apri, quem turba circum-
sona canum terret. Ille effugit
avidos morsus velocibus alis,
verberatque falcato ense, nunc
terga obsita super cavis con-
chis, quæ patent, nunc costas
laterum, nunc quæ cauda te-
nuissima definit in piscem.
Bellua vomit ore fluctus mix-
tos cum puniceo sanguine.
Pennæ graves maduere as-
pergine. Nec Perseus ausus
credere ultra bibulis talaribus,
conspexit scopulum qui ex-
statibus aquis summo vertice,
sed operitur ab æquore moto.
Nixus eo, tenensque prima ju-
ga rupis sinistrâ, exegit fer-
rum per ilia ter quater repe-
tita. Clamor cum plausu im-
plevere littora, demsque su-
peras deorum. Cassiope Cephe-
usque pater gaudent, salutant-
que generum, fatenturque au-*

735

TRANSLATION.

capitating his course with rapid flight through the cleaving sky, stoops full on his back, and buries the crooked sabre up to the hilt in the right shoulder of the raging monster; tortured by the cruel wound, sometimes he bounds aloft in air, then sinks again under the waves; sometimes turns quick upon his foe, like a savage boar when chased with the mingled cries of surrounding hounds. He on swift pinions avoids his eager bites, and wherever it is most exposed, wounds with his crooked sword his back covered with scaly armour; sometimes passes it between his ribs, and again where his tail lessening by degrees, ends in a fish: the monster vomits up floods of water dyed with streaming blood; the hero's pinions wet with its sprinkling, bear him heavily, nor daring to trull any longer to his dropping wings, he spies a rock whose summit appears above the smooth waves, but is covered by a troubled sea; leaning upon this, and holding its upper ridge with his left hand, he with repeated strokes pierced the bowels of the savage monster. Shouts and loud applauses fill the shore, and ring in redoubled peals through the air. Cassiope and her father Cepheus rejoice, and salute him, their son-in-law, and own him the support and pre-servant of their house. The virgin, the cause and reward of his labour, now

NOTE.

719. *Inachides*] Perseus, so called from Inachus, the ancient king of the Argives, over whom Acrisius, the grand-father of our hero, reigned.

Ipse abluit manus victrices Ipse manus haustâ victrices abluit undâ :
haustâ undâ, mollitque humum Anguiferumque caput nudâ nè lædat arenâ, 470
foliis, ne lædat anguiferum Mollit humum foliis : nataeque sub æquore virgas
caput nuda arena; sternitque Sternit, et imponit Phorcynidos ora Medusæ.
virgas natas sub æquore, et Virga recens, bibulâque etiamnum viva medullâ
imponit ora Medusæ Phorcynidos. Virga recens, etiam- Vîm rapuit monstri, tactuque induruit hujus :
numque viva, rapuit vim Percepitque novum ramis et fronde rigorem. 745
monstri bibula medulla, indu- At pelagi Nymphæ factum mirabile tentant
ruitque tactu hujus, percepit- Pluribus in virgis : et idem contingere gaudent.
que novum rigorem ramis et Seminaque ex illis iterant jactata per undas.
fronde. At Nymphæ pelagi Nunc quoque curaliis eadem natura remansit,
tendant mirabile factum in plu- Duritiem tacto capiant ut ab aëre ; quodque 750
ribus virgis, et gaudent idem Vimen in æquore erat, fiat super æquora saxum.
contingere; iterantque ex illis XII. Dîs tribus ille focos totidem de cespite
semina jactata per undas. ponit ;
Nunc quoque eadem natura Lævum Mercurio, dextrum tibi, bellica virgo ;
remansit curaliis, ut capiant Ara Jovis media est : mactatur vacca Minervæ ;
duritiem ab aëre tacto, quod- Alipedi vitulus ; taurus tibi, summe deorum. 755
que erat vimen in æquore, fiat Protinus Andromedan et tanti premia facti
saxum super æquora. Indotata rapit : tædas Hymenæus Amorque
XII. Ille ponit tribus diis Percutiant : largis satiantur odoribus ignes :
totidem focos de cespite; læ- Sertaque dependent tectis : Lotique lyræque
vum Mercurio dextrum tibi Tibiaque, et cantus, animi fælicia læti 760
bellica virgo; ara Jovis est Argumenta, sonant. Referatis aurea valvis
media. Vacca mactatur Mi-
nervæ. Vitulus alipedi; tau-
rus tibi, summe deorum. Pro-
tinus rapit Andromedan, et
præmia indotata tanti facti;
tædas Hymenæus Amorque ig-
nes satiantur largis odoribus;
sertaque dependent tectis: lo-
tique, lyræque, tibiaque, et cantus, fælicia argumenta læti animi, sonant: atria aurea, patent tota,
valvis referatis,

TRANSLATION.

loosed from her chains, walks along the shore ; he purges his hands, smeared with the monster's blood, in water taken from the sea ; and lest the hard sand might by its roughness injure the snake-bearing head, he softens it by throwing of leaves, and some green twigs that grew in the sea, and thereon lays the face of Medusa, the daughter of Phorcys. These fresh twigs, yet soft and full of sap, imbibed the poison of the monster, and hardened at its touch and perceived a new hardness spread through their branches and leaves. The nymphs of the sea surprised at the uncommon prodigy, attempt the same in other twigs, and find it happen according to their wish ; and still renewing these petrifying seeds, propagate the wonder through the deep ; such even at this day is the nature of coral, that it gathers hardness upon being exposed to the air, and what under the waves was no more than a tender spray, above the waves changes to a stone.

XII. He raises to three gods as many altars of turf ; one on the left to Mercury, another on the right to the warlike maid ; the altar of Jove stood in the middle. A cow is sacrificed to Minerva, a calf to winged-footed Hermes, and a bull to the sovereign of the gods ; then seized Andromeda, the prize of his victorious fight, nor once demanded the dowry kingdom. Hymen and Love walk before them shaking their torches, and the altars burn with rich perfumes ; garlands hang from the roofs ; flagellots, and harps, and flutes, and songs, the happy tokens of a joyful mind, join in an agreeable concert.

Atria tota patent, pulchroque instructa paratu,
 [Cepheni proceres ineunt convivium regis.]
 Postquam epulis functi, generosi munere Bacchi
 Diffundere animos: cultusque habitusque locorum
 Quærit Abantiades: Quærenti protinus unus
 [Narrat Lyncides, moresque, habitusque virorum.]
 Quæ simul edocuit, Nunc, ô fortissime, dixit,
 Fare precor, Perseu, quantâ virtute, quibusque
 Artibus abstuleris crinita draconibus ora. 770
 Narrat Abantiades gelido sub Atlante jacentem
 Esse locum, solidæ tutum munimine molis;
 Cujus in introitu geminas habitasse sorores
 Phorcydas, unius partitas luminis usum:
 Id se solerti, furtim dum traditur astu, 775
 Suppositâ cepisse manu: perque abdita longè,
 Deviaque, et sylvis horrentia saxa fragosis
 Gorgoneas tetigisse domos: passimque per agros,
 Perque vias vidisse hominum simulacra ferarumque
 In silicem ex ipsis visâ conversa Medusâ: 780
 Se tamen horrendæ clypei quod læva gerebat,
 Ære percusso, formam aspexisse Medusæ:

proceresque Cepheni ineunt convivium regis instructa pulchra paratu. Postquam erant functi epulis, diffundere animos munere generosi Bacchi: Abantiadesque quærit cultus habitusque locorum. Protinus unus Lyncides narrat quærenti, moresque, habitusque virorum. Quæ simul edocuit, dixit: Nunc, ô fortissime Perseu, precor fare, quantâ virtute quibusque artibus, abstuleris ora crinita draconibus. Abantiades narrat esse locum jacentem sub gelido Atlante, tutum munimine solidæ molis, in introitu cuius sorores geminas Phorcydas habitasse, partitas usum unius luminis; se manu suppositâ, cepisse, id furtim solerti astu, dum traditur; tetigisseque Gorgoneas domos, per loca longè abdita, deviaque, et saxa horrentia fragosis silvis; vidisseque passim per agros, perque vias, simulacra hominum, ferarumque, conversa ex ipsis in silicem, visâ Medusâ; se tamen

adspexisse formam horrendæ Medusæ, percusso ære clypei, quod gerebat læva;

TRANSLATION.

The doors are thrown wide open, and the gilded halls displayed; the nobles of Cepheus' court sit down to a feast furnished out by the king in the richest manner. When the banquet was ended, and their minds cheered with the gifts of generous Bacchus, the grandson of Abas began to enquire concerning the customs and manners of the country. When Lyncides had satisfied him in every thing he had to ask on this subject, he with like freedom addressed the gallant hero, and begged to know by what bold adventure or successful arts he had cut off the head of Medusa, bristling with snakes. The grandson of Abas tells him, that beneath the cold Atlas there lies a vale, fenced on all sides with solid walls, the entrance to which was guarded by the two sisters, daughters of Phorcys, who had but one eye between them, which they used by turns; that he cunningly slipping in his hand, while it was given from the one to the other, carried it off, and then through dark recesses, and devious wilds, and rocks covered with trackless woods, arrived at the habitations of the Gorgons, and saw in all the plains and ways as he passed, images of men and wild beasts converted into stone from the sight of Medusa; but that he, by the reflection of the polished shield which he bore in his left hand, beheld

NOTE.

782. *Ære percusso*] This looking-glass or reflecting shield our hero is said to have received of Minerva, and by virtue of it could see without being seen. Lucian tells us, that Minerva herself held this reflecting shield before him, and by that means gave him the opportu-

nity of seeing Medusa; that afterward Perseus seizing her by the hair with his left hand, and keeping his eye fixed upon the image in the shield, took his falchion in his right, and cut off her head; and then flew off before the other sisters knew any thing of it.

eripuisseque caput collo, dum Dumque gravis somnus colubrasque ipsamque te-
gravis somnus tenebat ipsam- nebat,
que, colubrasque; Pegasusque Eripuisse caput collo: pennisque fugacem
fugacem pennis, et fratrem fu- Pegasus et fratrem matris de sanguine natos, 785
isse natos de sanguine matris. Addidit et longi non falsa pericula cursûs:
Addidit etiam pericula non Quæ freta, quas terras sub se vidisset ab alto:
falsa, longi cursus: quæ fre- Et quæ jactatis tetigisset sidera pennis.
ta, quas terras vidisset sub se Ante expectatum tacuit tamen, excipit unus
ab alto; et quæ sidera tetigis- Ex numero procerum, quærens, cur sola sororum
set jactatis pennis. Tamen ta- Gesserit alternis immistos crinibus angues.
cuit ante expectatum. Unus Hospes ait, quoniam scitaris digna relatu,
numero procerum excipit; quæ- Accipe quæsitæ causam. Clarissima formâ,
rens cur Medusa sola sororum, Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum
gesserit angues immistos alter- Illa, nec in totâ conspectior ulla capillis 795
nis crinibus. Ille spes ait: quo- Pars fuit; inveni, qui se vidisse referrent.
niam scitaris digna relatu, ac- Hanc pelagi rector templo vitiâsse Minervæ
cipe causam quæsitæ. Ille fuit Dicitur: aversa est, et castos ægide vultus
clarissima formâ, spesque inwi- Nata Jovis textit. Neve hoc impunè fuisset;
diosa multorum procorum; nec Gorgoneum turpes crinem mutavit in hydros. 800
ulla pars in ea tota, fuit con- Nunc quoque ut attonitos formidine terreat hostes,
spectior capillis. Invenit unum, Pectore in adverso, quos fecit, sustinet angues.
qui referret se vidisse eam.
Rector pelagi dicitur vitiâsse
hanc in templo Minervæ. Na-
ta Jovis aversa est, et textit
castos vultus ægide. Neve hoc
fuisset impunè, mutavit Gor-
goneum crinem in turpes hy-
dros. Nunc quoque, ut terreat
hostes attonitos formidine sustinet in adverso pectore, angues quos fecit.

TRANSLATION.

unhurt the figure of Medusa; and while sleep held both her and her snakes entranced, severed her head from her neck: the blood that flowed from the wound, gave birth to winged Pegasus and his brother. To these he added all the other dangers he had encountered in a long course of wandering; what seas, and what lands he had seen under him from on high, and what stars he had touched in tossing his wings: yet he ended sooner than was expected; upon which one of the nobles again begged to know, why only one of the sisters had snakes alternately mixed with her hair. Stranger, replied Perseus, since you require a history worthy to be related to this noble assembly, hear what you want to know: she was greatly surpassing in beauty, and had raised hope in the breast of a crowd of envious lovers; nor was any part of her more celebrated than her comely locks; for I have met with those who had seen her. It is said, that the sovereign of the sea ravished her in the temple of Minerva. The daughter of Jove turned away her eyes, and covered her face with her shield; and that his daring impiety might not escape unpunished, changed the Gorgon's head into hideous snakes. And now too the same goddess, to strike the greater terror into her enemies, bears upon her breast the hissing snakes of the Gorgon.

LIBER QUINTUS.

I. **D**UMQUE ea Cephenum medio Danä-
cūs heros

Agmine commemorat; fremidā regalia turbā
Atria complentur: nec conjugialia festa
Qui canat, est clamor; sed qui fera nūnciet
arma.

Inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus
Assimilare freto possis: quod sævā quietum
Ventorum rabies motis exasperat undis.

Primus in his Phineus, belli temerarius auctor
Fraxineam quatiens æratæ cuspидis hastam;

En, ait, en adsum præreptæ conjugis ultor.

Nec mihi te pennæ, nec falsum versus in aurum
Jupiter, eripient. Conanti mittere Cephæus,

O R D O.

I. *Dumque heros Danæus commemorat ea medio agmine Cephenum; regalia atria complentur fremitu turbæ; nec clamor est qui canat conjugalia festa; sed qui nūnciet fera arma. Possisque assimilare con-*

5 *vivia versa in repentinos tumultus, freto, quod quietum, sæva rabies ventorum exasperat motis undis. Phineus primus in his, et temerarius auctor belli, quatiens fraxineam hastam æratæ cuspидis, ait:*

10 *En, en adsum, ultor præreptæ conjugis. Nec pennæ, nec Jupiter versus in falsum aurum eripient te mihi. Cephæus re-*
clamat illi conanti mittere jaculum:

TRANSLATION.

I. **A**ND while the hero Perseus, in the midst of Cepheus' assembly, recounts these things, the royal courts are filled with a raging multitude; nor is the clamour such as proclaims a nuptial feast, but such as denounces dreadful war: and you might compare the entertainment, thus converted into sudden disorder, to the sea, which, when smooth, an impetuous storm of winds exasperates by the commotion of the waves. Phineus the chief among them, and rash contriver of the insurrection, brandishing an ashen, brazen-pointed spear; behold, says he, behold, I am here, the revenger of my wife ravished from me: neither your wings, nor Jupiter under the deceitful form of gold, shall rescue thee from me. Cepheus cries out to him, as he is attempting to dart his lance; "What are you

NOTE.

1. *Dumque ea Cephenum*] Phineus, brother to Cepheus the father of Andromeda, jealous because his rival had carried off his mistress and niece, resolves to disturb the solemnity of the nuptials. He therefore assembles his friends, breaks into the hall where the feast was kept, and spreads terror and slaughter on all sides: Perseus and his companions after a hard struggle get the better, and to do the more honour to his victory, it was given out, that Medusa's head had converted Phineus and his fol-

lowers into statues. A bold metaphor, to express that the valour of that prince, who had vanquished the Gorgons, struck so great a terror into the enemy, that they durst not face him, but contented themselves with laying ambushes for him at a distance. Ovid, who never enters upon a subject without exhausting it, describes the combat of Phineus against Perseus with such particular circumstances, as would make the reader imagine he had been an eye-witness of all that passed.

Quid facis, germane, quæ mens agit te furem in facinus? Hæcne gratia redditur tantis meritis? rependis vitam servatæ bac dotæ? quam, si quæris verum, non Perseus ademit tibi; sed grave numen Nereidum, sed corniger Ammon, sed bellua quæ veniebat ponto exsaturanda meis visceribus. Rapta est tibi illo tempore quo fuit peritura; nisi si crudelis exigis id ipsum, ut pereat, levaberèque nostro luctu. Scilicet, haud est satis, quod revincta est te spectante, et quod tu patruus sponsusve tulisti nullam opem: dolebis insuper quod sit servata à quoquam, eripiesque præmia? quæ, si videntur magna tibi, petisses ex illis scopulis ubi erant affixa. Nunc sine eum qui petiit, per quem mea senectus non est orba; ferre quod pactus est, et meritis, et voce; intelligeque eum prælatum non tibi, sed certæ morti. Ille respondit nihil contrà, sed spectans et hunc, et Persea, alterno vultu, ignorat petatne hunc an illum. Cunctatusque brevi, misit hostem contortam viribus, quantas ira dabat, in Perseum, nequicquam. Ut illa stetit toro, tum denique Perseus exsiluit stratis,

Quid facis? exclamat: quæ te, germane, furem
Mens agit in facinus? meritisne hæc gratia tantis
Redditur? hæc vitam servatæ dote rependis? 15
Quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quæris, ademit:
Sed grave Nereidum numen, sed corniger Am-

mon,
Sed quæ visceribus veniebat bellua ponti
Exsaturanda meis. Illo tibi tempore rapta est,
Quo peritura fuit. Nisi si, crudelis, id ipsum 20
Exigis, ut pereat: luctuque levabere nostro.
Scilicet haud satis est, quod te spectante revincta
est;

Et nullam quod opem patruus sponsusve tulisti:
Insuper à quoquam quod sit servata dolebis;
Præmiaque eripies? Quæ, si tibi magna videntur; 25
Ex illis scopulis, ubi erant affixa, petisses:
Nunc sine, qui petiit, per quem non orba sene-

ctus,
Ferre, quod et meritis et voce est pactus: eumque;
Non tibi, sed certæ prælatum intellige morti.

Ille nihil contrà: sed et hunc, et Persea vultu 30
Alterno spectans; petat hunc ignorat, an illum;
Cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam,
Quantas ira dabat, nequicquam in Persea misit.
Ut stetit illa toro; stratis tum denique Perseus,

TRANSLATION.

“ about to do? What outrageous resolution prompts you, brother, to this criminal design? Is this the acknowledgment returned for such great services! do you recompense with this reward the life of Andromeda preserved, whom not Perseus, if you require the truth, but the offended power of the Nereids, but Jupiter Ammon, and that monster of the sea which came to be satiated with my bowels, took from you. She was lost to you from that moment in which she was to have perished; but you, it would seem, barbarous man, desire that every thing, that she may perish, and want to be eased by my affliction. It is not therefore enough, that she was bound in your very presence, and that you her uncle and spouse offered no assistance. Do you moreover grieve, that she was preserved by another; and will you grasp at his rewards? Which, if they appear great in your eyes, you should have boldly sought them on those rocks to which they were affixed. Suffer him who hath gained them, by whom my old age is not childless, to bear away the prize due to his merits, and contracted for by a solemn promise; and be persuaded, that not to you he was preferred, but to inevitable death.”

Phineus returned no answer; but looking alternately on him and on Perseus, is uncertain whether he should first attack the one or the other. After a short pause, he threw his unavailing lance at Perseus, darted with all the force that age could inspire. It stood wedged in the seat, when Perseus leaping fiercely

Exsiluit, teloque ferox inimica remisso
 Pectora rupisset; nisi post altaria Phineus
 Iisset: et (indignum) scelerato profuit ara.
 Fronte tamen Rhoeti non irrita cuspis adhæsit:
 Qui postquam cecidit, ferrumque ex ossè revulsum
 est,
 Palpitat, et positas aspergit sanguine mensas.
 Tum verò indomitas ardescit vulgus in iras:
 Telaque conjiciunt, et sunt, qui Cephea dicant
 Cum genero debere mori. Sed limine tecti
 Exierat Cepheus, testatus jusque, fidemque,
 Hospitiique deos, ea se prohibente moveri.
 Bellica Pallas adest; et protegit ægide fratrem:
 Datque animos. Erat Indus Athis, quem flu-
 mine Gange
 Edita Limnate vitreis peperisse sub antris
 Creditur, egregius formâ: quam divite cultu
 Augebat, bis adhuc octonis integer annis;
 Indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat
 Aureus: ornabant aurata monilia collum;
 Et madidos myrrhâ curvum crinale capillos.
 Ille quidem jaculo quamvis distantia misso
 Figere doctus erat; sed tendere doctior arcus.
 Tum quoq; lenta manu flectentem cornua Perseus
 Stipite, qui mediâ positus fumabat in arâ,
 35 *feroxque rupisset inimica pec-
 tora remisso telo; nisi Phineus
 iisset post altaria, et indignum
 ara profuit scelerato. Tamen
 cuspis non irrita, adhæsit
 fronte Rhoeti; qui postquam
 cecidit, ferrumque est revul-
 sum ex ossè, palpitat: et as-
 pergit positas mensas sanguine:
 40* *tum verò vulgus ardescit
 indomitas in iras, conjici-
 untque tela: et sunt qui dicant
 Cephea cum genero debere mori:
 Sed Cepheus exierat limine
 tecti, testatus jusque fidemque,
 45* *deosque hospitii, ea moveri, se
 prohibente. Bellica Pallas ad-
 est, et protegit fratrem ægide,
 datque animos. Athis erat In-
 dus quem Limnate, edita flu-
 mine Gange, peperisse, sub vi-
 treis antris, egregius forma,
 quam augebat divite cultu,
 50* *ad hoc integer, annis bis octo-
 nis; indutus chlamydem Ty-
 riam, quam limbus aureus obi-
 bat: monilia aurata ornabant
 collum, et curvum crinale ca-
 pillos madidos myrrhâ. Ille qui-
 dem erat doctus figere quamvis
 distantia jaculo misso; sed doc-
 55* *tior tendere arcus. Perseus
 perculit stipite, qui positus fu-
 mabat in mediâ aula, eum tum quoque flectentem lenta cornua manu creditur;*

TRANSLATION.

from the couch, would have plunged the retorted weapon in his enemy's breast, had not Phineus fled behind the altar; and, O shocking! the altar afforded shelter to the miscreant. The spear however, not thrown in vain, stuck in the forehead of Rhætus, who, after he had fallen, and that the lance was extracted from his skull, he spurned, and with his blood besmeared the tables that stood near. But then the wild rabble, inflamed with ungovernable rage, jointly hurl their weapons; and there are some who cry out, that Cepheus with his son-in law ought to perish. But Cephæus was gone out from the entrance of the palace, calling Right and Faith, and the gods of hospitality to witness, that this tumult was raised in spite of all his endeavours to suppress it. The warlike Pallas interposes, and with her shield protects her brother, and inspires him with fortitude. There was an Indian, one Athis, (whom Limnate, sprung from the river Ganges, is supposed to have brought forth beneath these transparent streams) eminent for his beauty, which he set off by the richness of his habit, and as yet but sixteen years of age; dressed in a purple tunic bordered with a golden fringe; a golden collar graced his neck, and a curved bodkin his hair, imbued with myrrh. He had indeed been instructed to throw the lance, and hit things though very distant; but he was yet more expert in drawing the bow. Perseus, just as he was bending with his hand the pliant extremities of the yielding horn, struck him with a brand

et confudit ora in fractis ossibus. Ubi Assyrius Lycabas vidit hunc jactantem laudatos vultus in sanguine, et comes junctissimus illi, et non dissimulator veri amoris: postquam deploravit Athin exalantem vitam sub acerbo vulnere; arripit arcus quos ille tetenderat; et dixit: Certamina sint tibi mecum; nec lætare longum fato pueri, quo habes plus invidiæ quam laudis. Nondum dixerat omnia hæc, cum telum penetrabile emicuit nervo; vitatumque, tamen pependit sinuosâ veste. Acrisioniades vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ, adigitque in pectus. At ille jam moriens, conspexit Athin oculis natantibus sub atra nocte; acclinavitque se in illum; et tulit ad manes solatia junctæ mortis. Ecce Phorbas Syenites, genitus Methione, et Libys Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam, conciderant lapsi sanguine quo tellus latè madesca tepebat: ensis obstitit surgentibus, adactus costis alterius, et jugulo Phorbantis. At Perseus non petit lamato ense Erython Actoriden, cui lata bipennis erat telum; sed

Percussit; et fractis confudit in ossibus ora. Hunc ubi laudatos jactantem in sanguine vultus: Assyrius vidit Lycabas; junctissimus illi 60 Et comes, et veri non dissimulator amoris; Postquam exhalantem sub acerbo vulnere vitam Deploravit Athin; quos ille tetenderat, arcus Arripit: Et, Mecum tibi sint certamina, dixit: Nec longum pueri fato lætabere; quo plus 65 Invidiæ, quam laudis, habes. Hæc omnia nondum

Dixerat: emicuit nervo penetrabile telum: Vitatumque, tamen sinuosâ veste pependit. Vertit in hunc harpen spectatam cæde Medusæ Acrisioniades, adigitque in pectus: at ille 70 Jam moriens, oculis sub nocte natantibus atra, Circumspexit Athin: seque acclinavit in illum: Et tulit ad manes junctæ solatia mortis. Ecce Syenites genitus Methione Phorbas, Et Libys Amphimedon, avidi committere pugnam, 75

Sanguine, quo tellus latè madesca tepebat, Conciderant lapsi: surgentibus obstitit ensis, Alterius costis, jugulo Phorbantis adactus. At non Actoriden Erython, cui lata bipennis Telum erat, admoto Perseus petit ense: sed adis

TRANSLATION.

which he had taken from the midst of the altar, and crushed his face against the splintered bones. When Assyrian Lycabas saw him tossing his shattered face in blood, being united to him in the strictest friendship, his companion, and no dissembler of the real affection he bore him; after bemoaning Athin breathing out his life under a cruel wound, he snatches the bow which he had bent, and said; Let the contest be now with me; you shall not long rejoice in the youth's untimely fate, whence more envy than honour accrues. Scarce had he ended, when the piercing arrow sprang whizzing from the string, and though avoided, yet hung in the plaits of his robe. The grandson of Acrisius turns against him his faulchion, already proved in the slaughter of Medusa, and plunged it in his breast; but he now expiring, with eyes swimming in darkness, looked round for Athin, and sinking upon him, carried to the shades below the consolation of dying with his friend. When lo, Phorbas of Syene, the son of Methion, and Lybian Amphimedon, eager for the fight, are tripped by the pavement made slippery with warm gore; the sword of Perseus prevents their rise, thrust between the ribs of the one, and into the throat of Phorbas. But the hero did not attack with his sword Erythus, the son of Actor, whose

NOTE.

74. Syenites] Syene was a city of Egypt upon the Nile.

Exstantem signis, multæque in pondere massæ,
 Ingentem manibus tollit cratera duabus;
 Infigitque viro. Rutilum vomit ille cruorem:
 Et resupinus humum moribundo vertice pulsat.
 Inde Semiramio Polydæmona sanguine cretum, 85
 Caucasumque Abarin, Spherchionidemq; Lycetum,
 Intonsumque comas Elycen, Phlegyanque, Cly-
 tumque

Sternit: et exstructos morientum calcat acervos.
 Nec Phineus ausus concurrere cominus hosti,
 Intorquet jaculum: quod detulit error in Idan, 90
 Expertem frustra belli, et neutra arma secutum.
 Ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis,
 Quandoquidem in partes, ait, abstrahor, accipe,
 Phineu,

Quem fecisti hostem; pensa; hoc vulnere vulnus.
 Jamque remissurus tractum de corpore telum, 95
 Sanguine defectos cecidit collapsus in artus.

Hic quoque Cephenum post regem primus Odites
 Ense jacet Clymeni: Protenora perculit Hypseus:
 Hypsea Lyncides. Fuit et grandævus in illis

Emathion, æqui cultor, timidusque Deorum: 100
 Quem quoniam prohibent anni bellare, loquendo
 Pugnat; et incessit, scelerataque devovet arma.

æqui, timidusque deorum: quem, quoniam anni prohibent bellare, pugnat loquendo, et incessit devo-
vetque scelerata arma.

TRANSLATION.

weapon was a large battle-ax, but seizes with both his hands a huge cup high embolt, and tosses the massy goblet at his head; he vomits up red blood, and falling backward beats the ground with his dying head. He then slew Poly-medon sprung from the blood of Semiramis, and Abaris from near mount Caucasus, and Lycetus the son of Spherchius, and Elyces with unshorn locks, and Phlegias, and Clytus, and treads upon the heaps of dying men he had piled up. Nor durst Phineus venture to engage hand to hand with his enemy, but darts his javelin, which missing its aim, hit Idas, who had in vain declined the war, and joined with either party: he beholding Phineus with a stern look, Since, says he, I am forced to declare, take now the enemy you have drawn upon yourself, and requite the wound that you have given me by the wound that now threatens you; and now was he just going to return the dart drawn from his side, when he fell, sinking upon his limbs unable to support him through want of blood. Here too Odytes, next in rank to the king in the court of Cepheus, fell by the sword of Clymenus: Hypseus killed Protenor, and Lyncides Hypseus. Among them was also aged Emathion, an observer of equity, and one who respected the gods; who, because his years permitted him not to engage in the war, fights only with his tongue, and walking to and fro among the troops, endeavours to appease the impious tumult; him Chronis

NOTE.

86. *Spherchionidem*] The son of Sphercheus, a river of Thessaly.

tollit duabus manibus ingentem cratera, exstantem altis signis, multæque massæ in pondere, infigitque viro. Ille vomit rutilum cruorem, et resupinus, pulsat humum moribundo vertice. Inde sternit Polydæmona cretum Semiramio sanguine, Caucasumque Abarim, Spherchionidemque Lycetum, Elycenque intonsum comas, Phlegiamque, Clytumque, et calcat exstructos acervos morientum. Nec Phineus ausus concurrere cominus hosti, intorquet jaculum, quod error detulit in Idan, frustra expertem belli, et secutum neutra arma. Ille tuens immitem Phinea torvis oculis, ait: Quandoquidem, Phineu, attrahor in partes, accipe hostem quem fecisti; pensa; hoc vulnere hoc vulnere. Jamque remissurus telum tractum de corpore, collapsus cecidit in artus defectos sanguine. Hic quoque odites, primus Cephenum post regem, jacet ense Clymeni; Hypseus perculit Protenora, Lyncides Hypsea. Grandævus Emathion fuit et in illis, cultor

Chromis demetit caput ense huic, amplexo altaria tremulis palmis: quod protinus incidit aræ; atque ibi edidit execrantia verba semianimi lingua; et expiravit animam in medios ignes. Hinc gemini fratres, Broteasque et cæstibus Ammon, invicti cæstibus, si enses possent vinci cæstibus, cecidere Phineæ manu; Ampycusque sacerdos Cereris, velatus quod ad tempora albenti vittâ. Tu quoque Japetide, non adhibendus in hos usus, sed qui moveres citharam cum voce, opus pacis eras jussus celebrare dapes, festumque, canendo. Cui adstanti procul, tenentique imbelle plectrum, Petalus ridens dixit, I, cane cætera Stygiis manibus; et figit mucronem lævo tempore. Ille concidit, et retentat fila lyræ morientibus digitis, casuque canit miserabile carmen. Ferox Lycormas non finit hunc cecidisse impune; repagulaque robusta rapta de dextro posti illidit ossibus mediæ cervicis; at ille procubuit terræ more mactati juvenci.

TRANSLATION.

purues, and as with trembling hands he embraced the altar, cuts off his head, which falling immediately upon the altar, seemed there with faltering tongue to utter words condemning their wicked broils, and breathed out his soul amid the sacred fires. Upon this two brothers, Broteas and Ammon, invincible in combats of the cestus, (if the cestus was a match for swords) fell by the hand of Phineus, and Ampycus the priest of Ceres having his temples bound with a white fillet. You too Japetides, not fit for services like these, but who tuned your voice in concert with the peaceful lyre, and had been commanded to crown the entertainment and nuptial feast with music; to whom, standing at a distance, and holding in his hand the unwarlike Plectrum, Petalus scoffing said, Go, sing the rest to the Stygian ghosts, and with a mortal blow pierced his left temple: he falls, and touches again the strings of his lyre with his dying fingers, and as chance directed, played a mournful air. Fierce Lycormas suffers him not to fall unrevenged, but tearing a massy bar from the door, dashes it against the middle bones of his neck: but he, *stunned by the blow*, falls to the ground after the manner of a slaughtered bullock. Petates the

NOTES.

103. *Amp'lexo tremulis altaria palmis*] In cases of great danger it was usual to fly to some temple, and there take refuge behind the altar or statue of the god.

108. *Vinci si possent cæstibus enses*] The cestus were either a sort of leathern guards for the hands, composed of thongs, and commonly filled with lead or iron, to add force and

weight to the blow; or, according to others, a kind of whiribats, or bludgeons of wood, with lead at one end. This exercise is most admirably described by Virgil, in the combat of Dares and Entellus. See the translation of Virgil, *Æn.* V.

114. *Plectrum*] The instrument wherewith they struck the harp in playing.

Demere tentabat lævi quoque robora postis
 Cinyphius Pelates, tentanti dextera fixa est
 Cuspide Marmaridæ Corythi; lignoque cohæsit.
 Hærenti latus haufit Abas: nec corruiſit ille; 126
 Sed retinente manum moriens è poſte pependit.
 Sternitur et Melaneus Perſeïa caſtra ſecutus,
 Et Naſamoniaci Dorylas; ditiffimus agri;
 Dives agri Dorylas: quo non poſſederat alter 130
 Latiùs, aut totidem tollebat farris acervos.
 Hujus in obliquo miſſum ſtetit inguine ferrum:
 Letifer ille locus, quem poſtquam vulneris auct̃or
 Singultantem animam, et verſantem lumina vidit
 Bactrius Halcyoneus. Hoc quod premis, inquit,
 habeto

De tot agris terræ: corpusque exſanguè reliquit.
 Torquet in hunc haſtam calido de vulnere raptam
 Ultor Abantiades: mediâ quæ narè recepta
 Cervice exacta eſt, in partesque èminet ambas.
 Dumque manum fortuna juvat; Clytiumque,
 Claninque, 140
 Matre ſatos unâ, diverſo vulnere fudit.
 Nam Clytii per utrumque, gravi librata lacerto;
 Fraxinus æſta femur: jâculum Clanis ore mo-
 mordit.

Cinyphius Pelates tentabat quoque demere robora lævi poſtis. Dextera eſt fixa tentanti cuspide Marmaridæ Corythi, cohæſitque ligno. Abas haufit latus hærenti, nec ille corruiſit, ſed moriens pependit è poſte retinente manum. Melaneus et ſternitur, ſecutus caſtra Perſeïa, et Dorylas ditiffimus Naſamoniaci agri; Dorylas dives agri; quo aliter non poſſederat latiùs, aut tollebat totidem acervos Farris. Ferrum miſſum ſtetit in obliquo inguine hujus. Ille locus eſt letifer. Quem poſtquam Bactrius Halcyoneus auct̃or vulneris vidit ſingultantem animam, et verſantem lumina, inquit: habeto hoc terræ quod premis de tot agris; reliquitque corpus exſanguè. Abantiades ultor; torquet in hunc haſtam raptam de calido vulnere, quæ recepta mediâ narè, eſt exacta cervice, èminetque in ambas partes. Dumque Fortuna juvat manum, fudit Clytiumque Claninque ſatos unâ Matre, diverſo vulnere. Nam fraxinus librata gravi lacerto, eſt æſta per utrumque femur Clytii.

TRANSLATION.

African endeavours too to ſnatch a bar from the left ſide of the door, but Coryphus the ſon of Marmarus pierced his right hand in the attempt; and rivetted it to the wood. Abas, with his ſpear tranſfixed his ſide, nor did he fall, but hung dying by the door-poſt to which his hand was wedged. Melaneus is alſo ſlain, who had followed the camp of Perſeus, and Dorylas, rich in Naſamoniac land. Dorylas rich in land, than whom none poſſeſſed fields of greater extent, or gathered from them ſo many heaps of grain. The miſſive ſteel ſtood fixed obliquely in his groin, a mortal part; whom when Bactrian Halcyoneus the author of the wound, ſaw breathing out in ſobs his ſoul, and rolling his convulſive eyes, he taunting ſaid, Take this only ſpot of ſo many acres formerly thine, and leſt his bloodleſs carcals. The great grandſon of Abas, impatient to avenge his friend, whirls againſt him the ſpear drawn from the warm wound, which entering by the ridge of his noſe, pierced his neck and ſtruck out from either ſide; and Fortune directing his hand, he killed Clytius and Clanis, born of the ſame mother, but falling by different wounds: for an aſhen ſpear poiſed by a ſtrong arm tranſfixes both the thighs of Clytius, Clanis bites a dart in his mouth. Celadon alſo the Mendefian fell,

NOTES.

124. *Cinyphius Pelates*] So called from Cinyphus, a river of Africa.

129. *Naſamoniaci*] The Naſamones were a people of Lybia, near the two Syrtes.

135. *Bactrius Halcyoneus*] From Bactria, a region of Aſia, bordering upon India.

138. *Abantiadæi*] Perſeus the great-grandſon of Abas, for Acrifiſus the father of Danaë, was the ſon of Abas.

Clanis momordit jaculum ore. Celadon Mendefius et occidit : Astreus occidit, creatus Palestina matre, sed dubio genitore : Æthionque sagax quondam ventura videre ; Æthionque, sagax videre quondam ventura, sed nunc deceptus falsa ave: Thoactesq; armiger regis, et Agyrtes infamis cæso genitore. Tamen plus exhausto superest : Namque animus est omnibus opprimere unum. Conjurata agmina pugnant undique pro causa impugnante meritum fidemque. Pro hac parte focer frustra pius, et nova conjux, cum genetrice, favent complentque atria ululatu, sed sonus armorum, gemitusque cadentium superat. Bellonaque perfundit Penates semel pollutos, multo sanguine, miscetque renovata prælia. Phineus, et mille secuti Phinea, circumæunt unum. Tela, plura hiberna grandine, volant præter utrumque latus, præterque et lumen et aures. Hac applicat humeros ad magnæ faxa columnæ : Tutaque terga gerens, adversaque in agmina versus, Sustinet instantes. Instabant parte sinistrâ Chaonius Molpeus dextrâ Nabathæus Ethemon : Tigris ut, auditis diversâ valle duorum Extimulata fame, mugitibus armentorum : Nescit utrò potius ruat ; et ruere ardet utroque :

Occidit et Celadon Mendefius: occidit Astreus, Matre Palæstinâ, dubio genitore creatus. 145
Æthionque sagax quondam ventura videre ; Nunc ave deceptus falsâ : regisque Theactes Armiger, et cæso genitore infamis Agyrtes. 149
Plus tamen exhausto superest : namque omnibus unum
Opprimere est animus. Conjurata undique pugnant Agmina pro causâ eritum impugnante fidemque. 155
Hac pro parte focer frustrâ pius, et nova conjux, Cum genetrice, favent : ululatuque atria complent. Sed sonus armorum superat, gemitusque cadentium : Pollutosque semel multo Bellona Penates 155
Sanguine perfundit ; renovataque prælia miscet. Circumæunt unum Phineus, et mille secuti Phinea. Tela volant hybernâ grandine plura
Præter utrumque latus, præterque et lumen et aures. Applicat hinc humeros ad magnæ faxa columnæ : Tutaque terga gerens, adversaque in agmina versus, Sustinet instantes. Instabant parte sinistrâ 162
Chaonius Molpeus dextrâ Nabathæus Ethemon : Tigris ut, auditis diversâ valle duorum
Extimulata fame, mugitibus armentorum : 165
Nescit utrò potius ruat ; et ruere ardet utroque :

Ut tigris exstimulata fame, mugitibus duorum armentorum auditis, diversâ valle, nescit utro potius ruat, et ardet ruere utroque :

TRANSLATION.

Astræus fell, born of a Palestine mother, but of an uncertain father. And Æthion sagacious at foreseeing things to come, but now deceived by a false prognostic; and Thoactes the king's squire, and Agyrtes infamous for killing his father.

Great havoc was now made, and yet more still remained to be done, for all join in an endeavour to oppress one. The conspiring troops fight on every side in a cause that attacked merit and faith. The father-in-law pious in vain, the new bride, and her mother favour our hero, and fill the halls with doleful shrieks. But the rattling of armour, and the groans of those who fell in fight prevail. Bellona too stains the polluted household gods with much blood, and kindles renewed fights. Phineus, and a thousand the followers of Phineus, surround one. Darts fly thicker than winter hail, by both his sides, before his eyes, and round his ears. He leans with his shoulders upon a great pillar, and having thus secured his back, faces the adverse troops, and withstands their charge. Chaonian Molpeus urges him on the left side, and Nabathean Ethemon on the right. As a tyger pushed on by hunger, when she hears the lowings of two herds in different valleys, knows not on which side to rush out, and is eager

NOTES.

144. *Mendefius Celadon*] So called because he was a native of Mendes in the Lower Egypt, or rather of the city of Myndes in Syria.
145. *Chaonius Molpeus*] Molpeus has here the epithet of Chaonius, because he derived his original from the Chaonians, a neighbouring people to Arabia, according to Pliny.
- ibid. *Ethemon Nabathæus*] Because come from Nabathæa, a region of Arabia Felix.

Sic dubius Perseus, dextrâ lævâne feratur,
Molpea trajecti submovit vulnere cruris;
Contentusque fugâ est. Neque enim dat tempus
Ethemon;

Sed furit: et, cupiens alto dare vulnera collo, 170
Non circumspēctis exactum viribus ensem
Fregit: et extremâ percussæ parte columnæ
Lamina dissiluit; dominique in gutture fixa est.
Non tamen ad letum causas satis illa valentes
Plaga dedit. Trepidum Perseus, et inermia frustra
Brachia tendentem Cyllenide confodit harpe. 176
Verùm ubi virtutem turbæ succumbere vidit,
Auxilium, Perseus, quoniam sic cogitis ipsi,
Dixit, ab hoste petam: vultus avertite vestros,
Si quis amicus adest: et Gorgonis extulit ora. 180
Quære alium, tua quem moveant miracula, dixit
Thescelus: utque manu jaculum fatale parabat
Mittere, in hoc hæsit signum de marmore gestu.
Proximus huic Ampyx animi plenissima magni
Pectora Lyncidæ gladio petit: inque petendo 185
Dextera dirigit, nec citrà mota nec ultra.
At Nileus, qui se genitum septempace Nilo
Ementitus erat, clypeo quoque flumina septem
Argento partim, partim cælaverat auro,

nec ultra. At Nileus, qui erat ementitus se genitum septempace Nilo, et cælaverat quæque Clypeo septem Flumina, partim auro, partim argento, ait:

TRANSLATION.

to prey on both; so Perseus doubtful whether to charge on the right or left, repulses Molpeus by a wound in the leg, and is satisfied with his flight: for Ethemon gives him no time to pursue, but attacks him fiercely, and aiming a blow full at his neck, broke his sword wielded with incautious strength against the pillar, which immediately flew in splinters, and the point rebounding, stuck in its master's throat. But as that wound was too slight to effect his death, Perseus stabs him with his Cyllenian faulchion, trembling, and in vain extending his feeble arms for mercy. But the hero, when he saw his valour like to be overpowered by the multitude of his enemies, Since you yourselves, says he, force me to it, I will seek assistance even from an enemy; avert your sight whatever friends are present, and he produced the Gorgon's head. Seek another, said Thescelus, whom thy prodigies may move, and as he prepared to dart the fatal weapon, stuck in that posture a marble statue. Ampyx, who stood next him heaves his sword at the breast of Lyncidas full of a daring spirit, but as he thus presses on, his right hand became stiff, nor could be moved to one side or another. But Nileus, who falsely boasted that he was the son of seven-mouthed Nile, and who had inlaid in his shield its seven streams, partly in silver, and partly in gold; behold, says he, Perseus, the origin of my race, and carry to the silent shades of death this mighty consolation, that you fell by the hands of so great

NOTE.

176. *Cyllenide confodit harpe*] That is, with Mercury, born on Cyllene, a mountain of Arcadia.

aspice Perseu primordia Aspice, ait, Perseu, nostræ primordia gentis : 195
nostræ gentis, feres magna Magna feres tacitas solatia mortis ad umbras,
solatia mortis ad tacitas A tanto cecidisse viro. Pars ultima vocis
umbras, cecidisse tanto viro. In medio suppressa sono est : adapertaque velle
Ultima pars vocis est suppressa Ora loqui credas ; nec sunt ea pervia verbis.
in medio sono : Credasque Increpat hos, Vitioque animi, non Crinibus, in-
adaperta ora velie loqui, quit,
nec ea sunt pervia verbis. Gorgoneis torpetis, Eryx, incurrite mecum ;
Eryx increpat hos, inquitque ; Et prosternite humi juvenem magica arma mo-
torpetis vitio animi, non crinibus ventem.
Gorgoneis ; incurrite mecum, Incursurus erat ; tenuit vestigia tellus :
et prosternite humi juvenem Immotusque flex armataque mansit imago.
magica arma moventem Hi tamen ex merito pœnas subiere. Sed unus 200
Erat incursum, tellus tenuit Miles erat Persei, pro quo dum pugnat, Aconteus,
vestigia ; mansitque immotus Gorgone conspecta, concrevit oborto saxo : Quem A-
flex, armataque imago. Hi styages ratus etiamnum vivere, longo
tamen subiere pœnam ex merito ; Ense ferit : sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis.
sed erat unus Aconteus, Dum stupet Astyages ; naturam traxit eandem :
miles Persei, pro quo dum pugnat, Marmoreoque manet vultus mirantis in ore. 126
Gorgone conspecta, concrevit Nomina longa mora est mediâ de plebe virorum
oborto saxo : Quem A- Dicere. Bis centum restabant corpora pugnae :
styages ratus etiamnum vivere, Gorgone bis centum riguerunt corpora visâ.
ferit longo ense. Enses sonuit Pœnitet injusti nunc denique Phinea belli : 210
tinnitibus acutis. Dum Astya- Sed quid agat ? simulacra videt diversa figuris ;
ges stupet, traxit eandem natu- Agnoscitque suos : et nomine quemque vocatos
ram : Vultusque mirantis Poscit opem : credensque parum, sibi proxima
manet in marmoreo ore. Mo- tangit
ra est longa dicere nomina de Nomine ; credensque parum, tangit corpora proxima sibi :
media plebe virorum. Bis cen-
tum corpora restabant pugnae.
Bis centum corpora riguerunt
Gorgone visâ. Pœnitet nunc
denique Phinea injusti belli.
Sed quid agat ? Videt simu-
lactra diversa figuris, ag-
noscitque suos ; et poscit quem-
que opem vocatos

TRANSLATION.

a man. The last part of his speech was suppressed in the middle of the sound, and you would imagine, that his open mouth aimed to speak, but that it is not passable for words. Eryx chides them in an unsulking tone : You are benumbed, says he, by the cowardice of your minds, not by any power of the Gorgon ; rush on with me, and level with the ground a youth who deals in magic arms. He was going to rush on, when his feet stuck to the earth, and he stood an immoveable rock and armed statue. These all underwent the fate they deserved ; but there was one Aconteus, a soldier of Perseus, in whose cause while he fights, looking by chance at the Gorgon's head he was suddenly converted into a stone. Astyages thinking him still alive, strikes him with his long sword : the sword rung with a thrill tinkling. While Astyages wonders, he took on the same nature, and the look of one admiring continues in his marble face.

It were tedious to rehearse the names of men from among the vulgar. Two hundred bodies yet remained for the fight ; two hundred bodies became stiff upon seeing the Gorgon.

Phineus at last repents of the unjust war : but what can he do ? He sees statues of different forms, and knows them to be his own men, and demands help, calling each of them by name ; nor yet persuaded of the truth, touches the bodies that stood next him : they were all marble. He turns away his eyes, and with

Corpora: marmor erant, avertitur; atque ita sup-
plex,
Confessasque manus, obliquaque brachia tendens,
Vincis, ait, Perseu: remove fera monstra; tuæ-
que
Saxificos vultus, quæcunque eâ, tolle Medusæ.
Tolle, precor, non nos odium regnive cupido
Compulit ad bellum: pro conjuge movimus arma.
Causa fuit meritis melior tua, tempore nostra. 220
Non cēssisse piget, nihil, ô fortissime, præter
Hanc animam concede mihi: tua cætera sunt.
Talia dicenti, neque eum, quem voce rogabat,
Respicere audenti, Quod, ait, timidissime Phineu,
Et possum tribuisse, et magnum munus inertis est,
(Pone metum) tribuam: nullo violabere ferro. 226
Quin etiam mansura dabo monumenta per ævum;
Inque domo foci semper spectabere nostri:
Ut mea se sponsi soletur imagine conjux.
Dixit: et in partem Phorcynida transtulit illam,
Ad quam se trepido Phineus obverterat ore. 231
Tum quoque conanti sua flectere lumina cervix.
Diriguit, saxoque oculorum induruit humor.
Sed tamen os timidum, vultusque in marmore
supplex,
Submissæque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit. 234
II. Victor Abantiades patrios cum conjuge muros

Erant marmor; avertitur, atque supplex, tendensque confectas manus, obliquaque brachia, ait ita, Perseu vincis: Remove fera Monstra, tolleque saxificos vultus tuæ Medusæ quæcunque ea est. Precor tolle, non odium, cupidoque regni, compulit nos ad bellum: Movimus arma pro conjuge. Tua causa fuit melior meritis, nostra tempore. Piget non cessasse. O fortissime, concede nihil mihi præter hanc animam: Cetera sunt tua. Perseus ait illi dicenti talia, neque audenti respicere eum quem rogabat voce; timidissime Phineu, tribuam et quod possum tribuisse, et quod est magnum munus inertis; pone metum, violabere nullo ferro. Quin etiam dabo monumenta mansura per ævum; semperque spectabere in domo nostri foci, ut mea conjux soletur se imagine sponsi. Dixit: et transtulit Phorcynida in illam partem, ad quam Phineus obverterat se trepido ore. Cervix diriguit conanti tum quoque flectere sua lumina, humorque oculorum induruit saxo. Sed tamen, os timidum, vultusque supplex, manusque submissæ, faciesque obnoxia mansit in marmore. II. Victor Abantiades

TRANSLATION.

suppliant hands, and arms extended in acknowledgment of his fault: You have conquered Perseus, remove the cruel monster: and hence with that stone-making face of Medusa whatever she be; hence with it I entreat you. Not hatred, nor the desire of a kingdom urged me to war: I took up arms for my wife. You had the juster claim to her in point of merit. I in point of time. I am not however sorry to yield. Grant me, greatest of heroes, only my life, all else I resign to you. As he thus spoke, for he durst not turn his looks toward him whom in suppliant words he addressed, What is in my power to grant cowardly Phineus, (returned Perseus) and what indeed is a great gift to an abject wretch like thee, fear not, I will grant it; no vengeful sword shall hurt you. Nay, I will even give a monument to continue through ages, you shall be ever beheld in the house of my father-in-law, that my wife may solace herself with the image of her betrothed spouse. He said, and transferred the daughter of Phorcys to that side, toward which Phineus had turned himself with a trembling countenance.

Then too, as he was endeavouring to turn away his eyes, his neck grew stiff; and the moisture of his eyes hardened into stone; but his timorous look, suppliant posture, extended arms and guilty countenance, appeared still in the statue.

II. Perseus, thus victorious, enters with his wife the walls of his native city;

intrat cum conjuge patrios Intrat: et immerite vindex ultorque parentis
maros; et vindex ultorque im- Aggreditur Prætum. Nam fratre per arma fugato
meritæ parentis, aggreditur Acrifoneas Prætus possederat arces.
Prætum. Nam fratre fugato Sed nec ope armorum, nec, quam malè ceperat,
per arma, Prætus possederat arce

Acrifoneas arces. Sed super- Torva colubriferi superavit lumina monstri.
avit torva lumina colubriferi
monstri, nec ope armorum, nec
arce, quam malè ceperat.

III. Tamen, O Polydecta, Reçtor parvæ Seriphi,
 Nec juvenis virtus per tot spectata labores,
 Nec mala mollierant: sed inexorabile durus
 Exerces odium: nec iniquâ finis in irâ est. 245

III. Tamen, O Polydecta, Detrectas etiam laudes: fictamque Medusæ
Reçtor parvæ Seriphi, nec Arguis esse necem. Dabimus tibi pignora veri;
virtus juvenis spectata per tot Parcite luminibus, Perseus ait: oraque regis
labores, nec mala mollierant Ore Medusæo filicem sine sanguine fecit. 249
te, sed durus exercises inexora- IV. Hactenus aurigenæ comitem Tritonia fratri
bile odium, nec finis est in ini- Se dedit. Indè cavâ circumdata nube, Seriphon
qua irâ. Detrectas etiam lau- Deserit; à dextrâ Cythno Gyaroque relictis.
des ejus; oreisque necem Quaque super pontum, via viâ brevissima, The-
Medusæ esse fictam. Perseus bas,
ait, dabimus pignora veri tibi, Virgineumque Heliconâ petit: quo monte potita
parcite luminibus, fecitque ora
regis filicem sine sanguine ore
Medusæo.

IV. Hactenus Tritoniâ de-
 dit se comitem Aurigenæ fra-
 tri. Inde circumdata cava
 nube, deserit Seriphon, Cy-
 thno Gyaroque relictis à dex-
 tera. Quaque via est viâ brevissima super Pontum, petit Thebas, virgineumque Heliconâ, potita

TRANSLATION.

and as the avenger and protector of his innocent mother attacks Prætus. For Prætus, having expelled his brother by force of arms, had taken possession of the citadel of Argos. But neither by the help of arms, nor the citadel which he had unjustly seized, was he able to prevail against the stern eyes of the snake-bearing monster.

III. But as for you, O Polydectes, governor of the little island of Seriphus, neither the bravery of the youth signalised in so many gallant enterprizes, nor the dangers to which he had been exposed, could soften you; but you obstinately exercise an invincible hatred, nor set any bounds to your unjust resentment. You also detract from his praise, and pretend that the death of Medusa is a mere fiction. We will give you an undoubted proof of the truth, says Perseus, turn away, my friends, your eyes: then exposing the head of Medusa to the king, he changed his face into a bloodless stone.

IV. Hitherto Tritonia had given herself as a companion to her brother Perseus, begotten in a shower of gold. But now hid in a hollow cloud, she abandons Seriphus, leaving Cynthus and Gyarus on her right, and when the way seemed shortest over the sea, makes for Thebes, and Helicon frequented by the muses; which mountain when she had reached, she stood, and thus addressed the

NOTES.

250. Tritoniâ] Pallas so called from Triton, the name of a lake and river in Africa, where she first appeared, and was educated.

252. Cythno Gyaroque relictis] Islands of the number of the Cyclades in the Ægean sea: they were to the right of Seriphus in respect

of Minerva, who was directing her course westward toward Bœotia.

254. Virgineumque Heliconâ petit] Helicon was a mountain of Bœotia; the epithet Virgineus is here given it, because it was sacred to the Virgin Muses.

Constitit; et doctas sic est affata sorores.
 Fama novi fontis nostras pervenit ad aures;
 Dura Medusæi quem præpetis ungula rupit.
 Is mihi causa viæ. Volui mirabile monstrum
 Cernere: vidi ipsum materno sanguine nasci.
 Excipit Uranie: quæcunque est causa videndi
 Has tibi, Diva, domos, animo gratissima nostro

es

Vera tamen fama est: et Pegasus hujus origo
 Fontis, et ad latices deducit Pallada sacros;
 Quæ mirata diu factas pedis ictibus undas,
 Sylvarum lucos circumspicit antiquarum;
 Antraque, et innummeris distinctas floribus herbas:
 Felicesque vocat pariter studii locique
 Mnemonidas, quam sic affata est una sororum:
 O, nisi te virtus opera ad majora tulisset,
 In partem ventura chori Tritonia nostri,

na, ventura in partem nostri chori, nisi virtus tulisset te ad majora opera,

255 *quo monte constitit; et sic est affata doctas sorores. Fama novi fontis quem dura ungula Medusæi præpetis rupit, pervenit ad nostras aures. Is est causa viæ mihi, volui cernere mirabile monstrum; vidi ipsum nasci materno sanguine. Uranie excipit: quæcunque causa est tibi, diva, videndi has domos, et gratissima nostro animo. Tamen fama est vera, et Pegasus est origo hujus fontis, et deducit Pallada ad sacros latices. Quæ diu mirata undas factas ictibus pedis, circumspicit lucos antiquarum sylvarum, antraque, et herbas distinctas innummeris floribus. Vocatque Mnemonidas felices pariter studii locique: quam una sororum affata est sic. O Tritonia,*

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TRANSLATION.

learned sisters: The fame of a new fountain, which the piercing hoof of the winged horse sprung from the head of Medusa first broke open, has reached my ears: this is the cause of my journey. I wanted to see the amazing prodigy; I saw himself spring from the blood of his mother. Urania replies: whatever goddess, is the cause of your visiting these our mansions, we account ourselves happy in so bright a guest. But the fame is true, and we owe this our spring to Pegasus; and then she leads Pallas to the sacred stream; who admiring long the waters produced by the stroke of a horse's hoof, looks round upon the groves of the ancient wood, and the caves, and the grass distinguished by innumerable flowers, and praises the happiness of the muses, both in their studies and retreats: upon which, one of the sisters thus replies,

O Tritonia, who, had not your valour and native greatness inclined you to nobler deeds, would undoubtedly have made one of our company; you say right,

NOTE.

255. *Doctas sic est affata Sorores*] There is no part of mythology more controverted than what regards the muses. Some pretend that they were nine in number, others confine them to three; but the most commonly received notion is that they were nine in number, the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. This is the tradition that Ovid follows, whom we afterward find in v. 268, calling them Mnemonidas. As ancient authors and monuments confound often the names of the muses, and the symbols by which they are represented, it is worth while to observe here the most common manner of describing them. Clio, the first of the muses, who derives her name from glory or renown, holds in one hand a guitar, and in the other a plectrum. She was supposed to have invented the guitar. Euterpe, so called because she de-

lights, has a mask in her left hand, and a club in her right. She was the inventress of tragedy, which is implied in the mask she bears. She holds commonly Hercules' club, probably because tragedy is a representation of the manners of heroes, among whom Hercules was the most illustrious. Thalia, or the flourishing, who invented comedy, holds also a mask in her right hand. Melpomene, or the alluring, is distinguished by the Barbiton, or harp. Terpsichore, or the diverting, is represented with a flute in her hand, both on medals, and other monuments. Erato, or the amiable, is not easily distinguished. Polyhymnia, so called from singing many hymns, and not from the strength of her memory, as some authors pretend, is painted with a harp, as the inventress

refers vera; probasque merito locumque artesque, et habemus gratam sortem, modo simus-tutæ. Sed (a-
deo nihil est vetitum sceleri) Vera refers; meritòque probas artesque lacumque:
omnia terrent virgineas mentes; dirusque Pyreneus vertitur ante ora, et nondum recepi me tota mente. Ille ferox ce-
perat Daulia Phocæque rura Threicio milite, tenebatque injusta regna. Petebamus tem-
pla Parnassia: vidit euntes, veneratusque nostra numina fallaci cultu, dixit: Mnemonides (enim cognoverat;) con-
sistite, nec dubitate. precor vitare grave fidus et imbrem (erat imber) meo tecto: Superi sæpe subire minores cas-
as. Motæ diētis et tempore annuimusque viro, intravimusque primas ædes. Imbres desierant, austroque victo aquilonibus, fusca nubila fugiebant repurgato cælo. Impetus fuit ira. Pyreneus claudit sua tecta, paratque vim, quam nos effugimus sumtis alis. Ipse similis secuturo, stetit arduus arce, dixitque: quæ via est vobis erit et mihi eadem, vecorsque jacet se à culmine summæ turris, et cadit in vultus, moriensque tundit humum tinctam scelerato sanguine ossibus discussi oris.
 275
 281
 286
 291

TRANSLATION.

and justly approve our profession and retreats; and, if we are but safe, our lot is happy. But (so daring is villainy) every thing alarms virgin minds, and fierce Pyreneus is still before our eyes; nor am I yet wholly recovered from the fright. That bold usurper had seized, with Thracian arms, Daulis and Phocis, where he unjustly held the government. We were making for the temple of Parnassus; he saw us on our way, and adoring us by a fallacious worship, Muses, said he, (for he knew us) stop; nor scruple to shun, under my roof, the scorching sun, and heavy rain, (for it rained apace) the gods have often before now entered a humble cottage. Moved by his kind invitation, and the pouring rains, we accept of his offer, and enter his hall. The rain was over, and the South Wind being now mastered by the North, the black clouds were dispersed, and had left the heavens serene: we then wanted to be gone. But Pyreneus shuts his palace, and prepares to offer violence; which we avoided by assuming wings. He stood upon the highest tower of the palace, as if designing to follow us, and said: wherever there is a way for you, the same is open to me, and madly throws himself from the summit of the palace; and falling upon his face, his bones are dashed in pieces, and dying, he beats the ground stained with his guilty blood.

NOTE.

of harmony. Urania, the heavenly, invented astronomy, and has in her hand a globe. Calliope, the heroic poem. See the translation of Horace, vol. I. Page 2d.

V. Musa loquebatur. Pennæ sonuere per auras: 5. *Musa loquebatur pennæ
Voxque salutantum ramis veniebat ab altis. 295 sonuere per auras, voxque sa-
Suspicit; et linguæ quærit tam certa loquentes lutantum: veniebat ab altis ra-
Unde sonent: hominemque putat Jove nata lo- mis, Nata Jove suspicit, et
cutum. quærit unde linguæ loquentes
tam certa, sonent & putatque
hominem locutum. Erant ales,
pennæque numero novem, imi-
tantes omnia, institerant ra-
mis querentes sua fata. Dea
sic est orsa deæ miranti. Nu-
per et istæ, victæ certamine,
auxerunt volucrem turbam.
Pieras dives in Pellæis arvis
genuit has. Pæonis Evippe
fuit mater illis. Illa novies
paritura, novies vocavit po-
tentem Lucinam. Turba sto-
lidarum sororum intumuit nu-
mero, venitque huc, per tot
Hæmonias, et per tot Achai-
das urbes; et committunt præ-
lia tali voce. Desinite fallere
indoctum vulgus vanâ dul-
cedine; certato Thespiades
deæ nobiscum, si est qua
fiducia vocis vobis, vincemur
nec voce nec arte, sumusque
totidem. Vel victæ cedite fonte
Medusæo, et Hyantea Aga-
nippe; vel nos cedamus Ema-
thiis campis, usque ad nivosos
Pæonas. Nymphæ dirimant certamina. Turpe quidem erat contendere, sed est visum turpius cedere.*

TRANSLATION.

V. The muse yet spoke, when a noise of wings were heard in the air, and a voice seemed to salute them from the high boughs. The daughter of Jove looks up, and demands whence tongues that spoke so distinctly were heard, for it seemed to her to be a human voice. Yet it was only a bird's, and magpies nine in number, skilful to repeat whatever they hear, were perched upon the boughs, bemoaning their fate. When the Muse *Urania* thus addressed the wondering goddesses. It is but of late that these, overcome in a dispute with us, have increased the number of the birds. Pierus, rich in lands of Pelle, begot them, Evippe of Pæonia was their mother. She completing nine labours, nine times invoked powerful *Lucina*. The foolish sisters, proud of their number, traversed all *Æmonia*, and a great part of Greece, to come hither, and challenge us in such words as these. Cease imposing upon the ignorant vulgar by a vain pretence to harmony: but if indeed you have any confidence of your art, contend with us ye Thespian goddesses. We are alike in number, and will not be out-done in voice or skill. Do you, if overcome, yield to us Medusa's well, and Bæotian Aganippe; or we, if vanquished, will resign the *Æmathian* plains, as far as the snowy Pæonians: let the nymphs decide the contest. It was indeed shameful to

NOTES.

302. *Pellæis dives in arvis*] Pella was a city of Macedonia, in the region of *Emathia*, famous for the birth of Philip and Alexander the great.

303. *Pæonis Evippe*] Evippe the wife of Pierus, and mother of the Pierides. Pæonia was a mountainous region of Macedonia.

310. *Thespiades*] The muses, so called from *Thopia*, a city of Bæotia near Helicon, sacred to them.

312. *Hyantea Aganippe*] Bæotian Aganippe, so called from the Bæotians who anciently were known by the name of Hyantes.

Nymphæ electæ jurant per flumina, presserque sedilia facta de vivo cessante. Tunc sine sorte, quæ prior professâ est se certare, canit bella superum, ponitque gigantas in falso honore, et extenuat facta magnorum deorum; Typhœaque emissum decima sede terræ, fecisse metum cœlitibus; cunctisque dedisse Terga fugæ, donec fessos Ægyptia tellus Ceperit, et septem discretus in ostia Nilus. Huc quoque terrigenam venisse Typhœa narrat, Et se mentitis Superos celasse figuris: Duxque gregis, dixit, sit Jupiter; unde recurvis Nunc quoque formatus Libys est cum cornibus Ammon. Delius in corvo, proles Semeleia capro, Fele soror Phœbi, niveâ Saturnia vaccâ, Pisce Venus latuit, Cyllenius Ibis alis. Hactenus ad citharam vocalia moverat ora: Poscimus Aonides. Sed forsitan otia non sint; Nec nostris præbere vacet tibi cantibus aurem. Ne dubita, vestrumque mihi refer ordine carmen, Pallas ait: nemorisque levi confedit in umbrâ.

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TRANSLATION.

engage, but it appeared yet more shameful to yield. The nymphs chosen to decide swear by the rivers, and sit upon seats cut out of the living stone. Then, without casting lots, she of the daughters of Pierus, who had first declared for the contest, sings the wars of the gods, and places the giants in a false point of honour, and extenuates the actions of the great gods. She tells how Tiphœus sent from the deep womb of the earth, struck terror into his heavenly foes; and how they all sought safety in flight, till they arrived in Ægypt, and upon the borders of the Nile that divides itself into seven channels. She relates how earth-born Typhœus came hither also, and that the gods concealed themselves by changing their shapes. Jupiter, she said, became a ram; whence Lybian Ammon is now figured with crooked horns. The Delian god took on the appearance of a crow; Bacchus, the son of Semele, that of a he-goat. The sister of Phœbus appears a cat, Saturnian Juno a snow-white cow, and Venus a fish: Mercury assumes the wings of an Ibis. Thus far she had joined her noisy voice in concert with the harp, and then demanded our song. But perhaps you are not at leisure, nor have time to attend to our song. Doubt not, said Pallas, but recite to

NOTES.

331. *Ibidis*] The Ibis is an Ægyptian bird not unlike a stork. It is high, has stiff legs and a long bill, and eats up the serpents that infest the country.

333. *Aonides*] The muses, so called from Aonia, a mountainous region of Bœotia.

Musa refert: Dedimus summam certaminis uni.
Surgit, et immisos hederâ collecta capillos
Calliope querulas prætentat pollice chordas:
Atque hæc percussis subjungit carmina nervis. 340

VI. Prima Ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro:
Prima dedit fruges, alimentaque mitia terris:
Prima dedit leges. Cereris sumus omnia munus.
Illa canendâ mihi est. Utinam modò dicere pos-
sem

Carmina digna deæ! certè dea carmine digna est.
Vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris 346
Trinacris; et magnis subjectum molibus urget
Æthereas ausum sperare Typhœa sedes.
Nititur ille quidem, pugnatque resurgere sæpe:
Dextra sed Ausonio manus est subjecta Peloro. 350
Læva. Pachyne, tibi: Lilybæo crura premuntur:
Degravat Ætna caput: sub quâ resupinus arenas

*Musa refert. Dedimus sum-
mam certaminis uni. Calliope
surgit, et collecta capillos im-
missos hederâ, prætentat que-
rulas chordas pollice: atque
subjungit hæc carmina per-
cussis nervis.*

*5. Ceres prima dimovit gle-
bam unco aratro: prima dedit
fruges, mitiaque alimenta ter-
ris: prima dedit leges. Omnia
sunt munus Cereris. Illa est ca-
nendâ mihi. Utinam modò pos-
sem dicere carmina digna deæ,
certè dea est digna carmine.
Vasta insula Trinacris est in-
gesta giganteis membris, et ur-
get Typhœa ausum sperare æ-
thereas sedes, subjectum mag-
nis molibus. Ille quidem niti-
tur, pugnatque sæpe resurgere:
sed dextra manus est subjecta
Ausonio Peloro, læva tibi, Pa-
chyne, crura premuntur Lilybæo.*

TRANSLATION.

me in order your song; and then seats herself under a chequered shade. The muse relates, we gave the management of the dispute to one. Calliope rises, and having her hair tyed with a sprig of ivy, tunes with her thumb the sounding strings; and then sings these lines in concert with the harmonious lyre.

VI. Ceres first taught to tear up the earth with crooked plough-shares; she first provided corn, and wholesome food for men; she first enacted laws. All good things are the gifts of Ceres, she is to be the subject of my song: Oh! that my verse were only worthy of the goddess, for certainly the goddess is worthy of verse. The vast island of Trinacria was hurled on the giantick limbs of Tiphœus, and bears down under its unwieldy mass one, who dared to aspire at the empire of heaven. He indeed struggles, and attempts often to rise; but his right hand is borne down by Pelorus, fronting Italy, his left by Cape Pachynus, and Lilybæum presses down his legs. Ætna weighs down his head; under which, extended on

NOTES.

341. *Prima Ceres unco*] Natural history is very often conveyed to us under the veil of fiction. Ætna is seen often to vomit up flames. Instead of searching for the source of this phenomenon, in the sulphur and bitumen wherewith the caverns of this mountain are filled, we are told that the giant Typhæus, or Enceladus, vanquished by the gods, was buried under it, and that his struggles to throw off the load are the cause of the eruptions and earthquakes. One fable leads to another. It is feigned, that Pluto fearing lest these violent shocks might lay open the foundations of the earth, and pour in light upon his realms, came into Sicily to examine the condition of the isle. They add, that after finding all in good order, he was seen by Venus; who, piqued that the god was intentible to love, and desirous to have the lord of an empire, which made a third part of the universe, subject to her, engaged her

son Cupid to pierce him with a chosen arrow; upon which the god, falling in love with his niece Proserpine, carried her off. Most mythologists look upon this rape to be only an allegory, which has an obvious relation to agriculture. Thus, according to them, the division which Jupiter makes of the time that this goddess was to stay with her husband and her mother, means no more, but that the grain, after having lodged six months in the earth, appears upon its surface, grows up, and ripens. And as Sanchoniathon informs us that Proserpine, Saturn's daughter, died very young, so the fable may be allegorized by saying, she was ravished by Pluto, only because the name of that god among the Phœnicians is Muth, which signifies death.

347. *Trinacris*] Sicily, so called by a Greek derivation, from its three promontories which are named immediately afterward by the poet.

Ætina degravat caput; sub qua rursuspinus eiecit are- nas, vomitque flammam fero ore. Sæpe lætatur remoliri pondera terræ, evolvereque oppida, et magnos montes corpore. Inde tellus tremit, et ipse Rex silentium pavet, ne solum patiat, retegaturque lato biatu, diesque immissus terreat trepidantes umbras. Tyrannus metuens hanc cladem exierat tenebrâ sede, vectusque curru atrorum equorum, ambibat cautus fundamina siculæ terræ. Postquam satis exploratum est nulla loca labare, metusque sunt depositi, Erycina residens suo monte vidit hunc vagantem, amplexaque volucrum natum, dixit: nate, arma, manusque meæ, mea potentia, cape Cupido illa tela quibus superas omnes, molireque celeres sagittas in pectus Dei cæ novissima fortuna triplicis regni cessit. Tu domas superos ipsumque Jovem, tu domas, victa numina ponti, ipsumque qui regit numina ponti. Quid Tartara cessant? cur non proferas tuum Imperium matrisque; tertia pars mundi agitur. Et tamen (quæ jam est nostra patientia!) spernimur in cælo: ac vires amoris minuuntur mecum. Nonne vides Pallada, Dianamque jaculatricem abscississe mihi? filia quoque

Eiecit, flammamque fero vomit ore Typhœus. Sæpe remoliri lætatur pondera terræ; 354
Oppidaque, et magnos evolvere corpore montes. Indè tremit tellus: et Rex pavet ipse silentium, Ne pateat, latoque solum retegatur hiatu; Immissusque dies trepidantes terreat umbras. Hanc metuens cladem tenebrâ sede tyrannus Exierat: curruque atrorum vectus equorum 360 Ambibat Siculæ cautus fundamina terræ. Postquam exploratum satis est, loca nulla labare; Depositique metus: videt hunc Erycina vagantem Monte suo residens, natumque amplexa volucrem; Arma, manusque meæ, mea, nate, potentia, dixit, Illas quibus superas omnes, cape tela, Cupido, Inque dei pectus celeres molire sagittas, Cui triplicis cessit fortuna novissima regni. 363 Tu Superos, ipsumque Jovem, tu numina ponti 369 Victa domas, ipsumque, regit qui numina ponti. Tartara quid cessant? cur non matrisque tuumque Imperium proferas? agitur pars tertia mundi. Et tamen in cælo, (quæ jam patientia nostra est) Spernimur: ac mecum vires minuuntur Amoris. 375 Pallada nonne vides, jaculatricemque Dianam 375 Abscessisse mihi? Cereris quoque filia virgo,

TRANSLATION.

his broad back, he vomits clouds of ashes, and flames issue from his dreadful mouth. Oft he strives to throw off the ponderous mass of earth, and overturn the cities and mighty mountains that bear down his body. Hence the earth shakes, and the king of the silent ghosts dreads lest it should open, and the ground be parted by a wide chasm, and light pouring in fright his trembling ghosts. To prevent this disaster, the Stygian tyrant had quitted his dreary abode, and riding in a chariot drawn by black horses, went round, viewing with attention, the foundations of the Sicilian isle. But when, after a careful search, he found all places firm, and that there was no ground of fear; Venus, as she sat on her flowery hill, chanced to see him thus wandering; and embracing her winged son; my Cupid, said she, my arms, my hands, and my power, take those darts with which you conquer all, and wedge thy swift arrows in the breast of the god, to whom the last division of the triple kingdom fell. You hold in bondage the gods above, nay even Jove himself: the baffled deities of the sea, and he too who rules the deities of the sea, confess thy power. Why are the realms of Tartarus exempted? Why do not you extend the limits of your mother's empire and your own? A third part of the universe is now at stake, and yet how great is our patience: we are slighted in our native skies, and the empire of love is greatly weakened. Do not you see how Pallas and the far darting goddess defy my power: the daughter of Ceres too will

NOTE.

363. *Erycina*] Venus, so called from Eryx a mountain of Sicily, where she had a temple.

Si patiemur, erit : nam spes affectat eandem.
At tu, pro socio si qua est mea gratia regno,
Junge Deam patruo. Dixit Venus. Ille pha-
retram

Solvit : et arbitrio matris de mille sagittis 380
Unam seposuit. Sed quā nec acutior ulla,
Nec minùs incerta est, nec quæ magis audiat ar-
cum.

Oppositoque genu curvavit flexile cornu ;
Inque cor hamatā percussit arundine Ditem. 384
Haud procul Hennæis lacus est à mœnibus altæ,
Nomine Pergus, aquæ. Non illo plura Caystros
Carmina cygnorum labentibus audit in undis.
Sylvā coronat aquas, cingens latus omne ; suisque
Frondebis, ut velo, Phœbeos submovet ignes.
Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores.
Perpetuum ver est. Quo dum Proserpina luco 391
Ludit, et aut violas, aut candida lilia carpit ;
Dumque puellari studio calathosque sinumque
Implet, et æquales certat superare legendo ;
Penè simul visā est, dilectaque, raptaque Diti : 395
Usque adeò properatur amor. Dea territa, mœsto
Et matrem, et comites, sed matrem sæpius, ore

*Cereris egit virgo ? si patiemur
nam affectat eandem spes. At
tu, pro socio regno, si mea
gratia est quā, jungere diam, pa-
truo. Venus dixit, ille solvit
pharetram ; et seposuit unam
de mille sagittis arbitrio ma-
tris ; sed quā nec ulla est acu-
tior, nec minus incerta, nec
quæ magis audiat arcum ;
curvavitque flexile cornu op-
posito genu, percussitque Ditem
in cor, hamata arundine.
Haud procul à manibus Hen-
næis, est lacus altæ aquæ,
Pergus nomine, Caystros in
undis labentibus, non audit
plura carmina cygnorum illo.
Sylvā cingens omne latus, co-
ronat aquas, submovetque
Phœbeos ignes suis frondibus
ut velo. Rami dant fri-
gora, humus humida flores.
Ver perpetuum est ibi. Quo
loco dum Proserpina ludit,
et carpit aut violas aut
candida lilia, dumque implet
calathosque sinumque puellari
studio, et certat superare æqua-
les legendo, simul penè est visā,
dilectaque, raptaque Diti.*

Amor usque adeo properatur. Dea territa clamat mœsto ore et matrem et comite., sed sæpius matrem :

TRANSLATION.

be a virgin unless we prevent it, for she affects the same hopes. If therefore I have any interest with you for the promoting of our joint kingdom, join the goddess to her uncle. Venus ended. He opens his quiver ; and singles out one of a thousand arrows by the direction of his mother, but than which there was not another of keener point, or surer aim, or more obedient to the bow. Then bending against his knee with full force the yielding horn, he pierced the heart of the god with a bearded arrow.

There is a lake of deep water, by name Pergus, not far from the walls of Henna : not Cayster, in his gliding waves, hears more or sweeter songs of swans. A wood crowns the lake, surrounding it on every side, and bears off with its tufted fences, as with a veil, the scorching rays of Phœbus. The boughs yield a refreshing shade, and the moist ground is enamelled with flowers. The whole year is here a perpetual spring. In which grove, while Proserpine amuses herself in plucking the violets and white lillies, and while with the fondness of a girl, she fills her baskets and bosom ; and strives to out-do her companions of the same age in gathering flowers ; she is, almost in the same instant, seen and loved, and seized by the infernal god ; so violent and sudden was his flame. The goddess frightened calls with a mournful voice upon her mother and her compa-

NOTES.

379. *Junge deam patruo*] Proserpine was the daughter of Jupiter, Pluto's brother.

386. *Pergus*] A lake in the neighbourhood of Henna, on whose borders Proserpine was gathering flowers when she was carried off by Pluto. Cayster was a river of Ionia, famous

for the great quantity of swans that frequented its banks.

395. *Diti*] Ditis was a name given to Pluto, because he was esteemed the god of the earth, whence riches are dug up.

et ut laniarat vestem sum-
ma ab oî, collecti flores
cecidere tunicis remissis.
Tantaque simplicitas adfuit
puerilibus annis, hæc jactura
quoque, movit virgineum do-
lorem. Raptor agit currus, et
exhortatur equos vocatos quem-
que nomine; per colla jubaſq;
quorum excutit habenas tinc-
tas obscura ferrugine. Per-
turque per altos lacus, et stag-
na Palicorum lentia sulphure,
ferventia rupta terra; et qua
Bacchiadæ gens orta bimari
Corintho, posuerunt mœnia in-
ter inæquales Portus. Est
æquor nudaum Cyanes et Pi-
sæ Arethuse, quod coit, in-
clusum angustis cornibus.
Hic Cyane, à cujus nomine
stagnum quoque est dictum,
fuit celeberrima inter Siceli-
des nymphas; quæ exstitit me-
dio gurgite tenus summa alvo;
agnovitque Deum, et inquit,
nec ibitis longius. Non potes
esse gener Cereris invitæ. Fuit
roganda, non rapienda. Quod
si fas est mihi componere parva
magnis, Anapis et dilexit me;
tamen nupsit exorata, nec exterrita, ut hæc.

Clamat: et, ut summâ vestem laniarat, ab orâ,
Collecti flores tunicis cecidère remissis.
Tantaque simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis: 400
Hæc quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem.
Raptor agit currus: et nomine quemquē vocatos
Exhortatur equos. Quorum per colla jubaſque
Excutit obscurâ tinctas ferrugine habenas.
Perque lacus altos, et olentia sulphure fertur 405
Stagna Palicorum ruptâ ferventia terrâ:
Et quâ Bacchiadæ bimari gens orta Corintho
Inter inæquales posuerunt mœnia portus.
Est medium Cyanes, et Pisææ Arethusæ,
Quod coit angustis inclusum cornibus æquor. 410
Hic fuit, à cujus stagnum quoque nomine dictum
est,
Inter Sicelidas Cyane celeberrima Nymphas;
Gurgite quæ medio summâ tenus exstitit alvo,
Agnovitque Deum: nec longiùs ibitis, inquit.
Non potes invitæ Cereris gener esse. Roganda, 415
Non rapienda fuit. Quod si componere magnis
Parva mihi fas est; et me dilexit Anapis.
Exorata tamen, nec, ut hæc, exterrita nupsit.
Dixit et, in partes diversas brachia tendens,
Dixit: et tendens brachia in diversas partes;

TRANSLATION.

nions, but oftener upon her mother; and as she had torn her garment from the upper edge, the flowers she had gathered fell from the loosened robe, and so much had she of childish innocence and simplicity, that this loss also raised the virgin's grief. The ravisher drives his chariot, and calling each of the horses by name, encourages their speed, and over their necks and manes shakes the reins discoloured with dark rust. He urges his way through deep lakes, and the *Palici*, whose boiling waters exhale sulphurous fumes; and where the *Bacchiadæ*, a race sprung from renowned Corinth, built a city between unequal havens. In the middle, between Cyane and Arethusa, is a sea confined to a narrow space by crooked rocks. Cyane, the brightest of the Sicilian nymphs, dwelt here in a lake, to which she gave her name; who, raising her beauteous head from the waves as far as the navel, knew the god, and said, Thou shalt go no farther, nor can'st thou be the son-in-law of Ceres against her will: the virgin should have been asked of her mother, not seized by violence: for, if I may be allowed to compare small things with great, Anapis also loved me: yet was I courted, not frightened into marriage. She said, and stretching out her arms on

NOTES.

407. *Bacchiadæ*] A people of Corinth, in which number was *Bachias*, who being expelled thence came into Sicily, and there built Syracuse. Corinth, situated on the isthmus,

has the Ionian sea on one side, and the *Ægean* on the other.

408. *Inæquales Portus*] Syracuse has two harbours, a greater and a less.

Obstitit. Haud ultrâ tenuit Saturnius iram : 420
 Terribilesque hortatus equos, in gurgitis imâ
 Contortum valido sceptrum regale lacerto
 Condidit. Ictâ viam tellus in Tartara fecit,
 Et pronos currus medio cratere recepit.
 At Cyane, raptamque Deam, contemtaque fon-

*obstitit. Saturnius haud ul-
 tra tenuit iram, hortatus-
 que terribiles equos, condi-
 dit sceptrum regale contortum
 valido lacerto, in ima gurgi-
 tis. Tellus ictâ fecit viam in
 Tartara, et recepit pronos
 currus medio cratere. At Cy-*

tis

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Jura sui mœrens, inconsolabile vulnus
 Mente gerit tacitâ ; lacrymisque absumitur omnis :
 Et, quarum fuerat magnum modò numen, in illas
 Extenuatur aquas. Molliri membra videres :
 Ossa pati flexus : ungues posuisse rigorem, 430
 Primaque de totâ tenuissima quæque liquecunt ;
 Cærulei crines, digitique, et crura, pedesque :
 Nam brevis in gelidas membris exilibus undas
 Transitus est. Post hæc tergumque, humerique,
 latusque,

*ane mœrens raptamque Deam,
 juraque sui fontis contemta,
 gerit inconsolabile vulnus ta-
 cita mente ; absumiturque om-
 nis lacrymis ; et extenuatur
 in illas aquas, quarum fuerat
 modo magnum numen. Vide-
 res membra molliri, ossa pati
 flexus, ungues posuisse rigo-
 rem : tenuissimaque quæque
 de totâ prima liquecunt, cri-
 nes cærulei digitique, et crura
 pedesque ; nam transitus est
 brevis exilibus membris in ge-
 lidas undas. Post hæc, ter-
 gumque, humerique, latusque,
 pectoraque abeunt evanida in
 rivos. Denique lympba
 subit vitiatas venas pro vivo
 sanguine ; nihilque restat quod
 possis prendere.*

Pectoraque in tenues abeunt evanida rivos. 435
 Denique pro vivo vitiatas sanguine venas.
 Lympha subit : restatque nihil, quod prèndere
 possis.

VII. Interea pavidæ nequicquam filia matri
 Omnibus est terris, omni quæsitâ profundo.
 Illam non rutulis veniens Aurora capillis 440
 Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus. Illa duabus
 Flammiferâ pinus manibus succendit ab Ætnâ ;
 Perque pruinosas tulit irrequieta tenebras.
 Rursus ubi alma dies hebetârat sidera, natam
 pruinosas tenebras. Rursus ut alma dies hebetarat sidera, quærebat natam

*7. Interea filia est nequic-
 quam quæsitâ pavidæ matri
 omnibus terris, omni profundo.
 Non Aurora veniens rutilis
 comis, non Hesperus vidit, ces-
 santem. Illa succendit pinus ab
 Ætna flammifera duabus ma-
 nibus, irrequietaque tulit per*

TRANSLATION.

both sides, opposed his way. The son of Saturn no longer smothered his rage, but encouraging his tremendous steeds, drives his royal scepter, whirled with a strong arm, to the bottom of the lake : the earth struck, opened a passage into hell, and received the descending chariot in the widening gap. But Cyane lamenting the ravished goddess; and the slighted privileges of her injured spring, bears about in her silent mind an inconsolable wound, and is wholly wasted away in tears, dissolving into those waters of which she had so late been the great guardian goddess. You might have seen her members melt to a fluid ; her pliant bones bend into various meanders, and her nails lay aside their hardness. The more slender parts first dissolve away : her sea-green locks, her fingers, legs and feet ; for the change of these smaller members is easy to a cold stream. After these her back, shoulders and sides, and her swelling breasts glide away in flowing currents. In fine, instead of life-giving blood, water now circulates in her varied veins ; and nothing now remains that can fill your grasp.

VII. Mean time Proserpine is sought by her frightened mother, in every land and every sea. Neither Aurora rising with her ruddy hair, nor the bright evening star saw her take any repose. She with both her hands lights pines at flaming Ætna, and restless bears them through the frosty darkness. Again, when the approach of day had extinguished the stars, she run in quest of her daughter from the

ab ortu solis ad occasus solis. Fessa labore collegerat sitim, nullique fontes colluerant ora, cum forte vidit casam tectam stramine, pulsavitque parvas fores, at anus prodit inde, videtque Divam, deditque poscenti lympham, dulce quod ante coxerat testa polenta. Dum illa bibit datum, puer duri oris et audax, constitit ante deam; risitque, vocavitque avidam. Diva est offensa, parteque ne adhuc epota, perfudit liquentem polenta mixta cum liquido. Os combibit maculas, et qua modo gessit brachia, gerit crura: cauda est addita mutatis membris, contrahiturque in brevem formam, ne vis nocendi sit magna, mensuraque est minor parva lacerta. Fugit anum mirantem, stentemque, et parantem tangere monstra; petitque latebram, habetque nomen aptum colori, stellatus quoad corpora variis guttis.

8. Mora est longa dicere per quas terras, et quas undas Dea erraverit, Orbis defuit quærenti. Repetit Sicaniam, dumque lustrat omnia cundo, venit et ad Cyanen: ea, ni fuisset mutata, narrasset omnia. Sed et os et lingua non aderant volenti

Solis ad occasus, Solis quærebat ab ortu. 445
Fessa labore sitim collegerat; oraque nulli
Colluerant fontes: cum tectam stramine vidit
Fortè casam, parvasque fores pulsavit: at indè
Prodit anus, Divamque videt; lymphamque roganti;
Dulce dedit, tostâ quod coxerat antè polentâ. 450
Lum bibit illa datum; duri puer oris et audax
Constitit ante Deam; risitque, avidamque vocavit.
Offensa est: neque adhuc epotâ parte loquentem
Cum liquido mistâ perfudit Diva polentâ. 454
Combibit os maculas; et, quâ modò brachia gessit,
Crura gerit: cauda est mutatis addita membris:
Inque brevem formam, ne sit vis magna nocendi,
Contrahitur: parvâque minor mensura lacertâ est.
Mirantem, stentemque, et tangere monstra parantem 459
Fugit anum; latebramque petit: aptumque colori
Nomen habet, variis stellatus corpora guttis.
VIII. Quas Dea per terras, et quas erraverit undas,
Dicere longa mora est: quærenti defuit orbis.
Sicaniam repetit. Dumque omnia lustrat cundo;
Venit et ad Cyanen: ea, ni mutata fuisset, 465
Omnia narrâset. Sed et os et lingua volenti

TRANSLATION.

rising to the setting sun. Spent with toil she had contracted a thirst, nor had any springs washed her mouth; when, by chance, she perceived a cottage covered with straw, and knocked at the little door: an old woman came out and saw the goddess, and gave her, as she was asking some water, a pleasant drink drawn from parched barley. While she drinks, a youth of a hardened look and daring impudence stood before the goddess, and laughed, and called her greedy. She was offended, and part being not yet drunk, the goddess, as he spoke, flung the liquor mixed with barley in his face. His countenance is speckled by the drops, his arms are shaped into legs, a long tail is moreover added to this change of form, and that his power of doing mischief may be the less, he is contracted into a diminutive frame, nor does his size equal that of a small lizard. He flies from the old woman, wondering and weeping, and wanting to touch him, and seeks a crevice, and has a name suited to his colour, his body being painted with various spots.

VIII. It were tedious to relate through what lands and seas the goddess wandered: the world was too little for her in the search. She returns to Sicily, and as in her progress she views all places with care, she came also to Cyane: she, but for her change of form, would have discovered all; but she had neither

Dicere non aderant: nec, quo loqueretur, habebat.

Signa tamen manifesta dedit: notamque parenti
Illo fortè loco delapsam gurgite sacro
Persephones zonam summis ostendit in undis. 470
Quam simul agnovit, tanquam tum denique
raptam

Scisset, inornatos laniavit Diva capillos:
Et repetita suis percussit pectora palmis.

Nec scit adhuc ubi sit: terras tamen increpat
omnes;

Ingratasque vocat, nec frugum munere dignas;

Trinacriam ante alias, in quâ vestigia damni

Reperit. Ergo illic sævâ vertentia glebas

Fregit aratra manu: parilique irata colonos,

Ruricolasque boves leto dedit: arvaque jussit

Fallere depositum; vitiataque semina fecit. 480

Fertilitas terræ latum vulgata per orbem

Cassâ jacet: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis:

Et modò sol nimius, nimius modò corripit imber.

Sideraque, ventique nocent: avidæque volucres

Semina jacta legunt: lolium, tribulique fatigant

Triticeas messes, et inexpugnabile gramen. 486

Cum caput Eleis Alpheias extulit undis:

Rorantesque comas à fronte removit ad aures:

Atque ait: O toto quæsitæ virginis orbe,

Et frugum genitrix, immensos siste labores: 490

O genitrix virginis quæsitæ toto orbe, et frugum siste immensos labores,

dicere. Nec habebat quo loqueretur. Tamen dedit manifesta signa; ostenditque in summis undis zonam Persephones notam parenti, et forte delapsam illi loco sacro gurgite: Quam simul Diva agnovit, tanquam tum denique scisset natam raptam, laniavit inornatos capillos, et percussit pectora repetita suis palmis. Nec scit adhuc ubi sit, tamen increpat omnes terras, vocatque ingratas, nec dignas munere frugum; Trinacriam ante alias, in qua reperit vestigia damni. Ergo illic sævâ manu aratra vertentia glebas, irataque dedit parili leto colonos ruricolasque boves, jussitque arva fallere depositum, fecitque semina vitiata. Fertilitas terræ vulgata per latum orbem, jacet colla: segetes moriuntur in primis herbis, et modo nimius sol, modo nimius imber corripit; sideraque ventique nocent: avidæque volucres legunt jacta semina, loliumque tribulique et inexpugnabile gramen fatigant triticeas messes. Cum Alpheias extulit caput Eleis undis, removitque rorantes comas à fronte ad aures, atque ait:

474

480

486

490

TRANSLATION.

mouth nor tongue to second her desires, nor was speech at her command. Yet she gave manifest signs, and discovered on the surface of her waters Persephone's Girdle well known to her mother, which had by chance dropt from her in that place, as she passed through the sacred lake: which when the goddess beheld, as if then only her daughter had been ravished from her, she tore her neglected hair, and beat her breast with repeated strokes. Nor as yet knows she where she is, but exclaims against all lands alike; and calls them ungrateful, and unworthy of her gifts: Trinacria above the rest, in which she found the tokens of her loss. For this the goddess, with vengeful hand, broke the ploughs wherewith they turned up the earth; in her rage the ox and labourer were doomed to the same death. "She commands the ground to deny a return of what was thrown into it, and corrupts the seed as soon as it is sown. The fertility of the soil, famed over all the world, is now no more: the corn, as it springs, shrivels in the blade: sometimes it is burnt up by excessive heats, sometimes drowned by inundations of rain. Inauspicious stars or noxious winds destroy the fields, and greedy birds devour the seed as soon as sown. Darnel, thistles and unconquerable weeds choak the rising crops. Then Arethusa raised her head from the Elean waves, and flings back her dropping hairs from her forehead toward her ears, and says: O mother of the virgin sought in all parts of the world, and of corn; cease at length your immense

*neve violenta irascere terræ
 fidæ tibi. Terra meruit
 nihil, patuitque invita ra-
 pinæ. Nec sum supplex
 pro patria, veni hac hos-
 pita. Pisa est patria mihi, et
 ducimus ortum ab Elide. Colo
 Sicaniam peregrina, sed hæc
 terra est gratior mihi omni suo.
 Ego Arethusa habeo nunc hos
 penates, hanc sedem, quam tu
 mitissima serva. Flora tem-
 pestiva veniet meis narratibus,
 cur sim mota loco, advehaque
 Ortygiam per undas tanti æ-
 quoris, cum tu eris levata
 curis et vultus melioris. Tel-
 lus pervia præbet iter mihi;
 ablataque subter imas caver-
 nas attollo caput hic, cerno-
 que defuncta sidera. Ergo dum
 labor sub terris Stygio gurgite,
 illic tua Proserpina est visa
 nostris oculis. Illa quidem est
 tristis, nec adhuc interrita
 vultu, sed tamen regina, sed
 maxima opaci mundi, sed
 tamen pollens matrona inferni
 tyranni. Mater ad auditas
 voces stupuit ceu saxeæ, fuit-
 que diu similis attonitæ: ut-
 que gravis amentia est pulsa
 gravi dolore, exit curribus in
 ætherias auras. Ibi nubila
 toto vultu, stetit invidiosa ante
 Jovem passis capillis. In-
 quitque, veni tibi Jupiter sup-
 plex pro meo sanguine, proque tuo. Si gratia matris est nulla,
 nata moveat patrem: neu cura precamur
 illius sit*

Neve tibi fidæ violenta irascere terræ.
 Terra nihil meruit; patuitque invita rapinæ.
 Nec sum pro patriâ supplex: hoc hospita veni.
 Pisa mihi patria est: et ab Elide ducimus ortum.
 Sicaniam peregrina colo: sed gratior omni 495
 Hæc mihi terra solo est. Hos nunc Arethusa
 penates,
 Hanc habeo sedem; quam tu, mitissima, serva.
 Mota loco cur sim, tantique per æquoris undas
 Advehar Ortygiam, veniet narratibus hora
 Tempestiva meis, cum tu curisque levata, 500
 Et vultus melioris eris. Mihi pervia telus
 Præbet iter: subterque imas ablata cavernas
 Hic caput attollo: defunctaque sidera cerno.
 Ergo, dum Stygio sub terris gurgite labor,
 Visa tua est oculis illic Proserpina nostris. 505
 Illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc interrita vultu;
 Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi;
 Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni.
 Mater ad auditas stupuit, ceu saxeæ, voces:
 Attonitæque diu similis fuit: utque dolore 510
 Pulsa gravi gravis est amentia, curribus auras
 Exit in ætherias: ibi toto nubila vultu
 Ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis.
 Proque meo veni supplex tibi, Jupiter, inquit,
 Sanguine, proque tuo. Si nulla est gratia ma-
 tris, 515
 Nata patrem moveat: neu sit tibi cura precamur
 illius sit

TRANSLATION.

toils, nor be thus violently offended with a land faithful to you. Sicily has
 deserved nothing, and opened against its will to the ravisher: nor am I now
 a suppliant for my native country; I am but a stranger here; Pisa is my coun-
 try and Elis gave me birth. I inhabit Sicily as a foreigner, yet is this isle to
 me far more grateful than any other clime. I Arethusa possess now these springs;
 this is my seat, which do you, most gentle goddess, preserve. Why I am re-
 moved from my native seats, and have crossed such spacious seas to reach Or-
 tygia, I will relate at a more seasonable time, when you shall be eased of your
 present cares, and wear an aspect of more content. The pervious earth af-
 fords me a passage, and conveyed under its lowest caverns, I here lift up my
 head, and behold new constellations of stars. As therefore I lately glided
 under the earth, along the Stygian waves, I there beheld your Proserpine: she
 looked dejected, nor was fear yet banished her countenance. She is however
 a queen, revered in the gloomy realms, and the powerful wife of the infernal
 tyrant. Upon hearing these words, the goddess, stupid with grief, stood
 motionless like a statue, and had long the air of one lost in amazement. But
 after that her cruel distraction had vented itself in a flood of sorrow, she mounts
 the ætherial air in her chariot: there with dishevelled hair, and her counte-
 nance hid in clouds, she stands before the throne of Jove. Jupiter, says she, I
 come a suppliant to you in behalf of my blood and thine. If you have no re-

Vilior illius, quod nostro est edita partu.
 En quæsitæ diu tandem mihi nata reperta est :
 Si reperire vocas, amittere certius : aut si 519
 Scire ubi sit, reperire vocas. Quod rapta, feremus,
 Dummodo reddat eam. Neque enim prædone marito
 Filia digna tua est, si jam mea filia digna est.
 Jupiter excepit : commune est pignus, onusque.
 Nata mihi tecum : sed, si modò nomina rebus
 Addere vera placet, non hoc injuria factum, 525
 Verùm amor est : neque erit nobis gener ille pudori.
 Tu modò, Diva, velis. Ut desint cætera, Quan-
 tum est

Esse Jovis fratrem ! quid quod nec cætera desunt,
 Nec cedit nisi sorte mihi ? sed tanta cupido
 Si tibi diffidii ; repetat Proserpina cœlum : 530
 Lege tamen certâ ; si nullos contigit illic
 Ore cibos. Nam sic Parcarum fœdere cautum est.
 Dixerat. At Cereri certum est educere natam.
 Non ita fata sinunt. Quoniam jejunia virgo
 Solverat, et cultis dum simplex errat in hortis, 535
 Puniceum curvâ decerpserat arbore pomum :
 Sumtaque pallenti septem de cortice grana
 Prefferat ore suo. Solusque ex omnibus illud
 Viderat Ascalaphus ; quem quondam dicitur
 Orphne,

Inter Avernales haud ignotissima Nymphas, 540
 Ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris.

inter avernales nymphas, dicitur quondam peperisse ex suo Acheronte sub furvis antris.

TRANSLATION.

guard for the mother, at least let the daughter move the heart of her father : nor value her the less, I pray you, that she is born of me. At length I have found my daughter so long sought after in vain, if it can be called finding her to lose her more certainly ; or if you call it finding her to learn where she is. I forgive, that he carried her away by force, let him only restore her ; for whatever it may be thought my daughter deserves, the daughter of Jupiter ought not to have a ravisher for her husband. Jupiter replies : your daughter is a common pledge and care to both ; but if we will distinguish things by proper names, this rape is not an injury but love ; nor need we be ashamed of our son-in-law, let but Ceres give her consent. Were other things wanting, yet is it not enough that he is the brother of Jove. But why do I suppose that any thing is wanting, nor does he yield to me in worth ; it was by lot that hell fell to his share ? But if so great is your desire to separate them, let Proserpine return to heaven, yet on this unalterable condition, if as yet she hath touched no food ; for so it is provided by the irrevocable decree of fate.

He said : but Ceres persists in her resolution to bring away her daughter ; not so the Fates : for the virgin had broke her fast, and as she wandered about in a finely cultivated garden, had plucked a pomegranate from a bending tree, and chewed seven seeds, taken from the pellucid rind. Ascalaphus alone had seen this, whom formerly Orphne, famed among avernal maids,

vilior tibi, quod est edita nostro partu. En nata diu quæsitæ, est tandem reperta mihi, si vocas amittere certius reperire, aut si vocas scire ubi sit reperire. Feremus quod erat rapta, dummodo reddat eam. Neque enim tua filia est digna prædone marito, si mea filia est jam digna. Jupiter excepit : nata est commune pignus onusque mihi tecum. Sed si modo placet addere vera nomina rebus, hoc factum non est injuria veram amor ; neque ille gener erit pudori nobis, modo tu diva velis. Ut cætera desint ; quantum est esse fratrem Jovis ? quid, quod nec cætera desunt, nec cedit mihi nisi sorte : sed si est tanta cupido tibi diffidii, Proserpina repetat cœlum tamen lege certâ, si contigit nullis cibis illic ore ; nam est sic cautum fœdere Parcarum. Dixerat : at est, certum Cereri educere natam. Fata non ita sinunt, quoniam virgo solverat jejunia, et dum simplex errat in cultis hortis, decerpserat puniceum pomum curvâ arbore, prefferatque suo ore septem grana sumta de pallenti cortice. Ascalaphus solus ex omnibus viderat illud, quem Orphne haud ignotissima

Vidit : et crudelis ademit re-
ditum indicio. *Regina Erebi*
ingemuit, fecitque testem pro-
fanam avem ; vertitque caput
sparsum Phlegethontide lym-
pha in rostrum, et plumas, et
grandia lumina. Ille ablatus
sibi, amicitur ab alis fulvis,
crescitque in caput, reflecti-
turque longes unguis, vixque
mover pennas natas per iner-
tia brachia ; fitque fœda vo-
lucris, nuncia venturi luctus,
ignavus bubo, dirum omen
mortalibus.

9. *Hic tamen potest videri*

commeruisse pœnam indicio,
linguae. Sed unde pluma
pedesque avium sunt vobis

Acheloides, cum geratis ora

Virginis. An quia, cum Pro-

serpina legeret vernos flores,

vos Sirenes eratis mixtæ in

numero comitum ? Quam, post-

quam frustra quæstistis in toto

orbe, protinus, ut æquora sen-

tient vestram curam, optastis

posse insistere super fluctus re-

mis alarum ; habuistisque deos

faciles, et vidistis vestros

artus flavescere subitis pennis.

Tamen, ne ille canor natus

ad mulcendas aures, tantaque

dos oris perderet usum linguae,

virginei vultus, et vox hu-

mana remansit.

10. *At Jupiter medius fratrisque sui*

mœstæque sororis,

dividit volventem annum

ex æquo. Nunc dea, numen commune duorum

regnorum,

Vidit : et indicio reditum crudelis ademit.

Ingemuit regina Erebi, testemque profanam

Fecit avem : sparsumq; caput Phlegethontide

lymphæ

In rostrum, et plumas, et grandia lumina vertit.

Ille sibi ablatus fulvis amicitur ab alis ; 546

Inque caput crescit ; longosque reflectitur unguis ;

Vixque movet natas per inertia brachia pennas :

Fœdaque fit volucris, venturi nuncia luctus,

Ignavus bubo, dirum mortalibus omen. 550

IX. *Hic tamen indicio pœnam linguaeque videri*

Commeruisse potest. Vobis, Acheloides, unde

Pluma, pedesque avium, cum virginis ora geratis ?

An quia cum legeret vernos Proserpina flores,

In comitum numero mixtæ ; Sirenes, eratis ? 555

Quam postquam toto frustra quæstistis in orbe ;

Protinus ut vestram sentirent æquora curam,

Posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis

Optastis : facilesque Deos habuistis, et artus .

Vidistis vestros subitis flavescere pennis. 560

Ne tamen ille canor mulcendas natus ad aures,

Tantaque dos oris linguae deperderet usum :

Virginei vultus et vox humana remansit.

X. *At medius fratrisque sui, mœstæque sororis*

Jupiter ex æquo volventem dividit annum. 565

Nunc dea regnorum numen commune duorum

regnorum,

dividit volventem annum

ex æquo. Nunc dea, numen commune duorum

regnorum,

dividit volventem annum

ex æquo. Nunc dea, numen commune duorum

regnorum,

dividit volventem annum

ex æquo. Nunc dea, numen commune duorum

regnorum,

dividit volventem annum

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regnorum,

dividit volventem annum

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regnorum,

dividit volventem annum

ex æquo. Nunc dea, numen commune duorum

regnorum,

dividit volventem annum

ex æquo. Nunc dea, numen commune duorum

regnorum,

dividit volventem annum

ex æquo. Nunc dea, numen commune duorum

TRANSLATION.

brought forth to Acheron within a shady cave : he saw her : and by a cruel discovery prevented her return.

The queen of gloomy Erebus groaned, and changed the base informer to a bird ; and sprinkling his head with the waters of black Phlegeton, formed it anew with feathers, a crooked beak, and large eyes. Thus no longer himself, he is clad in yellow pinions : his head becomes larger, his nails bending inward are turned to claws, and scarce can he move the wings that spring from his sluggish arms. In fine, he becomes a hateful bird ; the messenger of approaching grief, the screeching owl, a direful omen to mortals.

IX. But he, by his discovery and indiscreet tongue, may seem to have suffered deserved punishment. But whence, daughters of Achelous, have you the feathers and feet of birds, when you retain still the faces of virgins ? Is it because while Proserpine was gathering vernal flowers, you Sirens were of the number of her attendants ? And that, after having in vain searched for her in all parts of the earth, to give the waters also a proof of your friendly care, you wished to hover over the waves supported by wings ; and found the gods propitious, and saw your limbs clad in golden pinions ? But lest the sweetness of your voice formed to captivate the ear, and such harmony of sound should no more enjoy the use of a tongue, your virgin beauty and human voice still remain.

X. But Jupiter, alike favouring his brother and disconsolate sister, divides the revolving year equally between them. For the goddess, a divinity now common

Cum matre est totidem, totidem cum conjuge
menses.

Vertitur extemplò facies et mentis et oris :

Nam, modò quæ poterat Diti quoque mœsta vi-
deri,

Læta Deæ frons est : ut Sol, qui tectus aquosis 570

Nubibus ante fuit, victus ubi nubibus exit.

Exigit alma Ceres, natâ secura receptâ,

Quæ tibi causa viæ : cur sis, Arethusa, sacer fons ?

Conticuere undæ ; quarum Dea sustulit alto

Fonte caput : viridesque manu ficcata capillos, 575

Fluminis Elci veteres narravit amores.

Pars ego Nympharum, quæ sunt in Achaïde, dixit,

Una fui : nec me studiosiùs altera saltus

Legit, nec posuit studiosiùs altera casses.

Sed quamvis formæ nunquam mihi fama petita est :

Quamvis fortis eram, formosæ nomen habebam :

Nec mea me facies nimium laudata juvabat. 582

Quæque aliæ gaudere solent, ego rustica dote

Corporis erubui ; crimenque placere putavi.

Lassa revertēbar (memini) Stymphalide silvâ : 585

Æstus erat : magnumque labor geminaverat æs-
tum.

Invenio sine vortice aquas, sine murmure euntes,

Perspicuās imo ; per quas numerabilis altè

Calculus omnis erat : quas tu vix ire putares.

numerabilis altè, quas tu vix putares ire.

TRANSLATION.

to both kingdoms, passes the same number of months with her mother as with her husband. Upon this both the mind and aspect of the goddess are changed ; for her countenance, which before appeared mournful even to Pluto himself, has now an air of joy, like the sun ; who after being hid awhile in watery clouds, disperses the vapours, and shines in full splendor. Ceres now easy because she had recovered her daughter, enquires of Arethusa the cause of her wandering, and how she became a sacred spring. The waters were silent, when the goddess raised her head from the smooth surface ; and, with her hand wiping off the drops from her green tresses, thus began to relate the loves of Alpheus.

I was, said she, formerly an Achaian nymph ; nor was any one more studious to explore the forest, or pitch the toils. But although I never affected the reputation of beauty, although I was rather of a masculine habit, I yet was accounted fair. But I little regarded the praises given my face, I was even simple enough to blush at those personal charms which others are so fond of, and thought it a crime to please. Once, I remember, as tired with the chase, I was returning from the forest of Stymphalus ; the weather was hot, and through the violent exercise, appeared now doubly so. Walking on, I found a silent current gliding in gentle murmurs, and clear as chrysal to the very ground. Every pebble might be distinguished by the eye, and its motion so gentle as scarce to be perceived.

NOTE.

576. *Fluminis Elci.*] Alpheus, who watered Elis, a province of Peloponnesus.

Cana salicta populusque nutrita undâ, dabant umbras, natas sua sponte declivibus ripis. Accessi, primumque tinxî vestigia pedis, deinde tenuis poplite. Neque contenta eo, recingor, imponoque millia velamina curvæ, salici; rudaque mergor aquis: quas dum ferioque, troboque, labens mille modis, jactoque excussa brachia, sensi nescio, quid murmur sub medio gurgite, territaque infisso margine propioris ripæ. Quo properas Arethusa, dixerat Alpheus suis ab undis? quo properas iterum dixerat mihi raucæ cre? fugio sicut eram, sine vestibus. Altera ripa habuit meas vestes. Instat tanto magis, et ardet: et quia fui nuda, sum visa paratior illi. Ego sic currebam, ille ferus sic premebat me, ut columbæ solent fugere accipitrem trepidante pennâ, ut accipiter solet agitare trepidas columbas. Sustinui currere usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaque, Cyllenenque, sinusque Mænalios, gelidumque Erimanthon, et Elin; nec ille erat velocior me. Sed ego impar viribus, non poteram diu tolerare cursus; ille erat patiens longi laboris. Tamen cucurri per campos, et per montes opertos arbore, saxa quoque, et rupes, et qua erat nulla via.

Cana salicta dabant, nutritaque populus undâ 590
Sponte suâ natas ripis declivibus umbras.
Accessi, primumque pedis vestigia tinxî:
Poplite deinde tenuis. Neque co contenta, recingor:

Molliaque impono salici velamina curvæ:
Nudaque mergor aquis. Quas dum ferioque troboque 595

Mille modis labens, excussa que brachia jacto;
Nescio quod medio sensi sub gurgite murmur:
Territaque infisso propioris margine ripæ.

Quo properas, Arethusa? suis Alpheus ab undis,
Quo properas? iterum raucæ mihi dixerat ore. 600
Sicut eram; fugio sine vestibus. Altera vestes
Ripa meas habuit. Tanto magis instat, et ardet:
Et quia nuda fui, sum visa paratior illi.

Sic ego currebam; sic me ferus ille premebat:
Ut fugere accipitrem pennâ trepidante columbæ,
Ut solet accipiter trepidas agitare columbas. 606
Usque sub Orchomenon, Psophidaque, Cyllenenque,

Mænaliosque sinus, gelidumque Erimanthon, et Elin

Currere sustinui. Nec me velocior ille,
Sed tolerare diu cursus ego viribus impar 610
Non poteram: longi patiens erat ille laboris.

Per tamen et campos, per opertos arbore montes,
Saxa quoque et rupes, et quâ via nulla, cucurri.

Tamen cucurri per campos, et per montes opertos arbore, saxa quoque, et rupes, et qua erat nulla via.

TRANSLATION.

The hoary willows and poplars nourished by the stream, furnished a spontaneous shade along the shelving banks. I advanced, and first dipt my feet, then waded to the ham; nor content with that, I stript and threw my thin garment upon a bending osier, and plunged naked into the waters; which, while I strike and draw in, winding my body a thousand ways, and tossing out my springy arms, I heard I don't know what murmur under the mid stream, and frightened get to the margin of the nearer bank. Whither dost thou hasten Arethusa, cried Alpheus, from the bottom of his brook? Whither dost thou hasten said he again in a hollow tone? I run naked as I was, for my clothes were upon the other bank? he pushes harder, and is but the more inflamed; and as he saw me naked, I appeared the readier for his embraces: So I run, so he fiercely pursued; as doves are wont with trembling wings to fly from the hawk, or as the hawk is wont to drive through the clouds the trembling doves. I sustained his chase as far as Orchomenos, and Psophis, and Cyllene, and the valleys of Mæneus, and cold Erimanthus, and Elis. Nor was he swifter; but unequal in the chase, I was not able to sustain a longer flight, he was able to undergo greater toil. I ran through the plains, and over mountains covered with woods, rocks, and cliffs, and where there was no path to direct me. The sun began to set, I saw a long

Sol erat a tergo: vidi præcedere longam
Ante pedes umbram: nisi si timor illa videbat. 615
Ped certè sonituque pedum terrebar; et ingens
Crinales vittas afflabat anhelitus oris.
Fessa labore fugæ; Fer opem, deprêndimur, in-
quam,

Armigeræ, Dictynna, tuæ; cui sæpe dedisti
Ferre tuos arcus, inclusaque tela pharetrâ. 620
Mota Dea est; spissisque ferens è nubibus unam
Me super injecit. Lustrat caligine tectam
Amnis; et ignarus circum cava nubila quærit.
Bisque locum, quo me dea texerat, inscius ambit:
Et bis, Io Arethusa, Io Arethusa, vocavit. 625
Quid mihi tunc animi miseræ fuit? anne quod
agnæ est,

Si qua lupos audit circum stabula alta frementes?
Aut lepori, qui vepre latens hostilia cernit
Ora canum, nullosque audet dare corpore motus?
Non tamen abscedit: neque enim vestigia cernit 630
Longiùs ulla pedum. Servat nubemque, locumque.
Occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus:-
Cœruleæque cadunt toto de corpore guttæ.

Quaque pedem movi, manat lacus: èque capillis
Ros cadit: et citiùs, quam nunc tibi fata renarro,
In laticem mutor. Sed enim cognoscit amatas 636
Amnis aquas, positoque viri, quod sumpserat, ore,
Vertitur in proprias, ut se mihi misceat, undas.
Delia rumpit humum. Cæcis ego merfa cavernis

serot posito, vertitur in proprias undas, ut misceat se mihi. Delia rumpit humum, ego merfa cæcis cavernis

TRANSLATION.

shadow advance before my feet, if it was not perhaps my fear that saw it; but I certainly heard the sound of his steps close behind me, and his shorter breath fanned my parting hair. Spent with the labour of my flight, Help, I cried, O Diana, or I am caught; help a forlorn nymph, who has often carried your bow, and quiver stocked with arrows. The goddess was moved, and taking a thick cloud, threw it round me. 'The river looks about for me now hid in darkness, and not knowing where I was, searches round the hollow cloud; and twice unable to find me, he came to the place where the goddess had concealed me, and twice called out, O Arethusa. What do you think was then the condition of my mind? The same as is that of the lamb, when she hears the wolves howling round the high folds; or the hare, when hid in a bush she sees the hostile mouths of the dogs, and dares not stir from her place. Yet does he not depart, for he saw not the prints of my feet to reach any farther: he therefore watches the cloud and the place. A chilly sweat spreads upon my limbs thus besieged, and blue drops distil from my whole body, and wherever I move my feet a lake flows; drops of dew fall from my hair. In fine, in less time than I now acquaint you with my fate, I was changed into a fountain. But Alpheus knew the beloved waters; and putting off the human shape, resumes his fluid form, that he might mix his streams with mine: but the Delian goddess cleaves the

Sol erat a tergo. Vidi longam umbram precedere antepedes, nisi si timor videbat illa. Sed certe terrebar sonituque pedum, et ingens anhelitus oris afflabat crinales vittas. Fessa labore fugæ, inquam Dictynna deprêndimur, fer opem tuæ armigeræ, cui sæpe dedisti ferre tuos arcus, telaque inclusa pharetrâ. Dea est mota, ferensque unam e spissis nubibus, injecit eam super me. Amnis lustrat me tectam caligine, et ignarus quærit circum cava nubila. Bisque inscius ambit locum quo Dea texerat me; et bis, vocavit Io Arethusa. Quid animi tunc fuit mihi miseræ? anne quod est agnæ, si qua audit lupos frementes circum alta stabula? aut lepori, qui latens vepre cernit hostilia ora canum, audetque dare nullo motus corpore? tamen non abscedit, neque enim cernit vestigia pedum ire longiùs. Servat nubemque, locumque. Sudor frigidus occupat artus obsessos mihi, cœruleæque guttæ cadunt de toto corpore. Quaque movi pedem, lacus manat, rosque cadit e capillis; et mutor in laticem citiùs quam nunc renarro facta tibi. Sed enim, amnis cognoscit amatas aquas, oreque viri quod sumpserat posito, vertitur in proprias undas, ut misceat se mihi. Delia rumpit humum, ego merfa cæcis cavernis

*advehor Ortygiam: quæ grata
mihi cognomine divæ, prima
eduxit me sub superas auras.*

*11. Hæcenus Arethusa,
dea fertilis admovit geminos
angues curribus; coercuitque
ora frænis, et vecta est per
æra medium cœlique terræ-
que; atque misit levem cur-
rum in arcem Tritonida Triptolemo, jussitque spargere data
semina humo partim rudi,
partim recultæ post longa
tempora. Jam juvenis erat
vestus sublimis super
terras Europen et Asida;
advertiturque Scythicas o-
ras. Lyncus erat rex ibi.
Ille subit penates regis.
Rogatusque qua veniat, cau-
samque viæ, nomenque, et
patriam; dixit: clare Athe-
næ est patria mihi, nomen
Triptolemus. Veni nec pup-
pe per undas, nec pede per
terras; pervius æther patuit
mihi. Fero dona Cereris, quæ
sparsa per latos agros, red-
dant frugiferas messes, mitia-
que alimenta. Barbarus in-
vidit, utque ipse sit auctor*

*Advehor Ortygiam: quæ me cognomine Divæ 640
Grata meæ superas eduxit prima sub auras.*

*XI. Hæc Arethusa tenus. Geminos Dea fer-
tilis angues*

Curribus admovit; frænisque coërcuit ora:

Et medium cœli; terræque per æra vecta est:

Atque levem currum Tritonida misit in arcem 645

Triptolemo; partimque rudi data semina jussit

Spargere humo, partim post tempora longa recultæ.

Jam super Europen sublimis et Asida terras

Vectus erat juvenis: Scythicas advertitur oras,

Rex ibi Lyncus erat. Regis subit ille penates 650

Quà veniat, causamque viæ, nomenque rogatus,

Et patriam: Patria est claræ mihi, dixit, Athenæ,

Triptolemus nomen. Veni nec puppe per undas,

Nec pede per terras: patuit mihi pervius æther.

Dona fero Cereris: latos quæ sparsa per agros 655

Frugiferas messes, alimentaque mitia reddant.

Barbarus invidit: tantique ut muneris auctor

Ipsæ sit, hospitio recipit: somnoque gravatum

Aggreditur ferro. Conantem figere pectus

Lynca Ceres fecit: rursusque per æra misit 660

Mopsopium juvenem sacros-agitare jugales.

*tanti muneris, recipit hospitio, aggrediturque eum gravatum somno, ferro. Ceres fecit regem con-
antem figere pectus, lynca, misitque Mopsopium juvenem, rursus agitare sacros jugales per æra.*

TRANSLATION.

ground. I sinking, run through dark caverns till I arrive at Ortygia, which, dear to me from the surname of the goddess, first granted me to review the welcome day.

XI. Thus far Arethusa. The fertile goddess yokes two snakes to her golden ear, and guiding them with a just rein, is carried along mid heaven, and cuts the yielding skies; then descending, halts at Athens, and resigns her chariot to Triptolemus, and teaches him to sow the seed, as well in fallow fields, as in those which after a long intermission have been cultivated with care.

The youth driving the chariot over Europe and Asia, turns at last toward the coasts of Scythia where Lyncus was king, and enters the royal palace, being asked whence he came, the cause of his journey, his name and country; Athens, says he, is my native city, and Triptolemus my name: I came neither in a ship through the waves, nor travelled over land, but cut my way through the yielding sky. I bring with me the gifts of Ceres, which scattered over the wide fields, will give rich harvests, and pleasant food. The barbarian envied him; and that he himself might be esteemed the author of so great a good, receives him hospitably, and when sleep had sealed his eyes, attempts his breast with his sword; but just as he aimed the piercing stroke, Ceres transformed him to a lynx, and ordered the Athenian youth again to drive her dragons through the air.

NOTE.

642. *Geminis Dea fertilis angues.*] As the famous Triptolemus, the son of Celeus and Nucca, was one of those who gave Ceres the best entertainment when she arrived in Attica, hence they fabled that this goddess had taught

him the art of agriculture, and sent him in her chariot drawn by winged dragons, to propagate through all the world an art so necessary to mankind.

XII. Finiêrat dictos è nobis maxima cantus.
 At nymphæ vicissè Deas Heliconæ colentes
 Concordi dixere sono. Convicia victæ
 Cùm jacerent; quoniam, dixit, certamine vobis 665
 Supplicium meruisse parum est, maledictaque cul-
 pæ

Additis, et non est patientia libera nobis;
 Ibimus in pœnas; et, quæ vocat ira, sequemur.
 Rident Emathides, spernuntque minacia verba;
 Conatæque loqui, et magno clamore protervas 670
 Intentare manus, pennas exire per unguës
 Aspexere suos, operiri brachia plumis,
 Alteraque alterius rigido concreescere rostro
 Ora vident, volucresque novas accedere silvis.
 Dumque volunt plangi, per brachia mota levatæ,
 Aëre pendebant, nemorum convicia, picæ. 676
 Nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit,
 Raucaque garrulitas, studiumque immane loquen-
 di.

12. *Maxima è nobis finie-
 rat dictos cantus. At nym-
 phæ dixere concordi sono deas
 colentes Heliconæ vicissè. Cum
 victæ jacerent convicia; quo-
 niam dixit, parum est vobis
 meruisse supplicium certamine,
 additisque maledicta culpæ, et
 patientia non est libera nobis;
 ibimus in pœnas: et sequemur
 quo ira vocat. Emathides ri-
 dent, spernuntque minacia ver-
 ba; conatæque loqui, et inten-
 tare protervas manus magno
 clamore, aspexere pennas exire
 per suos unguës, et brachia
 operiri plumis, alteraque vi-
 dent ora alterius concreescere
 rigido rostro, novasque volu-
 cres accedere silvis. Dumque
 volunt plangi; levatæ per
 mota brachia, pendebant aere
 picæ, convicia nemorum.
 Nunc quoque prisca facundia
 remansit in alitibus, garruli-
 tasque rauca, studiumque im-
 mane loquendi.*

TRANSLATION.

XII. The chosen muse had here ended her learned song. The nymphs un-
 animous decree the victory to the Heliconian goddesses. When the vanquished had
 begun to rail: because, resumèd *Calliope*, you think it not enough to have rendered
 yourselves obnoxious by a presumptuous contest, but add also outrages to your
 crime, and by fresh insults provoke our indignation, we will proceed to venge-
 ance, and take the course which our resentment dictates, the Emathian sisters
 smile, and despise our threats: but as they attempt to speak, and with a scolding
 noise shake their threatening hands, they saw feathers spring from under their
 nails, and pinions spread upon their arms. They see each other's mouths
 shoot out in horny beaks, and a new race of birds added to the woods.
 And when they thought to beat their breasts, raised by the motion of their
 arms, they hang in the air a sisterhood of magpies, the scandal of the
 groves. Yet still, though changed to birds they retain their prattling hu-
 mour, full of noisy clamour and incessant chattering.

NOTE.

691. *Mopsopium juvenem.*] That is, the A- times given to Attica, from Mopsopus, one of
 thenian youth, for Mopsopia was a name some- its kings.

LIBER SEXTUS.

O R D O.

1. Tritonia præbuerat aurem talibus dictis : probaveratque carmina Aonidum, justamque iram : tum ait secum, parum est laudare ; et ipsæ laudemur nec sinamus nostra numina sperni sine poenâ ; intenditque animum fatis Mæoniæ Arachnes, quam audierat non cedere sibi, laudibus lanificæ artis. Illa non fuit clara loco, nec origine gentis, sed arte : Colophonius Idmon pater huic, tingeat bibulas lanas Phocæico murice :

PRæbuerat dictis Tritonia talibus aurem ;
Carminaque Aönidum, justamque probaverat iram.
Tum secum, laudare parum est ; laudemur et ipsæ :
Numina nec sperni sine poenâ nostra sinamus.
Mæoniæque animum Fatis intendit Arachnes :
Quam sibi lanificæ non cedere laudibus artis
Audiêrat. Non illa loco, nec origine gentis
Clara, sed arte, fuit. Pater huic Colophonius Idmon
Phocæico bibulas tingeat murice lanas.

TRANSLATION.

I. MINERVA had all this while attended to these recitals, and approved the song of the Muses, and their just resentment. Then thus reflects : “ It is not enough that we commend, let us also be commended, nor suffer our divinity to be insulted with impunity.” Then bends her mind on the fate of Mæonian Arachne, whom she had heard refused to yield to her in the praises of the wool-working art. She was renowned neither for her family nor place of birth, but for her art *alone*. Idmon of Colophon, who tinged the spongy wool with Phocæan purple, was her father : her mother was dead : but she too was from among the vulgar, and

NOTES.

This book begins with the fable of Minerva and Arachne, which the poet has connected in a very easy natural manner with relation to the Muses. That goddess, from hearing the story of their revenge, is led to reflect on her own wrongs, and the boasts of Arachne, who pretended to rival her in the wool-working art. This Arachne was of Lydia, the daughter of Idmon, a dyer : her mother too was of mean birth, and had trained her up to working in wool, in which she acquired the fame of excelling all her contemporaries. But, not satisfied with that, she would pretend to equal even Minerva herself. The goddess, provoked at this insolence, comes to her in the disguise of an old woman to dissuade her from giving way to so ridiculous a vanity, but finding her still persist, she accepts the challenge, and each pre-

pares for the trial. All this is no more than an ingenious fiction to describe the great expertness of Arachne at working in wool and silk. Pliny tells us, that she was the first who found out the art of spinning, and weaving cloths, an invention which is attributed also to Minerva.

1. Tritonia.] Pallas, so called from Triton, a river of Bæotia.

5. Mæoniæ.] Lydia : either from the river *Mæon* ; or a king of the same name.

8. Colophonius Idmon] Colophon was a city of Lydia, famous for an oracle of Apollo.

9. Murice.] Murex : properly a fish, whose blood served for making the finest purple. Hence the word is often used by the poets for the colour itself. *Phocæa* was a city of *Æolia*, famous for producing the best purples.

Occiderat mater : sed et hæc de plebe, suoque
 Æqua viro fuerat. Lydas tamen illa per urbes
 Quæsiêrat studio nomen memorabile ; quamvis
 Orta domo parvâ, parvis habitabat Hypæpis.
 Hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, sæpe
 Deferuêre sui Nymphæ vineta Tymoli :
 Deferuêre suas Nymphæ Pætolides undas.
 Nec factas solùm vestes spectare juvabat ;
 Tum quoque, cùm fierent ; tantus decor affuit
 arti :

Sive rudem primos lãnam glomerabat in orbes :
 Seu digitis subigebat opus, repetitaque longo
 Vellera molliabat nebulas æquantia tractu ?
 Sive levi teretem versabat pollice fusum ;
 Seu pingebat acu ; scires à Pallade doctam.
 Quod tamen ipsa negat : tantâque offensa magistrâ :
 Certet, ait, mecum, nihil est quod victa recusem.
 Pallas anum simulat : falsosque in tempora canos
 Addit, et infermos baculo quoque sustinet artus.
 Tum sic orsa loqui : Non omnia grandior ætas,
 Quæ fugiamus, habet. Seris venit usus ab annis.
 Consilium ne sperne meum. Tibi fama petatur
 Inter mortales faciendæ maxima lanæ.

ætas non habet omnia quæ fugiamus. Usus venit ab seris annis. Ne sperne meum consilium : maxima fama faciendæ lanæ inter mortales petatur tibi.

Mater occiderat ; sed et hæc fuerat de plebe, a quoque suo viro ; illa tamen studio quæsiêrat memorabile nomen per Lydas urbes ; quamvis orta parvâ domo, habitabat parvis Hypæpis. Nymphæ ut aspicerent opus admirabile hujus, sæpe deferuere vineta sui Tymoli : Nymphæ Pætolides deferuere suas undas. Nec solum juvabat spectare vestes factas, sed juvabat tum quoque cum fierent, tantus decor affuit arti. Sive glomerabat rudem lãnam in primos orbes, seu subigebat opus digitis, molliabatque vellera repetita æquantia nebulas longo tractu, sive versabat teretem fusum levi pollice, seu pingebat acu ; scires illam fuisse doctam à Pallade. Quod tamen ipsa negat ; offensaque tanta magistrâ, ait, certât mecum ; est nihil quod recusem victa (si sim victa.) Pallas simulat anum additque falsos canos in tempora, et sustinet quoque infermos artus baculo. Tum orsa est loqui sic. Grandior

TRANSLATION.

of the same rank with her husband. Yet she, though but meanly born, and inhabiting the little village of Hypæpæ, had by her ingenuity acquired a memorable name through all the cities of Lydia. Oft did the nymphs quit the vineyards of Tymolus, to admire the niceness of her art, and the Naiads of Pætolus forsook their streams. Nor were they delighted only to view her work when finished ; but then too when she wrought, so much grace there was in her manner. For whether she rolled up the shapeless wool into its first balls, or unravelled it with her fingers, and by repeated endeavours softened the fleeces equalling the clouds in variously stretching tracts, or turned the smooth spindle with her nimble thumb, or flowered with her needle, you might perceive that she had been instructed by Pallas : which yet she denies, and disdainingly so great a mistress : let her, says she, come to a trial with me ; there is nothing I will not submit to if overcome. Pallas puts on the appearance of an old woman, and adds false grey hairs to her temples, and supports her tottering limbs with a staff. Then thus began to speak : “ Old age is not in every thing to be shunned : experience comes from riper years : “ despise not therefore my advice. Aspire to the highest fame among mortals, for the arts of working in wool, but yield to the goddess, and

NOTES.

13. *Hypæpis.*] *Hypæpæ* was an inconsiderable town of Lydia, upon the descent of mount Tymolus, near the banks of the Cayster.

16. *Pætolides undas.*] *Pætolus* was the name of a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

Cede deæ; temerariaque, roga veniam supplice voce, tuis dictis: illa dabit veniam tibi roganti. Arachne aspicit torvis oculis, relinquitque incepta fila; vixque retinens manum, confessaque iram vultibus, resecuta est obscuram Pallada talibus dictis. Venis, inops mentis, confecta longæ senectæ, et nocet vixisse nimium diu: si qua nurus est tibi, si qua filia est tibi, audiat istas voces. Satis consilii est mihi in me; neve putes profecisse monendo, eadem sententia est nobis. Cur ipsa non venit? cur vitat hæc certamina? tum dea ait, venit: removitque formam anilem, exhibuitque Pallada: Nymphæ nurusque Mygdonides, venerantur numina. Sola virgo non est territa: sed tamen erubuit; subitusque rubor notavit invita ora; evanuitque rursus. Ut ær solet fieri purpureus, cum aurora primum movetur, et post breve tempus, candescere ab ictu solis. Perstat in incepto, ruitque in sua fata cupidine stolidæ palmæ: neque enim nata Jove recusat,

Cede Deæ: veniamque tuis temeraria dictis
Supplice voce roga. Veniam dabit illa roganti.
Aspicit hanc torvis, inceptaque fila relinquit;
Vixque manum retinens, confessaque vultibus
iram,
Talibus obscuram resecuta est Pallada dictis:
Mentis inops, longæque venis confecta senectâ:
Et nimium vixisse diu nocet. Audiat istas,
Si quæ tibi nurus est, si quæ est tibi filia, voces.
Consilij satis est in me mihi: Neve monendo
Profecisse putes; eadem sententia nobis.
Cur non ipsa venit; cur hæc certamina vitat?
Tum Dea, Venit, ait; formamque removit anilem;
Palladaque exhibuit. Venerantur numina Nymphæ,
Mygdonidesque nurus. Sola est non territa virgo.
Sed tamen erubuit, subitusque invita notavit
Ora rubor, rursusque evanuit. Ut solet ær
Purpureus fieri, cum primum Aurorâ movetur;
Et breve post tempus candescere Solis ab ictu.
Perstat in incepto, stolidæque cupidine palmæ
In sua fata ruit. Neque enim Jove nata recusat:

TRANSLATION.

“with humble voice, ask pardon for your rash presumption, the goddess will
“forgive at your submission.” The nymph beholds her with stern eyes, and leaves the threads she had begun; when scarce restraining her hand, and with a countenance that spoke her indignation, she in these words replied to Pallas in disguise:” you come here void of understanding, and doating under the weight
“of age, and it is your misfortune to have lived so long. If you have any
“daughter, or daughter-in-law, reserve for them these sage reproofs. I am sufficient for my own conduct, nor stand in need of advice, and to make you
“sensible how little your admonitions prevail, know that I am still of the same
“mind; why does not the goddess come herself, why does she decline the contest.” Then the goddess: “Lo! she comes;” and casting off the disguise of age, exhibited Pallas. The nymphs and Mygdonian matrons adore the goddess. The virgin alone is not daunted; yet she blushed, and a sudden redness marked her reluctant cheeks; but in a moment vanished again. As the air seems streaked with purple when Aurora first approaches, and soon after brightens by the silver rays of the sun. She still persists in her design, and blinded by a vain desire of conquest, rushes upon her own fate: nor indeed does the daugh-

NOTE.

45. *Mygdonidesque nurus.*] Mygdonia was a region of Phrygia, a country bordering upon Lydia. As Arachne was famous in her way, and her works exquisite, many came from thence, and all the neighbouring regions, to view them and admire their beauty. Many of

these, the poet tells us, were present when the goddess discovered herself; and all profess their respect and veneration. Arachne alone remains unmoved. It is thus Ovid heightens the guilt of her obstinacy, and makes her appear the more deserving of her fate.

Nec monet ulterius : nec jam certamina differt.
 Haud mora ; constituunt diversis partibus ambæ,
 Et gracili geminas intendunt stamine telas.
 Tela jugo vincta est : stamen secernit arundo : 55
 Inferitur medium radiis subtemen acutis ;
 Quod digiti expediunt, atque inter stamina duc-
 tum

Percussio feriunt infecti pectine dentes.
 Utraque festinant : cinctæque ad pectora vestes.
 Brachia docta movent, studio fallente laborem. 60
 Illic et Tyrium quæ purpura sensit ahenum
 Textitur, et tenues parvi discriminis umbræ :
 Qualis ab imbrè solet percussis solibus arcus
 Inficere ingenti longum curvamine cœlum :
 In quo diversi niteant cùm mille colores, 65
 Transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit :
 Usque adeò quod tangit idem est ; tamen ultima
 distant.

Illic et lentum filis immittitur aurum,
 Et vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum.

II. Cecropiâ Pallas scopulum Mavortis in arce 70
 Pingit, et antiquam de terræ nomine litem.

2. Pallas pingit scopulum Mavortis in arce Cecropia, et antiquam litem de nomine terræ.

TRANSLATION.

ter of Jupiter refuse, or admonish her any further, or think now of waving the challenge. Strait they repair both to their different posts, and stretch out two webs of the finest threads. The web is tied round the beam ; the flay separates the threads. The wool is inserted between by sliding shuttles, which their fingers drive along ; and when thus drawn within the warp, the teeth, cut in the moving flay, strike. Both hasten on the work ; and with mantles buttoned to their breasts, move their pliant arms ; their keenness preventing all sense of fatigue. The purple dyed in Tyrian kettles is there woven, and fine shades of small difference ; just as the rainbow is wont to display a mighty arch along the heavens, when the rays of the sun are reflected by the small drops of rain, where though a thousand different colours shine, yet the transition from one to another eludes the most prying eye ; so insensibly do the touching colours blend, and yet the extreme parts differ. Here too [the pliant gold is interwoven with their threads, and ancient fables are represented on their webs.

II. Pallas describes the rock of Mars in the citadel of Athens, and the old dispute concerning the name of the country. Twice six-celestials, Jove in the midst

NOTES.

70. *Cecropia Pallas, &c.*] This history of the contest between Pallas and Arachne gives Ovid room to introduce several other fables, which he feigns were represented in their pieces of tapestry. The most considerable is that of the quarrel between Neptune and Minerva, about giving a name to the city Athens. The twelve great gods were chosen umpires of the difference ; and agreed, that whichever pro-

duced a thing of most use to the city, should have the naming of it. Neptune, by a stroke of his trident, made a horse spring from the earth ; Minerva produced an olive-tree, which procured her the victory.

Ibid. Cecropia arce.] The citadel of Athens, from Cecrops, king of the Athenians, who is said to have first built their city.

*Bis sex cœlestes sedent altis
sedibus augustâ gravitate,
Jove medio. Sua facies in-
scribit quemque deorum: imago
Jovis est regalis. Facit deum
pelagi stare, ferireque aspera
saxa longo tridente, ferumque
exsiluisse e medio vulnere saxi,
quo pignore vindicet urbem.
At dat Clypeum sibi; dat
bâstam acutæ cuspidis; dat
galeam capiti; pectus defen-
ditur ægide. Simulatque ter-
ram percussam de sua cuspidis,
prodere sæctum canentis olivæ
cum baccis, deosque mirari.
Victoria est finis operi. Ut
tamen æmula laudis intelligat
exemplis quod pretium speret
pro ausis tam furialibus, ad-
dit quatuor certamina in qua-
tuor partes, clara suo colore,
et distincta brevibus sigillis.
Unus angulus habet Threiciam
Rhodopen, et Hæmon, quon-
dam mortalia corpora; nunc
gelidos montes: qui tribuere
sibi nomina summorum deorum.*

*Altera pars habet misera-
bile fatum Pygmææ matris.*

Juno jussit hanc victam certamine, esse gruem; indicereque bellum suis populis.

Bis sex cœlestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis
Augustâ gravitate sedent. Sua quemque Deorum
Inscribit facies: Jovis est regalis imago.
Stare Deum pelagi, longoque ferire tridente 75
Aspera saxa facit, medioque è vulnere saxi
Exsiluisse ferum; quo pignore vindicet urbem.
At sibi dat clypeum, dat acutæ cuspidis hastam:
Dat galeam capiti: defenditur ægide pectus.
Percussamque suâ simulat de cuspidis terram, 80
Prodere cum baccis sæctum canentis olivæ:
Mirarique Deos. Operi victoria finis.
Ut tamen exemplis intelligat æmula laudis,
Quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis,
Quatuor in partes certamina quatuor addit 85
Clara colore suo, brevibus distincta sigillis.
Threiciam Rhodopen habet angulus unus, et
Hæmon;

Nunc gelidos montes, mortalia corpora quondam;
Nomina summorum sibi qui tribuere Deorum.

Altera Pygmææ fatum miserabile matris 90
Pars habet. Hanc Juno victam certamine jussit
Esse gruem: populisque suis indicere bellum.

TRANSLATION.

fit with august gravity on lofty thrones. Each god is distinguished by his proper likeness. An air of majesty proclaims Jupiter the monarch of the universe. She makes the god of the sea too to stand there, and strike the rugged rock with his long trident, and a horse to leap forth from the opening in the middle of the rock; by which pledge of his favour, he claims giving the name to the city. But to herself she gives a shield, and a sharp-pointed spear; a helmet adorns her head, and her breast is defended by the Ægis. She also represents the earth, when struck by her spear, producing a pale olive-shoot loaded with berries, and the gods wondering at the prodigy. Victory crowns her labour. But that the rival of her praise may learn from examples what reward she may expect for her daring challenge, she adds at the four corners four contests, lively in the colouring, and distinctly marked by little images. One corner has Thracian Rhodope and Hæmus; once human bodies, but now transformed to mountains; who assumed to themselves the titles of the sovereign gods. Another part represents the mournful fate of the Pygmean mother. Juno victorious in a dispute with her, commanded her to become a crane, and make war on her own people.

NOTE.

co. *Altera Pygmææ.*] The next story is that of the transformation of the Pygmean queen. According to Ælian her name was Gerane; others call her Pygas. She was worshipped by her people as a goddess; which raised her to that height of pride, that she contemned the other deities, especially Juno and Diana, whose indignation she provoked so far, that they changed her to a crane; the implacable enemy

of the Pygmies. As to the Pygmies themselves, they were, according to fabulous tradition, a species of dwarfs inhabiting the mountainous parts of India, not exceeding a cubit in height. The bare name of Gerane, the Greek word for a crane, which she bore, according to Ælian, gave rise to the fable of her being transformed into that fowl.

Pingit et Antigonem ausam contendere quondam
Cum magni consorte Jovis; quam regia Juno
In volucrem vertit; nec profuit Ilion illi,
Laomedonve pater, sumptis quin candida pennis
Ipsa sibi plaudat crepitante ciconia rostro.

Qui superest solus Cinyran habet angulus orbam:
Isque gradus templi natarum membra suarum
Amplectens, saxoque jacens, lacrymare videtur.
Circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras.

Is modus est, operique suâ facit arbore finem.

XX. Mæonis elusam designat imagine tauri:
Europen: verum taurum, freta vera putares.

*Pingit et Antigonem ausam
quondam contendere cum con-
sorte magni Jovis, quam re-
gia Juno vertit in volucrem:
nec Ilion, Patervve Laomedon
profuit illi, quin sumptis pen-
nis, ipsa candida ciconia plau-
dat sibi, crepitante rostro.*

*Angulus solus qui superest,
habet Cinyran orbam filiabus;
isque amplectens gradus tem-
pli, et membra suarum nata-
rum, jacensque saxo, videtur
lacrymare. Circuit extre-
mas oras pacalibus oleis. Is
est modus, facitque finem operi
suâ arbore.*

20. Mæonis designat Europen elusam imagine tauri; putares taurum verum, et freta vera.

TRANSLATION.

She described also Antigone, who dared to vie for beauty with the consort of mighty Jove. Nor did Ilium or her sire Laomedon avail her, but, transformed to a noisy stork, she cuts the air with her whitened pinions. The corner, which now alone remains, represents childless Cinyras; he clasping the steps of the temple, the bodies of his own daughters; and, stretched upon the stone, seems to weep. She edges round the work with wreaths of peaceful olive; this was the border of the piece, which she finished with her own tree.

The Mæonian nymph delineates Europe seduced by Jupiter under the figure of a bull: you would have taken the bull and the waves to be real. She seemed to

NOTES.

93. *Pingit et Antigonem.*] Antigone was the daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, and remarkable for her fine flowing hair, which she was so vain of, as to boast that she resembled Juno. The goddess, offended at her presumption, changed her hair into snakes. The gods afterward in compassion transformed her to a stork.

98. *Cinyran orbam.*] Cinyras was a king of the Assyrians, who had several daughters remarkable for their beauty. They growing insolent upon it, and pretending to surpass even Juno herself, provoked the goddess so far, that she transformed them into the steps of a temple, and changed the father too to a stone, as he was embracing these steps; all that now remained of his daughters.

103. *Mæonis elusam designat imagine tauri Europen.*] Arachne, on her side, traced on her web the amours and metamorphoses of the gods. As there is nothing new or particular in them, we shall satisfy ourselves with explaining them by one general remark; which may serve also to unravel a thousand other fictions of the like nature.

In the first ages, men, and even kings themselves, were very rude and unpolished. The want of education, and still more of a consistent system of moral principles, rendered them equally gross in their manners, and savage in

their dispositions. If they demanded a princess in marriage, and were refused; the custom was, to raise an army, and carry her off by force. The military engines, or ships, were distinguished by some figures, according to the fancy of the master: these were either animals or birds, or some monster of fantastic form. This observation is from hence rendered credible, that we still meet with these representations upon ancient monuments, medals, and coins. The poets, who described these expeditions, instead of saying that such a prince carried off by force a princess whom he had fallen in love with, feigned that he transformed himself to a bull, a lion, or an eagle. If to this we add, that these kings often bore the name of Jupiter, Apollo, or Neptune, and that the priests of these gods succeed frequently in their love adventures, by assuming the name of the deities whom they served; we shall be at no loss to understand what the poets mean by these metamorphoses of the gods, and ascribing to them so many different children. There is another conjecture too offered to unravel these changes. They tell us that the figures of different animals were graven upon ancient coins, and the money thus stamped being used by lovers to seduce their mistresses, gave rise to the fictions of their assuming their different figures.

Ipsa videbatur spectare terras relictas, et clamare suas comites, vererique tactum aquæ assilientis, reducereque timidas plantas. Fecit et (etiam) Asteriem teneri luctante aquilâ: fecit Ledam recubare sub alis olorinis. Addidit ut Jupiter celatus imagine satyri, imple- rit pulchram Nyctæida gemino foetu: ut fuerit Amphitryon cum cepit te Tirynthia, ut aureus luserit Danaen, ut igneus Asopida; ut pastor Mnemosynen: ut varius serpens Deoïda. Posuit te quoque Neptune, mutatum torvo juvenco in virgine Æolia: tu visus Enipeus gignis Aloïdas; tu aries fallis Bisaltida. Et mater mitissima frugum, flava quod ad comas, sensit te equum: mater volucris equi crinata colubris sensit te avem: Melantho sensit te Delphina. Reddidit his omnibus suamque faciem, faciemque locorum. Phœbus imagine agrestis est illic; utque modo gesserit pennas accipitris, modo terga leoninis: ut pastor luserit Iffen Macareïda. Ut Liber (Bacchus) deceperit Erigonen falsâ uvâ: ut Saturnus mutatus equo crearet geminum Chirona.

TRANSLATION.

look back to the land she had just left, and call out to her companions; and to draw up her trembling feet, as if afraid to touch the rising waves. She drew also Asterie struggling with an eagle that had seized her, and Leda laid supine under the snowy pinions of a swan. She added too, how Jupiter, disguised under the form of a satyr, filled the fair Antiope with a twin offspring: how, as Amphitryon, he enjoyed Alcmena; how, changed to a shower of gold, Danae; and how the daughter of Asopus felt him in a lambent flame. To Mnemosyne he appeared a shepherd, and to Deois a speckled snake. She represented also Neptune, transformed to a bull, in his adventure with the daughter of Æolus: how, in the form of Enipeus, he begot the Aloïdæ, and, appearing a ram, deceived Theophane. Ceres, the bountiful mother of corn, conspicuous for her golden locks, tried your vigour in a steed; and the snake-haired mother of the winged horse, in a bird; and Melantho; in the form of a dolphin.

To all these she gave their true feathers and likeness, and added too the real appearance of the places where they happened. There Phœbus roves like a country swain; one while he appears with the wings of a hawk, again with a lion's skin: and, as a shepherd, deceives Iffe, the daughter of Macareus. There too you might see how Bacchus, imaged like the clustering grape, deceived Erigone; and how Saturn, in the form of a horse, begot double-

NOTES.

108. *Asterien.*] The daughter of Cæus, whom Jupiter enjoyed under the form of an eagle; she was the wife of Peres, and mother of Hecate.

109. *Ledam.*] The story of Jupiter changed into a swan, and having by Leda, Castor, Pol-

lux and Helen, is well known.

111. *Gemino Nyctæida foetu.*] Antiope, the daughter of Nyctæus, seduced by Jupiter in the shape of a satyr, bore him two sons; Amphion and Zethus.

Ultima pars telæ, tenui circumdata limbo,
Nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos.

III. Non illud Pallas, non illud carpere Livor
Possit opus. Doluit successu flava virago: 130
Et rupit pictas cœlestia crimina vestes.

Utque Cytoriaci radium de monte tenebat;
Ter quater Idmonia frontem percussit Arachnes.

Non tulit infelix! laqueoque animosa ligavit
Guttura. Pendentem Pallas miserata levavit: 135
Atque ita, Vive quidem, pende tamen, improba,
dixit:

Lexque eadem poenæ, ne sis secura futuri,
Dicta tuo generi, serisque nepotibus esto.

Post ca'discedens succis Hecateidos herbæ

Spargit. Et extemplo tristi medicamine tactæ 140

Defluxêre comæ; cumque his et naris et auris:

Fitque caput minimum toto quoque corpore
parvæ:

In latere exiles digiti pro cruribus hærent.

Pars ultima telæ, circumdata tenui limbo, habet flores intertextos nexilibus hederis.

3. *Non Pallas, non Livor possit carpere illud opus. Flava virago doluit successu, et rupit pictas vestes exhibentes cœlestia crimina.*

Utque tenebat radium de monte Cytoriaci; percussit ter quater frontem Idmonia Arachnes. Infelix

Virgo, non tulit, animosaque ligavit guttura laques. Pallas miserata, levavit pendentem, atque dixit ita: vive

quidem improba, tamen pende, eademque lex poenæ, ne sis secura futuri, esto dicta tuo generi, serisque nepotibus.

Post ea discedens, spargit eam succis herbæ Hecateidos, et extemplo comæ tactæ tristi medicamine defluxêre; cumque

his et naris, auris. Caputque fit minimum illi parvæ quoque toto corpore. Exiles

digiti hærent in latere pro cruribus.

TRANSLATION.

shaped Chiron. The extreme parts of the web, edged round with a fine border, are composed of flowers interwoven with twists of ivy.

III. Not Pallas nor Envy itself could blame that work; the yellow haired goddesses grieved at her success, and as she held in her hand a shuttle from mount Cytorum, she three or four times struck the forehead of Idmonian Arachne. The unhappy maid could not bear it; but being of a high spirit, tied up her throat in a halter. Pallas pitying her, bore her up as she hung, and thus said: "Live vile wretch, yet still hang; and, that you may ever live in suspense, I doom the same law of punishment to all your race, and latest posterity." Then going off, she sprinkles her with the juice of an Hecateian herb; and immediately her hair, touched by the poisonous drug, fell off; and with them her nose and ears. The head too becomes very little to her greatly lessened in her whole body. Her slender fingers cleave to her sides for legs. All the rest of

NOTES.

129. *Non illud Pallas.*] Ovid, after this elegant description of their several pieces of workmanship, proceeds to inform us of the hard fate of Arachne. Pallas appears in no very advantageous light. The work is faultless: even Envy itself can find nothing to blame; and the goddess acts not so much from a principle of equity and justice, as an impatience to see herself rivalled. The truth is, emulation and revenge often prevail among our poet's gods, which is not so much the fault of Ovid as of the times: for all the poets, both Greek and Latin without exception, agree in representing the gods with a mixture of human frailties.

132. *Cytoriaci radium de monte.*] A shuttle made of box-wood, which grew in great abundance in Cytorus, a mountain of Paphlagonia.

136. *Vive quidem, pende tamen.*] Pliny tells us, in the history which he gives of Arachne, that she hanged herself; but mentions not the reason of her despair. It is evident by that however, that she had some secret cause of discontent.

The conformity of her name and profession with that of the spider, and above all the resemblance of the Hebrew word Arach, which signifies to spin, and which the Scripture sometimes uses in speaking of spiders and their webs, gave rise to this fable.

139. *Hecateidos herbæ.*] Aconite or wolfsbane, from Hecate: the same who, according to Diodorus, was the mother of Medea. She is said to be the first who sought after, and taught the use of poisonous herbs.

Venter habet cætera : de quo illa tamen remittit stamen ; et aranea exercet antiquas telas.

4. *Tota Lydia fremit, rumorque facti it per oppida*

Phrygiæ, et occupat magnum orbem serm'nibus. Niobe cognoverat illam ante suos Thalamos, tum cum virgo colebat

Mæoniam, Sipylumque. Tamen nec est admonita pœna

Arachnes popularis, cedere cœlitibus, utique verbis minoribus. Multa dabant animos : sed enim nec artes conjugis, nec genus amborum, potentiaque magni regni, sic placuere illi, quamvis ea cuncta placebant,

ut progenies sua : et Niobe foret dicta felicissima matrum, si non visa fuisset sibi. Nam Manto fata Tirefiâ, præscia venturi et concita divino motu, fuerat vaticinata per medias vias : Ismenides ite frequentes ; et date Latonæ, duobusque Latonigenis thura cum pia prece ; innectiteque crinem lauro. Latona jubet hoc men ore. Paretur : et omnes Thebaides ornant sua tempora jussis frondibus : dantque thura et precantia verba sanctis flammis.

Ut sua progenies : et felicissima matrum

Dicta foret Niobe, si non sibi visa fuisset.

Nam fata Tirefiâ, venturi præscia Manto,

Per medias fuerat, divino concita motu,

Vaticinata vias : Ismenides, ite frequentes,

Et date Latonæ, Latonigenisque duobus,

Cum prece thura piâ, lauroque innectite crinem :

Ore meo Latona jubet. Paretur : et omnes

Thebaides jussis sua tempora frondibus ornant :

Thuraque dant sanctis, et verba precantia, flammis.

her seems nothing but belly, from which she yet gives a thread ; and now converted into a spider, works at the web as formerly.

IV. *All Lydia is in an uproar : the noise of the fact spreads through the towns of Phrygia, and fills the wide world with discourse. Niobe had known her, before her marriage, when yet a virgin she inhabited Mæonia and Sipylus ; yet was she not warned by the punishment of her country-woman Arachne, to yield to the heavenly gods, and use less presumptuous words. Many things conspired to augment her pride. But indeed neither her husband's fame, their descent, nor the sovereignty of a mighty kingdom pleased her so much (although all these too had their weight) as her own progeny ; and Niobe might have been called the happiest of mothers, if she had not seemed so to herself. For Manto, the daughter of Tiresias a prophetess, urged by a divine impulse, had proclaimed through the streets : " Haste all ye Thebandames, and offer pious incense with*

" prayers to Latona, and the two children of Latona, and bind your hair with

" laurel ; the goddess commands it by my mouth." Obedience is paid ; and all the Theban matrons adorn their temples with leaves of laurel as commanded, and offer incense, accompanied with humble prayers in the sacred flames. When

soon spread abroad every where, would sink deeper in her mind, as it recalled the image of a former companion. It was therefore natural to think, that it would more particularly serve as a warning to her, to avoid any competition that might draw upon her a like vengeance. This is the foundation for bringing in her story.

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Cætera venter habet. De quo tamen illa remittit Stamen ; et antiquas exercet aranea telas. 145

IV. Lydia tota fremit, Phrygiæque per oppida facti

Rumor it, et magnum sermonibus occupat orbem. Ante suos Niobe thalamos, cognoverat illam,

Tum cum Mæoniam virgo Sipylumque colebat. Nec tamen admonita est pœnâ popularis Arachnes

Cedere cœlitibus, verbisque minoribus uti : 151

Multa dabant animos. Sedenim nec conjugis artes, Nec genus amborum, magnique potentia regni,

Sic placuere illi, quamvis ea cuncta placebant, Ut sua progenies : et felicissima matrum 155

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Per medias fuerat, divino concita motu, Vaticinata vias : Ismenides, ite frequentes,

Et date Latonæ, Latonigenisque duobus, 160

Cum prece thura piâ, lauroque innectite crinem : Ore meo Latona jubet. Paretur : et omnes

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TRANSLATION.

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Ecce venit comitum Niobe celeberrima turbâ, 165
Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro :
Et, quantum ira finit, formosa : movensque decoro
Cum capite immisos humerum per utrumque ca-
pillos.

Constitit : utque oculos circumtulit alta superbos :
Quis furor auditos, inquit, præponere vilis, 170
Cœlestes ? aut cur colitur Latona per aras ?
Numen adhuc sine thure meum est ! mihi Tan-
talus auctor ;

Cui licuit soli Superiorum tangere mensas :
Pleïadum soror est genitrix mihi : maximus Atlas
Est avus, æthereum qui fert cervicibus axem : 175
Jupiter alter avus. Sôcero quoque glorior illo.
Me gentes metuunt Phrygiæ : me regia Cadmi
Sub dominâ est ; fidibusque mei commissa mariti
Mœnia cum populis à meque viroque reguntur.
In quamcunque domûs adverto lumina partem, 180
Immensæ spectantur opes. Accedit eodem
Digna Deâ facies. Huc natas adjice septem,
Et totidem juvenes ; et mox generosque nurusque.
Quærite nunc, habeat quam nostra superbia cau-
sam :

Nescio quoque audete fatam Titanidâ Cæo 185
Latonam præferre mihi ; cui maxima quondam
Exiguam sedem parituræ terra negavit.

nam Titanida fatam nescio quo Cæo ; cui quondam parituræ, maxima terra negavit exiguam sedem.

TRANSLATION.

no Niobe comes, surrounded with a crowd of attendants, shining with gold em-
broidered in her Phrygian robes, and beautiful as far as anger would allow ;
when tossing her hair that flowed down from her graceful head on either
shoulder, she stood still ; and with a haughty air casting around her proud eyes,

“ What madness ! says she, to prefer celestial deities, known only by re-
“ port, to those whom you have seen ? Or why is Latona worshipped at the
“ altars, and no incense burnt in honour of my godhead ? Tantalus is my
“ fire ; to whom alone it was granted to sit at the table of the gods : I
“ have for my mother a sister of the Pleiads : the mighty Atlas is my
“ grandfather ; whose shoulders bear up the axletree of heaven : Jupiter
“ is my other grandfather ; I boast of him too for my father-in-law.
“ The Phrygian nations tremble at my power ; the palace of Cadmus owns
“ me for its sovereign ; and the walls raised by my husband’s lyre, with the
“ people inhabiting within them, are subject to me and my spouse. To
“ whatever part of the place I turn my eyes, immense treasures are seen : to
“ this is joined a face not unworthy of a goddess. Add moreover seven
“ daughters and as many sons, and by and by sons-in-law and daughters-
“ in-law. Enquire now what ground I have for my pride ; and dare to pre-
“ fer to me Latona, the Titaness, born of, I know not what, Cæus ; to
“ whom, formerly when in travel, the spacious earth refused a small retreat

*Dea vestra est recepta nec
cælo, nec humo, nec aquis,
erat exul mundi; donec insu-
la Delos miserata vagantem,
dixit: tu erras hospita in ter-
ris, ego in undis, deditque
locum instabilem. Illa est
facta parens duobus, hæc est
tantum septima pars nostri
uteri. Sum felix; quis enim
neget hoc? manebique felix;
quis dubitet hoc quæque; copia
fecit me tutam. Sum major
quam cui fortuna possit nocere:
atque eripiat multa, tamen
relinquit mihi multo plura.
Mea bona jam excessere me-
tum. Fingite aliquid posse
demi huic populo meorum na-
torum, tamen spoliata non re-
digar ad numerum duorum
Latonæ; quo quantum distat
ab orbâ turbâ. Ite sacris,
properate sacris, poniteque lau-
rum capillis. Deponunt, re-
linquuntque sacra infecta:
quodque licet, venerantur nu-
men tacito murmure, Dea est
indignata: locutaque est cum
gemina prole talibus dictis, in
summo vertice Cynthi. En
ego vestra parens, animosa
vobis creatis, et cessura nulli
dearum nisi Junoni, dubitor
an sim dea, arceor, ne aris cul-
tis per omnia sæcula, nisi vos*

*Nec cælo, nec humo, nec aquis Dea vestra re-
cepta est.*

*Exul erat mundi; donec miserata vagantem,
Hospita tu terris, erras, ego, dixit in undis, 196
Instabilemque locum Delos dedit. Illa duobus
Facta parens: uteri pars est hæc septima nostri.
Sum felix. Quis enim neget hoc? felixque ma-
nebo.*

*Hoc quoque quis dubitet? tutam me copia fecit.
Major sum, quam cui possit fortuna nocere. 195
Multaque ut eripiat; multò mihi plura relinquet.
Excessere metum mea jam bona. Fingite demi
Huic aliquid populo natorum posse meorum;
Non tamen ad numerum redigar spoliata duorum
Latonæ: Turba quo quantum distat ab orbâ! 220
Ite sacris, properate sacris, laurumque capillis
Ponite. Deponunt; infectaque sacra relinquunt:
Quodque licet, tacito venerantur murmure nu-
men.*

*Indignata Dea est: summoque in vertice Cynthi
Talibus est dictis geminâ cum prole locuta: 205
En ego vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis,
Et nisi Junoni, nulli cessura dearum,
An dea sim, dubitor: perque omnia sæcula cul-
tis*

Arceor, ô nati, nisi vos succuritis, aris.

TRANSLATION.

“neither earth, nor seas, nor heaven would receive your goddess: she was banished the universe, till Delos pitying the wanderer, said: You roam about a stranger on land, I float in the waves; and gave her an unstable place of rest. She became a mother to two; this is but the seventh part of my issue. I am happy; for who can deny this? And I shall continue happy: for who can doubt of this either? Plenty hath made me secure. I am greater than to be within the reach of Fortune’s strokes; for should she take many things from me, she will still leave me much more behind. My many blessings have now raised me above fear. Suppose I should be deprived of some part of this numerous progeny; yet, thus stript, I shall not be reduced to two, the number of Latona; by which, how far is she removed from one that is quite childless. Go from the solemnity, hasten from the solemnity, and put off your wreaths of laurel.” They put them off, and leave the sacred rites unfinished; and what alone they durst venture to do, adore the goddess in gentle murmurs.

Latona, highly enraged at this abuse, thus addressed her twin offspring on the top of mount Cynthus. “Behold I your mother, proud of having given you birth, who yield to Juno alone of all the heavenly goddesses, have now my deity called in question; and, without your aid, am, for all ages to come, driven from altars that have been ever sacred to my worship. Nor is this my

Nec dolor hic solus. Diro convicia facto, 210
Tantalus adjecit: vosque est postponere natis
Ausu suis: et me (quod in ipsam recidat) orbam
Dixit; et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam.
Adjectura preces erat his Latona relatis:
Desine, Phoebus ait (pœnæ mora longa) quere-
las.

Dixit idem Phœbe. Celerique per aëra lapsu,
Contigerant tecti Cadmeïda nubibus arcem.
Planus erat latèque patens prope mœnia campus,
Assiduis pulsatus equis; ubi turba rotarum,
Duraque mollierant subjectas ungulâ glebas. 220
Pars ibi de septem genitis Amphione fortes
Conscendunt in equos; Tyrioque rubentia fugo
Terga premunt; auroque graves moderantur ha-
benas.

E quibus Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam
Prima suæ fuerat, dum certum flectit in orbem 225
Quadrupedum cursus, spumantiaque ora coercet;
Hei mihi! conclamat; medioque in pectore fixus,
Tela gerit; frænisque manu moriente remissis
In latus à dextro paulatim defluit armo.

nisque remissis manu moriente, defluit paulatim in latus à dextro armo.

TRANSLATION.

“only grief: the daughter of Tantalus has added slighting reproaches to the
“horrid fact, and dared to postpone you to her own breed, and (a curse which
“may it fall upon herself) called me childless; discovering a tongue, sacrile-
“gious as was that of her father.”. Latona was going to second this her re-
lation with entreaties: Cease, returned Phœbus, your complaints; every mo-
ment is lost that defers our vengeance. Diana said the same; and both hid in
clouds; by a swift descent through the air, reach the citadel of Cadmus.

Near the walls of the town was a plain widely extended, levelled by the daily
trampling of horses; where crowds of chariot-wheels, and the hoofs of the
hardy steed had softened the earth below them. There part of the seven sons of
Amphion mount their mettled couriers, and sit upon bright trappings of Tyrian
dye; wielding the reins heavy with solid gold. Of whom Ismenus, who for-
merly had been the first grateful load to his pregnant mother, while he guides
his horse's steps in a winding ring, and curbs his foaming mouth, cries out alas!
and pierced through the middle of his breast, bears therein the dart; and drop-
ping the reins from his dying hand, sinks by degrees on one side over his
horse's right shoulder. Sipylus, the next, hearing the sound of a quiver in the

NOTE.

224. *E quibus Ismenos*] Here Latona enga-
ges Apollo and Diana to destroy all the children
of Niobe. A fiction, that has its foundation in
truth, hands down to us, though obscured with
fable, a very tragical piece of ancient history.
In the time of Amphion and Niobe, a heavy
pestilence afflicted Thebes; and spread its de-
solation so far, as to leave not one of the chil-
dren of Niobe remaining; and because conta-

gious distempers used to be attributed to the
immoderate heat of the sun, hence they gave
out that Apollo and Diana had slain them with
their darts: for Eustathius upon Homer ob-
serves, that the poets, who ascribed to those di-
vinites sudden deaths, and such as were owing
to the pestilence, always imputed those of the
men to Apollo, and those of the women to
Diana.

Sipylus proximus, sonitu pha- Proximus, audito sonitu per inane pharetræ, 233
retræ audito per inane, dabat Fræna dabat Sipylus: veluti cùm præscius im-
fræna: veluti cum rector - bris
præscius imbris, nube visâ, Nube fugit visâ, pendentiaque undique rector
fugit, deducitque carbasa pen- Carbasa deducit, ne quâ levis effluat aura.
dentia undique, ne qua aura Fræna dabat. Dantem non evitabile telum 234
levis. effluat: dabat fræna. Consequitur; summâque tremens cervice sagitta
Telum non evitabile consequitur Hæsit; et exstabat nudum de gutture ferrum.
dantem: sagittaque tremens Ille, ut erat pronus, per colla admissa, jubaque
hæsit summa service, et fer- Volvitur: et calido tellurem sanguine fœdat.
rum nudum exstabat de gut- Phædimus infelix, et aviti nominis hæres
tere. Ille ut erat pronus, Tantalus ut solito, finem imposuere labori, 240
volvitur per colla admissa ju- Transiêrant ad opus nitidæ juvenile palæstræ:
basque, et fœdat tellurem cal- Et jam contulerant arcæto luctantia nexu
ido sanguine. Infelix Phæ- Pectora pectoribus: cùm tento concita cornu,
dimus, et Tantalus hæres Sicut erant juncti, trajecit utrumque sagittâ.
aviti nominis, ut imposuere Ingemuere simul; simul incurvata dolore 245
finem solito labori, transiêrant Membra solo posuere; simul suprema jacentes
ad juvenile opus nitidæ pa- Lumina versârunt; animam simul exhalârunt.
læstræ. Et jam contulerant Aspicit Alphenor, laniataque pectora plangens
pectora luctantia arcæto nexu, Advolat, ut gelidos complexibus allevet artus:
pectoribus; cum sagitta con- Inque pio cadit officio. Nam Delius illi 250
cita tento cornu trajecit u- Intima fatifero rumpit præcordia ferro.
trumque sicut erant juncti. Quod simul eductum, pars est pulmonis in ha-
Ingemuere simul; posuere si- mis
mul solo membra incurvata Eruta: cumque anima cruor est effusus in auras.
dolore: jacentes simul versa- At non intonsum simplex Damascithona vul-
runt suprema lumina; exha- nus
larunt simul animam. Al- mis: cruorque est effusus in auras cum anima. At non simplex vulnus afficit intonsam Damascithona:
pbenor aspicit plangensque la-
niata pectora advolat, ut al-
levet gelidos artus complexi-
bis: caditque in pio officio:
nam Delius ferro fatiferorum-
pit intima præcordia illi.
Quod simul ac erat eductum,
pars pulmonis est eruta in ha-

TRANSLATION.

air, gave his horse the reins: as a skilful pilot, when from blackening clouds he descries a gathering storm, flies; and lets down on every side the hanging sails, that not a single blast of wind may escape. He gave, I say, the reins; but the unerring dart overtook him, and stuck quivering in his neck behind; and the bare point stood out from his throat, he, as his posture was prone, tumbled over his horse's neck and main; and stained the ground with his warm blood. Unhappy Phædimus, and Tantalus the heir of his grandfather's name, having ended the wonted exercise of riding, were gone to try the youthful sport of wrestling. And now had they joined breast to breast, struggling in a close grapple, when an arrow starting from a full-stretched bow, went through both as they were thus joined together. They groaned together; together laid upon the ground their limbs, writhed with pain; together as they lay, rolled for the last time their languid eye-balls; and together breathed away their soul. Alphenor beholds this, and, beating his torn breast, flies to bear up their cold limbs in his embraces, but falls in the pious office; for the Delian god pierced his midriff with a fatal arrow, which, when drawn out, tore away part of the lungs with its jagged points; and his soul and blood issue through the wound. But not a single wound only prostrates beardless Damascithon: he was struck where the

Afficit. Ictus erat, quâ crus esse incipit, et quâ
 Mollia nervosus facit internodia poples. 256
 Dumque manu tentat trahere exitiabile telum,
 Altera per jugulum pennis tenuis acta sagitta est.
 Expulit hanc sanguis: seque ejaculatus in altum,
 Emicat, et longè terebratâ profilit aurâ. 260
 Ultimus Ilioneus non profectura precando
 Brachia sustulerat; Dique ô communiter omnes,
 Dixerat, (ignarus non omnes esse rogandos)
 Parcite. Motus erat, cum jam revocabile telum
 Non fuit, Arcitenens. Minimo tamen occidit ille
 Vulnere; non altâ percussio corde sagittâ. 266
 Fama mali, populique dolor, lacrymæque suorum
 Tam subitæ matrem certam fecêre ruinæ,
 Mirantem potuisse; irascentemque quod ausi
 Hoc essent Superi, quod tantum juris haberent.
 Nam pater Amphion; ferro per pectus adacto, 271
 Finiêrat moriens pariter cum luce dolorem.
 Heu quantum hæc Niobe, Niobe distabat ab illâ,
 Quæ modò Latois populum submoverat aris:
 Et mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, 275
 Invidiosa suis: at nunc miseranda vel hosti!
 Corporibus gelidis incumbit; et ordine nullo
 Oscula dispensat natos suprema per omnes.
 A quibus ad cælum liventia brachia tendens,
 Pascere, crudelis, nostro, Latona, dolore; 280
 Pascere, ait; satiaque meo tua pectora luctu:
*ma oscula per omnes natos nullo ordine, a quibus tendens brachia liventia ad cælum ait: crudelis
 Latona pascere nostro dolore; pascere; satiaque tua pectora meo luctu:*

TRANSLATION.

leg begins, and where the nervous ham makes a yielding joint: and while with his hand he endeavours to draw out the fatal weapon, another arrow pierced his throat up to the wing. The blood forced it out; and, darting on high, springs up, and spouted along, piercing the air to a great distance. Ilioneus, the last, had lifted up his unavailing arms in prayer, and begged for protection of all the gods in common (not knowing that all in common were not to be addressed) the god of the silver bow was moved when it was now too late, and the arrow could not be recalled; yet he fell by a gentle wound, nor was his heart deep struck by the dart.

The rumour of this misfortune, the grief of the people, and the tears of her relations, soon made the mother acquainted with this sudden destruction, wondering that it could happen; and provoked at the daring boldness of the gods, and that they had such an extent of power; for their father Amphion sheathing a dagger in his breast, had put an end at once to his life and griefs. Alas! how much did this Niobe differ from that Niobe, who had so lately driven away the people from the altars of Latona; and, with an air of majesty walked through the middle of the city, envied by her own people, but now to be pitied even by an enemy! she falls upon the cold bodies, and dispenses undistinguished her last kisses among all her sons: then raising her pale arms to heaven; "Feed yourself, she cries, feed yourself, cruel Latona, with my sorrow; and satiate

(dixitque, satia cor ferum
per septem funera) efferor :
exulta, inimicaq; victrix tri-
umpba. Cur autem victrix?
plura supersunt mihi miseræ,
quam tibi felici; vinco quo-
que post tot funera. Dixerat;
nervus insonuit ab arcu con-
tento, qui conterruit omnes
præter Nioben unam. Illa est
audax malo. Sorores stabant
cum atris vestibus et demisso
crine ante toros fratrum; una
e quibus trahens tela hærentia
viscere, moribunda relanguit
ore imposito fratri. Altera
conata solari miseram parentem
subito conticuit, estque dupli-
cata cæco vulnere. (nonque
pressit cra; nisi postquam spi-
ritus exit.) Hæc frustra fu-
giens, collabitur; illa immo-
ritur sorori: hæc latet; vi-
deres illam trepidare. Sex-
que datis leto, passisque di-
versa vulnera, ultima resta-
bat: quam Mater regens tota
corpore, clamavit relinque
unam minimamque, posco minimam de multis et unam.

[Corque ferum satia, dixit: per funera septem]
Efferor: exulta; victrixque inimica triumpho.
Cur autem victrix? miseræ mihi plura super-
sunt,
Quàm tibi felici. Post tot quoque funera vinco.
Dixerat: insonuit contento nervus ab arcu; 286
Qui, præter Nioben unam, conterruit omnes.
Illa malo est audax. Stabant cum vestibus atris
Ante toros fratrum demisso crine sorores.
E quibus una, trahens hærentia viscere tela, 290
Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore.
Altera, solari miseram conata parentem,
Conticuit subito; duplicataque vulnere cæco est.
[Oraque non pressit, nisi postquam spiritus exit.]
Hæc frustra fugiens collabitur; illa sorori 295
Immoritur: latet hæc; illam trepidare videres.
Sexque datis leto, diversa que vulnera passis,
Ultima restabat: quam toto corpore mater,
Totâ veste tegens, unam, minimamque, relin-
que,
De multis minimam posco, clamavit, et unam. 300
unam minimamque, posco minimam de multis et unam.

T R A N S L A T I O N.

“ your heart with my anguish : satiate, said she, your vengeful soul by seven
“ funerals. I sink under the weight of my misfortunes : exult and triumph,
“ my victorious enemy. But why victorious? I have still more left in all my
“ misery than you can boast of, who think yourself so happy : even after so
“ many funerals I am superiour.” She said ; when the twanging of the string,
from a bow violently strained, was heard, which dealt terror to all but Niobe
alone : she was become bold by her misfortunes.

The sisters stood round the biers of their brothers, in habits of mourning, and
with their hair dishevelled ; one of whom drawing out the arrow, sticking in her
bowels, fell dying upon the pale corpse of her brother. Another endeavouring
to comfort her dejected mother, was silent of a sudden, and doubled together by
an invisible wound ; nor shut her mouth until she had breathed her last. One
attempting in vain to fly, sinks down ; another dies upon her sister ; one seeks
by hiding herself to avoid the fatal stroke : another you might see stand trembling.
Six now were dead of different wounds, and only the last remained ; whom the
mother guarding with her body and spreading robe, Grant me, she cries, this one
and the youngest ; it is but one of many, and the youngest too that I demand.

N O T E.

300. *De multis minimam posco clamavit.*] It
were an injury to the poet, not to observe here
the great judgment and art he has shewn in
this whole description. He begins by the cha-
racter of Niobe, as naturally haughty and proud.
This is heightened by an honourable marriage,
the dominion over a mighty kingdom, and a

numerous offspring. She addresses the The-
bans in high strains of vanity, and boasts of her
advantages over Latona. All these are on pur-
pose contrived to make her fall appear the
greater ; nor does the poet himself suffer us to
overlook a circumstance of so great weight.
Hæc quantum hæc Niobe, Niobe distat ab illa

Dumque rogat; pro quâ rogat, occidit. Orba
refedit

Exanimes inter natos, nataſque, virumque:
Dirigitque malis. Nullos movet aura capillos.
In vultu color eſt ſine ſanguine; lumina mœſtis
Stant immota genis: nihil eſt in imagine vivi. 305
Ipsa quoque interiùs cum duro lingua palato
Congelat; et venæ deſiſtunt poſſe moveri.
Nec flecti cervix, nec brachia reddere geſtus,
Nec pes ire poteſt. Intra quoque viſcera ſaxum eſt.
Flet tamen, et validi circumdata turbine venti 310
In patriam rapta eſt. Ibi fixa cacumine montis
Liquitur, et lacrymas etiamnum marmora ma-
nant.

V. Tum verò cuncti manifeſtam numinis iram
Fœmina virque timent: cultuque impenſiùs om-
nes

Magna gemelliparæ venerantur numina Divæ.
Utque fit à factò propiore priora renarrant.
E quibus unus ait: Lyciæ quòque fertilis agris
Haud impunè Deam veteres ſprevère coloni.

que coloni agris fertilis Lyciæ ſprevère deam baud impune.

*Dumque rogat, filia pro qua
rogat, occidit. Orba refedit
inter exanimes natos, nataſque,
virumque, dirigitque malis.
Aura movet nullos capillos.
Color ſine ſanguine eſt in vul-
tu: lumina ſtant immota mœſ-
tis genis: nihil vivi eſt in
imagine: ipsa quoque lingua
congelat interiùs cum duro pa-
lato, et venæ deſiſtunt poſſe
moveri. Nec cervix poteſt
flecti, nec brachia reddere geſ-
tus, nec pes iræ. Viſcera
quoque intus eſt ſaxum. Ta-
men flet, et circumdata tur-
bine validi venti, eſt rapta in
patriam: ibi fixa, cacumine
montis liquitur, et marmora
etiamnum manant lacrymas.*

5. Tum vero cuncti, vir
fœminaque timent manifeſtam
iram numinis: omneſque im-
penſius venerantur cultu mag-
na numina gemelliparæ divæ.
Utque ſæpe fit, a factò pro-
pore, renarrant facta priora,
unus equibus ait: veteres quo-

TRANSLATION.

But while ſhe begs, the virgin, for whom ſhe begs, expires. Childleſs now, ſhe
ſat down among her dead ſons and daughters and husband, hardened into a
ſtatue by her woes. Her hair is not moved by the wind; a mortal paleneſs is
ſeen in her countenance; her eyes languid and without motion; nor is there any
appearance of life in the image: her tongue alſo ſtands congealed within her
mouth, and hardens to her palate; and the blood ſtagnates in her veins. Her
neck can no more be bent; her arms and feet reſuſe their uſual offices; her
bowels within her turn to ſolid ſtone. Yet ſtill ſhe weeps; and enclosed by a
Hurricane of impetuous wind, is borne through the air to her native country.
There fixed on a mountain's top, ſhe melts away; and the márble even yet
diſtills in tears.

V. Then indeed all, both men and women, dread the manifeſt anger of the
deity, and with more zeal than ever adore the majeſty of the twin-bearing
goddreſs; and, as commonly happens, run back from this late accident, to what
paſſed of old. Of whom one thus began his tale: Some ſwains of old too, in
the lands of fertile Lycia, deſpiſed the goddeſs; not with impunity. The thing

NOTE.

Quæ modo Latois populum ſubmoverat aris
Et mediam tulerit grefſus reſupina per urbem,
Invidioſus ſuis; at nunc miſeranda vel hoſti!
This is Ovid's reflection after the death of her
ſons. But he ſtill goes on to heighten the de-
ſcription. Niobe retains her former pride and
ſtatelineſs, nor will yield to the goddeſs, not-
withſtanding the late miſfortune: ſhe is there-
fore made to encounter a new and more alarm-
ing diſaſter. Her daughters, who ſtood round

her, and joined with her in lamenting over the
lifeleſs bodies of her ſons, all fall before her
eyes; and ſhe is reduced at laſt to beg, in the
humbleſt ſtrain, one, and the youngeſt too,
out of all that number; nor is even that re-
queſt granted. Is it poſſible to repreſent a
more complete ſcene of miſery and woe? What
richneſs and luxuriance of imagination muſt a
poet poſſeſs, who could bring together ſuch a
crowd of the moſt diſtreſſing circumſtances!

*Res quidem est obscura ignobili-
tate virorum, tamen mira :
præfens vidi stagnumque la-
cumque notum prodigio : nam
genitor jam grandior ævo,
impatiensque viæ, jusserat me
deducere inde lectos boves ;
ipse dederat mihi eunti ducem
illius gentis : cum quo dum
lustrum pascua, ecce vetus ara
nigra favilla sacrorum, et cir-
cumdata tremulis cannis, sta-
bat medio lacus. Dux meus
restitit, et dixit pavido mur-
mure, faveas mihi. Tamen
rogabam foretne ara, Naia-
dum, Faunine, deinde indige-
næ ; cum hospes reddidit ta-
lia : O juvenis, montanum
numen non est in hac ara.
Illa cui regia Juno quondam
interdixit orbe : quam oran-
tem erratica Delos vix accepit,
tum cum levis insula nabat,
vocat hanc aram suam. Illic
Latona incumbens palmæ cum
arbore Palladis, edidit gemi-
nos novercâ invita. Puerpe-
ra fertur fugisse Junonem
hinc quoque, portasseque in
suo sinu duo numina natos.*

*Res obscura quidem est ignobilitate virorum: 319
Mira tamen. Vidi præfens stagnumque lacumque,
Prodigio notum. Nam me jam grandior ævo,
Impatensque viæ genitor deducere lectos
Jusserat inde boves ; genitisque illius eunti
Ipse ducem dederat : Cum quò dum pascua lustrum,
Ecce lacus medio sacrorum nigra favilla 325
Ara vetus stabat, tremulis circumdata cannis.
Restitit, et pavido, Faveas mihi, murmure dixit,
Dux meus : et simili, Faveas, ego murmure dixi.
Naiadum, Faunine foret tamen ara rogabam,
Indigenæne Dei ; cum talia reddidit hospes : 330
Non hâc, ô juvenis, montanum numen in arâ est.
Illa suam vocat hanc, cui quondam regia Juno
Orbe interdixit : quam vix erratica Delos
Orantem accepit, tum, cum levis insula nabat.
Illic, incumbens cum Palladis arbore palmæ, 335
Edidit invitâ geminos Latona novercâ.
Hinc quoque Junonem fugisse puerpera fertur :
Inque suo portasse sinu duo numina natos.
Jamque Chimæeriferæ, cum sol gravis ureret arva,
Finibus in Lyciæ, longo dea fessâ labore, 340
Jamque cum sol gravis ureret arva in finibus Chimeriferæ Lyciæ,
dea fessâ longo labore,*

TRANSLATION.

indeed is but little known, because of the obscurity of the men concerned, but yet it is wonderful: I myself have seen upon the spot, the lake and pool noted for this prodigy. For my father now advanced in years, and impatient of the fatigues of travel, had ordered me to drive thence some choice oxen, and given me, when I went, a guide of that nation ; with whom as I traversed the pastures, lo an altar, black with the ashes of sacrifice, and surrounded with trembling reeds, stood in the middle of a lake. My guide stopped, and, in a low trembling voice, said, *favour me*: I too, in a like accent, begged for favour. However, I enquired if this altar was sacred to the Naiads or Faunus, or some native god of the country ; when the stranger answered in these words: O young man, no deity of the mountains claims this altar. She calls it her's, whom formerly royal Juno banished the world ; whom wandering Delos, when it swam a light island, hardly received upon her entreaties. There Latona leaning upon a palm-tree, and the olive of Pallas, brought forth twins in spite of her step-mother. The newly-delivered goddess is said hence to have fled from Juno, and to have carried in her bosom the two deities her children. And now when the intense sun scorched the plains in the regions of monster breeding Lycia, the goddess weary with long fatigue, and parched with the heat of the season, had

NOTE.

339. *Chimæeriferæ Lyciæ.*] The Chimæra, according to the poets, was a monster, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon ; but in reality was no more than a mountain of Lycia, whence there were

sometimes eruptions of flame. The top of it was infested with lions, the middle afforded pasture for goats, and toward the bottom it was rocky, and full of dens, where serpents harboured.

Siderio ficcata sitim collegit ab æstu ;
 Uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati.
 Fortè lacum melioris aquæ prospexit in imis
 Vallibus : agrestes illic fruticosa legebant
 Vimina cum juncis, gratamque paludibus ulvam.
 Accessit, positoque genu Titania terram 346
 Pressit ; ut hauriret gelidos potura liquores.
 Rustica turba vetant. Dea sic affata vetantes :
 Quid prohibetis aquis ? usus communis aquarum.
 Nec solem proprium natura, nec aëra fecit, 350
 Nec ténues undas. Ad publica munera veni,
 Quæ tamen ut detis supplex peto. Non ego nostros
 Abluere hic artus, lassataque membra parabam :
 Sed relevare sitim. Cæret os humore loquentis ;
 Et fauces arent ; vixque est via vocis in illis. 355
 Haustus aquæ mihi nectar erit : vitamque fatebor
 Accepisse simul. Vitam dederitis in undâ.
 Hi quoque vos moveant, qui nostro brachia tendunt
 Parva sinu : et casu tendebant brachia nati. 359
 Quem non blanda Deæ potuissent verba movere ?
 Hi tamen orantem perstant prohibere : minasque,
 Ni procul abscedat, conviciaque insuper addunt.
 Nec satis hoc. Ipsos etiam pedibusque, manuque
 Turbavêre lacus : imoque è gurgite mollem
 Huc illuc limum saltu movêre maligno. 365

*siccata collegit sitim ab æstu
 siderio, natiq; avidi ebibe-
 rant lactantia ubera, sic
 prospexit lacum melioris aq;
 in imis vallibus. Illic ag-
 restes legebant fruticosa vim-
 ina cum juncis, ulvamque grate
 paludibus. Titania accessit,
 poturaque pressit terram po-
 situ, ut hauriret gelidos
 liquores. Turba rustica ve-
 tant. Dea sic est affata e-
 vetantes. Quid prohibetis
 aquis ? usus aquarum e-
 communis. Natura fecit ne-
 solem proprium nec aëra, ne-
 ténues undas. Veni ad pub-
 lica munera. Quæ tamen
 peto supplex ut detis. Ego
 non parabam abluere nostros
 artus lassataq; membra hic
 sed relevare sitim. Os loquen-
 tis caret humore, et fauces
 arent, vixque vocis vix est
 in illis. Haustus aque erit
 nectar mihi, fateborque ac-
 cepisse simul vitam. Dederi-
 tis vitam in undâ. Illi quo-
 que qui tendunt parva bra-
 chia nostro sinu moveant vos,
 et casu nati tendebant brachia.
 Quem blanda verba deæ non
 potuissent movere ? hi tamen
 perstant prohibere illam oran-*

*tem ; adduntque minas, ni abscedat procul, adduntque insuper convicia. Nec hoc erat satis : tur-
 bavere etiam ipsos lacus pedibusque manuque : saltuque maligno movere mollem limum nunc illuc e gur-
 gite imo.*

TRANSLATION.

contracted a thirst ; and the hungry babes had drained her suckling breast. By chance she discovered a lake of fine water in the bottom of a valley, where some swains were gathering the bushy osier, and bullrushes, and sedge natural to fens. The Titans approached, and bending one knee to the earth, that she might with greater ease drink of the refreshing stream, the rustic crowd forbid it ; when the goddess thus addressed them as they withheld her. “ Why do you restrain me
 “ from water ? The use of water is common. Nature hath made neither sun
 “ nor air, nor the liquid current proper to any one ; I come to partake of her
 “ public bounty, which yet I humbly beg of you to grant. I came not here to
 “ bathe my joints and aching limbs, but to quench my thirst. My mouth,
 “ while I speak to you, is without moisture ; my throat is parched, and scarce
 “ allows a passage to my voice. A draught of water will be to me nectar ; I
 “ shall own, that together with it, I have received life from you : you will give
 “ me life in the water. Let these too move you who hold out their little arms
 “ in my bosom :” and by chance her children held out their arms. Whom would not these soft persuasions of the goddess have moved to compassion ? Yet they persist in hindering her, notwithstanding her entreaties : and add threats unless she departs, nay and insults too. Nor was this enough : they disturb the lake itself with their feet and hands, and jumping maliciously to and fro, raise the soft mud from the marshy bottom. Rage soon dispelled her thirst ; nor does the

Res quidem est obscura ignobilitate virorum, tamen mira: præsens vidi stagnumque lacumque notum prodigio: nam genitor jam grandior ævo, impatiensque viæ, jusserat me deducere inde lectos boves; ipse dederat mihi cuncti ducem illius gentis: cum quo dum lustris pascua, ecce vetus ara nigra favilla sacrorum, et circumdata tremulis cannis, stabat medio lacus. Dux meus restitit, et dixit pavido murmure, faveas mihi. Tamen rogabam foretne ara, Naiadum, Faunine, deinde indigenæ; cum hospes reddidit talia: O juvenis, montanum numen non est in hac ara. Illa cui regia Juno quondam interdixit orbe: quam orantem erratica Delos vix accepit, tum cum levis insula nabat, vocat hanc aram suam. Illic Latona incumbens palmæ cum arbore Palladis, edidit geminos novercâ invita. Puerpera fertur fugisse Junonem hinc quoque, portasseque in suo sinu duo numina natos. dea fessa longo labore,

Res obscura quidem est ignobilitate virorum: 319
Mira tamen. Vidi præsens stagnumque lacumque,
Prodigio notum. Nam me jam grandior ævo,
Impatiensque viæ genitor deducere lectos
Jusserat inde boves; genitisque illius cuncti
Ipse ducem dederat: Cum quò dum pascua lustris,
Ecce lacus medio sacrorum nigra favilla 325
Ara vetus stabat, tremulis circumdata cannis.
Restitit, et pavido, Faveas mihi, murmure dixit,
Dux meus: et simili, Faveas, ego murmure dixi.
Naiadum, Faunine foret tamen ara rogabam,
Indigenæne Dei; cum talia reddidit hospes: 330
Non hæc, ô juvenis, montanum numen in arâ est.
Illa suam vocat hanc, cui quondam regia Juno
Orbe interdixit: quam vix erratica Delos
Orantem accepit, tum, cum levis insula nabat.
Illic, incumbens cum Palladis arbore palmæ, 335
Edidit invitâ geminos Latona novercâ.
Hinc quoque Junonem fugisse puerpera fertur:
Inque suo portasse sinu duo numina natos.
Jamque Chimæerifæræ, cum sol gravis ureret arva,
Finibus in Lyciæ, longo dea fessa labore, 340
Jamque cum sol gravis ureret arva in finibus Chimæerifæræ Lyciæ,

TRANSLATION.

indeed is but little known, because of the obscurity of the men concerned, but yet it is wonderful: I myself have seen upon the spot, the lake and pool noted for this prodigy. For my father now advanced in years, and impatient of the fatigues of travel, had ordered me to drive thence some choice oxen, and given me, when I went, a guide of that nation; with whom as I traversed the pastures, lo an altar, black with the ashes of sacrifice, and surrounded with trembling reeds, stood in the middle of a lake. My guide stopped, and, in a low trembling voice, said, *favour me*: I too, in a like accent, begged for favour. However, I enquired if this altar was sacred to the Naiads or Faunus, or some native god of the country; when the stranger answered in these words: O young man, no deity of the mountains claims this altar. She calls it her's, whom formerly royal Juno banished the world; whom wandering Delos, when it swam a light island, hardly received upon her entreaties. There Latona leaning upon a palm-tree, and the olive of Pallas, brought forth twins in spite of her step-mother. The newly-delivered goddess is said hence, to have fled from Juno, and to have carried in her bosom the two deities her children. And now when the intense sun scorched the plains in the regions of monster breeding Lycia, the goddess weary with long fatigue, and parched with the heat of the season, had

NOTE.

339. *Chimæerifæræ Lyciæ.*] The Chimæra, sometimes eruptions of flame. The top of it according to the poets, was a monster, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; but in reality was no more than a mountain of Lycia, whence there were was infested with lions, the middle afforded pasture for goats, and toward the bottom it was rocky, and full of dens, where serpents haboured.

Siderio ficcata sitim collegit ab æstu ;
 Uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati.
 Fortè lacum melioris aquæ prospexit in imis
 Vallibus: agrestes illic fruticosa legebant
 Vimina cum juncis, gratamque paludibus ulvam.
 Accessit, positoque genu Titania terram 346
 Pressit; ut hauriret gelidos potura liquores.
 Rustica turba vetant. Dea sic affata vetantes:
 Quid prohibetis aquis? usus communis aquarum.
 Nec solem proprium natura, nec aëra fecit, 350
 Nec ténues undas. Ad publica munera veni,
 Quæ tamen ut detis supplex peto. Non ego nostros
 Abluere hic artus, lassataque membra parabam:
 Sed relevare sitim. Cæret os humore loquentis;
 Et fauces arent; vixque est via vocis in illis. 355
 Haustus aquæ mihi nectar erit: vitamque fatebor
 Accepisse simul. Vitam dederitis in undâ.
 Hi quoque vos moveant, qui nostro brachia tendunt
 Parva sinu: et casu tendebant brachia nati. 359
 Quem non blanda Deæ potuissent verba movere?
 Hi tamen orantem perstant prohibere: minasque,
 Ni procul abscedat, conviciaque insuper addunt,
 Nec satis hoc. Ipsos etiam pedibusque, manuque
 Turbavêre lacus: imoque è gurgite mollem
 Huc illuc limum saltu movêre maligno. 365

tem; adduntque minas, ni abscedat procul, adduntque insuper convicia. Nec hoc erat satis: turbavere etiam ipsos lacus pedibusque manuque: saltuque maligno movere mollem limum nunc illuc e gurgite imo.

TRANSLATION.

contracted a thirst; and the hungry babes had drained her suckling breast. By chance she discovered a lake of fine water in the bottom of a valley, where some swains were gathering the bushy osier, and bullrushes, and sedge natural to fens. The Titaness approached, and bending one knee to the earth, that she might with greater ease drink of the refreshing stream, the rustic crowd forbid it; when the goddess thus addressed them as they withheld her. "Why do you restrain me from water? The use of water is common. Nature hath made neither sun nor air, nor the liquid current proper to any one; I come to partake of her public bounty, which yet I humbly beg of you to grant. I came not here to bathe my joints and aching limbs, but to quench my thirst. My mouth, while I speak to you, is without moisture; my throat is parched, and scarce allows a passage to my voice. A draught of water will be to me nectar; I shall own, that together with it, I have received life from you: you will give me life in the water. Let these too move you who hold out their little arms in my bosom:" and by chance her children held out their arms. Whom would not these soft persuasions of the goddess have moved to compassion? Yet they persist in hindering her, notwithstanding her entreaties: and add threats unless she departs, nay and insults too. Nor was this enough: they disturb the lake itself with their feet and hands, and jumping maliciously to and fro, raise the soft mud from the marshy bottom. Rage soon dispelled her thirst; nor does the

siccata collegit sitim ab æstu sideris, natiq; avidi ebiberant lactantia ubera, forte prospexit lacum melioris aquæ in imis vallibus. Illic agrestes legebant fruticosa vimina cum juncis, ulvamque gratam paludibus. Titania accessit, poturaque pressit terram posito genu, ut hauriret gelidos liquores. Turba rustica vetant. Dea sic est affata eos vetantes. Quid prohibetis aquis? usus aquarum est communis. Natura fecit nec solem proprium nec aëra, nec ténues undas. Veni ad publica munera. Quæ tamen peto supplex ut detis. Ego non parabam abluere nostros artus lassataq; membra hic, sed relevare sitim. Os loquentis caret humore, et fauces arent, vixque vocis via est in illis. Haustus aquæ erit Nectar mihi, fateborque accepisse simul vitam. Dederitis vitam in undâ. Hi quoque qui tendunt parva brachia nostro sinu moveant vos, et casu nati tendebant brachia. Quem blanda verba deæ non potuissent movere? hi tamen perstant prohibere illam orantem.

*Ira distulit sitim, neque enim
filia Cœi jam supplicat indig-
nis, nec ultra sustinet dicere
verba minora deâ: tollensque
palmas ad sidera, dixit: vi-
vatis æternum in isto stagno.
Optata deæ eveniunt, Juvat
ipse sub undas, et modo sub-
mergere tota membra cavâ
palude: nunc proferre caput;
modo nare summo gurgite;
sæpe considerare super ripam
stagni; sæpe resiliere in geli-
dos lacus: et nunc quoque
exercent turpes linguas litibus,
pudoreque pulso, quamvis sint
sub aqua, tentant maledicere
sub aqua. Vox quoque est
jam rauca, collaq; inflata tu-
mescunt: ipsaque convicia di-
latant patulos rictus. Caput
tangunt terga; colla videntur
intercepta: spina viret: ven-
ter maxima pars corporis, al-
bet; novæque ranæ saliant
in limoso gurgite.*

*6. Ubi nescio quis rettulit
sic exitium virorum degente
Lycia: alter reminiscitur Sa-
tyri, quem victum Tritonica
arundine, Latois affecit pœ-
nâ. Quid inquit detrahis me
mibi? ab piget: ab clamabat
tibia non est tanti. Cutis est
derepta per summos artus illi
clamanti: nec erat quicquam nisi vulnus. Cruor manet undique,*

*Distulit ira sitim. Neque enim jam filia Cœi
Supplicat indignis; nec dicere sustinet ultra
Verba minora Deâ: tollensque ad sidera palmas,
Æternum stagno, dixit, vivatis in isto.
Eveniunt optata Deæ. Juvat ipse sub undas, 370
Et modo tota cavâ submergere membra palude;
Nunc proferre caput; summo modò gurgite nare:
Sæpe super ripam stagni considerare; sæpe
In gelidos resiliere lacus. Et nunc quoque turpes
Litibus exercent linguas: pulsoque pudore, 375
Quamvis sint sub aquâ, sub aquâ maledicere ten-
tant.*

*Vox quoque jam rauca est, inflataque colla tu-
mescunt;*

Ipsaque dilatant patulos convicia rictus.

*Terga caput tangunt; colla intercepta videntur:
Spina viret: venter, pars maxima corporis, albet;
Limosoque novæ saliant in gurgite ranæ. 381*

*VI. Sic ubi nescio quis Lyciâ de gente virorum
Rettulit exitium; Satyri reminiscitur alter,*

*Quem Tritonicâ Latois arundine victum
Affecit pœnâ. Quid me mihi detrahis? inquit.*

Ah piget: ah non est, clamabat, tibia tanti! 386

Clamanti cutis est summos derepta per artus.

*Nec quicquam, nisi vulnus, erat. Cruor undi-
que manat;*

TRANSLATION.

daughter of Cœus any longer deign to address in humble accents these base wretches, or utter words below the majesty of a goddess; but lifting up her hands to heaven, May ye live for ever, says she, in that lake. The wishes of the goddess come to pass; they delight to dive under water, and sometimes to plunge their bodies wholly in the hollow pool; again to raise their heads, and swim upon the top of the lake; oft to sit upon the bank, and again leap back into the cold marsh: even yet they exercise their wretched tongues in strife, and void of shame, though compelled to live under the water, they still attempt to scream and quarrel under the water. Now too their voice is hoarse, and their bloated necks swell; and noisy brangling dilates their stretching jaws. Their backs seemed joined to their heads without a neck; their spine is green; their belly, by far the greatest part of their body white; and, transformed to new-frogs, they skip about in the muddy brook.

VI. When thus one, it is uncertain who, had related the story of the vengeance taken on the men of the Lycian nation; another remembers the story of the satyr, whom, overcome in a challenge with the Tritonian reed, the son of Latona punished for his presumption. Why, says he, do you tear me from myself? Alas I repent: Sure, cried he, the pipe is not of so great moment: as he cries, the skin is torn from off his limbs, and he is all over one continued wound. The blood flows down on every side, the naked nerves appear, and

Detectique patent nervi: trepidæque sine ullâ
 Pelle micant venæ. Saliencia viscera possis. 390
 Et pellucentes numerare in pectore fibras.
 Illum ruricolæ, silvarum numina, Fauni,
 Et Satyri fratres, et tunc quoque clarus Olympus,
 Et nymphæ flerunt: et quisquis montibus illis 394
 Lanigerosque greges, armentaque bucera pavit.
 Fertilis immaduit, madefactaque terra caducas
 Concepit lacrymas, ac venis perbibit imis,
 Quas ubi fecit aquam, vacuas emisit in auras.
 Inde petens rapidum ripis declivibus æquor, 399
 Marsya nomen habet, Phrygiæ liquidissimus am-
 nis.

nervi que detecti patent: trepidæque venæ micant in ulla pelle: possis numerare saliencia viscera, et fibra perlucentes in pectore. Luricola Fauni, numina sylvarum, et Satyri fratres, et Olympus tunc quoque clarus, et nymphæ flerunt illum: et quisquis pavit lanigerosque greges, armentaque bucera in illis montibus. Terra fertili immaduit, madefactaque concepit lacrymas caducas, ac perbibit imis venis. Quas ubi fecit aquam, emisit in vacuas auras. Inde Marsya liquidissimus amnis Phrygiæ, petens rapidum æquor ripis declivibus, habet nomen.

VII. Talibus extemplò redit ad præsentia dictis
 Vulgus; et extinctum cum stirpe Amphiona lugent.

7. Vulgus extemplo redit talibus dictis ad præsentia; et lugent Amphiona extinctum cum stirpe.

Mater in invidiâ est. Tamen hanc quoque dicitur
 unus

Mater est in invidiâ. Tamen Pelops unus dicitur fuisse hanc quoque: ostendisseque ebur sinistro humero postquam deduxit suas vestes ad pectora. Hic humerus tempore nascendi fuit concolor dextro, corporeusque.

Flèsse Pelops: humeroque suas ad pectora postquam

Flèsse hanc quoque: ostendisseque ebur sinistro humero postquam deduxit suas vestes ad pectora. Hic humerus tempore nascendi fuit concolor dextro, corporeusque.

Deduxit vestes, ebur ostendisse sinistro. 405

vestes ad pectora. Hic humerus tempore nascendi fuit concolor dextro, corporeusque.

Concolor hic humerus, nascendi tempore, dextro,

Concolor dextro, corporeusque.

Corporeusque fuit. Manibus mox cæsa paternis

Manibus mox cæsa paternis: ferunt deos mox junxisse membra cæsa manibus paternis: aliisque repertis, locus qui est

Membra ferunt junxisse Deos. Aliisque repertis,

medius juguli summique lacerti defuisse.

Qui locus est juguli medius, summique lacerti,

medius juguli summique lacerti defuisse.

TRANSLATION.

the trembling veins beat without any covering of skin. You might have numbered his rising bowels, and the pellucid fibres on his breast. The nymphs and Sylvan gods, Fauns and his brother Satyrs, and Olympus too, at that time renowned, lamented his fate; and every swain that upon those mountains fed the wool-bearing flocks, and horned herds. The fertile earth was moistened, and being moist, received the falling tears, and drunk them up in her lowest veins; which when she had joined into one stream, changed to limpid water, they sprung from the ground; whence running in a steep channel to the rapid sea, they bear the name of Marsya, the clearest river of Phrygia.

VII. From these relations the crowd return again to the present disasters, and mourn Amphion and his race extinct. The odium of all is cast upon the mother; yet it is said, that Pelops alone bewailed also her fate; and that having tore his garment, and gathered his robe upon his breast, he discovered the ivory in his left shoulder. This shoulder at the time of his birth, was of the same colour with the other, and formed of flesh. But they tell us, that soon after the youth being slain by his father; when the gods rejoined his mangled limbs, all but that which joins the neck to the upper part of the arm were found.

NOTE.

393. *Et tunc quoque clarus Olympus*] Olympus here is not to be taken, for the mountain of that name, but for a disciple; according to

others the brother of Marsyas, who, even in his mother's life-time, had acquired considerable fame for his skill in playing on the flute.

*Ebur est impositum in usum
partison comparentis: Pe-
lopsque fuit integer illo facto.*

*S. Irocere finitimi coeunt,
urbesque propinque, Argos-
que, et Sparte, Mycenæque
Pelopides, et Calydon non-
dum invisæ torvæ Dianæ,
feroxque Orchomenos, et Co-
rinthus nobilis ære, Messene-
que ferax, Patræque, Cleo-
næque humiles, et Pylos Ne-
lea, et Træzen, neque adhuc*

*Pittheia, aliæque urbes quæ
clauduntur ab bimari Isthmo,
urbesque quæ sitæ exterius
spectantur ab bimari Isthmo;
oravere suos reges ire ad so-
latia Bæotia. Quis possit*

*credere? solæ Athenæ cessa-
tis. Bellum obstitit officio,*

*barbaraque agmina subvecta
ponto, terrebant Mopsopios mu-
ros. Threicius Tereus fude-
rat hæc, et habebat nomen*

*clarum vincendo. Quem po-
tentem opibusque virisque, et
ducentem forte genus a magno*

*Gradivo, Pandion junxit sibi
connubio filia Procnes. Pro-
nuba Juno non adest, Hyme-
neus non adest, Gratia non*

adest illi lecto. Eumenides tenuere faces raptas de funere:

Defuit. Impositum est non comparentis in usum
Partis ebur: factoque Pelops fuit integer illo. 410

VIII. Finitimi proceres coeunt: urbesque pro-
pinquæ

Oravere suos ire ad solatia reges,
Argosque, et Sparte, Pelopeiadesque Mycenæ;

Et nondum torvæ Calydon invisæ Dianæ, 415

Orchomenosque ferox, et nobilis ære Corinthus,
Messeneque ferax, Patræque, humilesque Cleo-

næ,

Et Nelea Pylos, neque adhuc Pittheia Træzen.

Quæque urbes aliæ bimari clauduntur ab Isthmo,

Exteriùsque sitæ bimari spectantur ab Isthmo. 420

Credere quis possit? solæ cessatis Athenæ.

Obstitit officio bellum; subvecta que ponto

Barbara Mopsopios terrebant agmina muros.

Threicius Tereus hæc auxiliaribus armis

Fuderat: et clarum vincendo nomen habebat. 425

Quem sibi Pandion opibusque virisque poten-

tem,

Et genus à magno, ducentem fortè Gradivo,

Connubio Procnes junxit. Non pronuba Juno,

Non Hymenæus adest, non illi Gratia lecto.

Eumenides tenuere faces de funere, raptas: 430

TRANSLATION.

A piece of ivory was therefore inserted to supply the part wanting, and by that means was Pelops restored entire to life.

VIII. All the neighbouring princes meet together, and the several bordering cities engaged their kings to go in person to the consolation of *Thebes*. Argos and Sparte, and Pelopean Mycenæ, and Calydon not yet odious to stern Diana: and bold Orchomenos, and Corinth famed for brass, and fertile Messene, and Patræ, and low Cleonæ, and Pylos ruled by Neleus, and Træzen not yet named from Pittheus; and all other cities within the Isthmus, encompassed by double seas, and those too without that are seen from this narrow Isthmus. Who can believe it? Athens alone forbore to send. A bloody war prevented this act of humanity, and a fleet of Barbarian ships blocking them up by sea, alarmed the Mopsopian walls. Tereus of Thrace, with his auxiliary forces, had routed these, and by his victories acquired an illustrious name. Whom renowned for wealth and power, and, as it happened, deriving his pedigree from the great Mars, Pandion united to himself by the marriage of his daughter Procne. Neither Juno who presides in marriage, nor Hymen, nor the Graces attend these nuptials; but the Furies held torches snatched from a funeral: the Furies prepared the bed, and the boding owl hovered over the palace,

NOTES.

415. *Torvæ Calyden invisæ Diana*] Calydon of Peloponnesus; Patræ of Achaia; Cleone was a city of Aetolia, so called from Calydon of Arcadia.
the son of Endymion.

427. *Gradivo.*] Tereus was the son of Mars.

417. *Messeneque, &c.*] Messene was a city

Eumenides stravere torum: tectoque profanus
 Incubuit bubo, thalamique in culmine sedit.
 Hæc ave conjuncti Procne Tereusque; parentes
 Hæc ave sunt facti. Gratulata est scilicet illis
 Thracia: Disque ipsi grates egere: diemque, 435
 Quaque data est claro Pandione nata tyranno,
 Quaque erat ortus Itys, festam jussere vocari.
 Usque adeò latet utilitas. Jam tempora Titan
 Quinque per autumnos repetiti duxerat anni:
 Cum blandita viro Procne, si gratia, dixit, 440
 Ulla mea est, vel me visendæ mitte sorori;
 Vel soror huc veniat. Redituram tempore parvo
 Promittes focero. Magni mihi numinis instar
 Germanam vidisse dabis. Jubet ille carinas
 In freta deduci: veloque et remigè portus 445
 Cecropios intrat: Piræaque littora tangit.
 Ut primum foci data copia, dextraque dextræ
 Jungitur; infausto committitur omine sermo.
 Cæperat, adventûs causam, mandata referre
 Conjugis; et celeres missæ spondere recursus: 450
 Ecce venit magno dives Philomela paratu;
 Divitior formâ: quales audire solemus.
 Naidas et Dryadas mediis incedere silvis:
 Si modò des illis cultus, similesque paratus.

*Eumenides stravere torum
 buboque profanus incubuit tecto,
 seditque in culmine thalami.
 Procne Tereusque sunt
 conjuncti hac ave; Procne
 Tereusque sunt facti parentes
 hac ave. Thracia scilicet est
 gratulata illis: ipsique egere
 grates dis: jussereque diem
 quaque nata Pandione est data
 claro tyranno, quaque Itys
 erat ortus. Utilitas usque
 adeo latet. Titan jam dux-
 erat tempora repetiti anni per
 quinque autumnos: cum Proc-
 ne blandita viro, dixit: si
 mea gratia ulla apud te, vel
 mitte me visendæ sorori, vel
 soror veniat huc. Promittis
 focero filiam redituram parvo
 tempore. Dabis mihi instar
 magni numinis, si dabis vi-
 disse germanam. Ille jubet
 carinas deduci in freta, et in-
 trat Cecropios portus remigè
 veloque; tangitque Pirææ
 littora. Ut primum copia fo-
 cieri est data, dextraque jun-
 gitur dextræ, sermo commit-
 titur infausto omine. Cæpe-
 rat referre causam adventus,
 et mandata conjugis; et spon-*

*dere celeres recursus missæ filæ: ecce Philomela venit, dives magno paratu, divitior forma: qua-
 les solemus audire Naidas et Dryadas incedere mediis sylvis: si modo des similes cultus paratusque illis.*

TRANSLATION.

and settled on the roof of the bed-chamber. With these threatening omens were Tereus and Procne joined; with these were they made parents. Thrace indeed congratulated them, and themselves returned thanks to the gods; and ordered the day, on which the daughter of Pandion was given to their renowned prince, and that on which Itys was born, to be kept as festivals: so far does the true happiness of men lie concealed from them!

Tiran had now led the times of the revolving year through five autumns, when Procne thus in gentle accents addressed her spouse. "If I have any influence with you, either send me to Athens to see my sister, or let my sister come hither. You may promise to your father-in-law, that she shall make a quick return; for to me you will be as some propitious deity, if you procure me a visit from my sister." He orders his ships to be launched: and with sail and oars entering the Cecropian harbour, lands upon the Piræan shore. When first he was admitted to his father-in-law, and they had mutually given their right hands, with fatal omen their discourse begins. He had begun to relate the cause of his coming, the commands of his wife, and promise his sister's speedy return, if sent. Lo Philomela comes, richly adorned in fine apparel, but far richer in beauty. Such are we wont to hear the Naiads and Dryads described, when they wander in the forests and groves, were they but to appear with the same ornaments and dress. As when fire is put under ripened ears of

Tereus exarsit virgine conspectâ, non secus quam si quis supponat ignem canis aristis; aut cremet frondem herbasque positas fœnilibus. Facies quidem erat digna: sed et innata libido exstimulat hunc, genusque illis regionibus, est pronum in Venerem; Flagrat vitioque suo, vitioque gentis. Impetus est illi corrumpere curam comitum, si demque nutricis: nec non sollicitare ipsam ingentibus datis; impendereque totum regnum: aut rapere, et defendere illam raptam sævo bello. Et est nihil quod captus effræno amore non ausit: nec pectora capiunt inclusas flammæ. Jamque male fert moras, reuertiturque cupido ore ad mandata Procnes, et agit sua vota sub illis. Amor faciebat facundum, quotiesque rogabat ulterius justo; ferebat Procnen velle ita: addidit et lacrymas, tanquam et mandasset illas. Prô superi, quantum cæcæ noctis mortalia pectora habent! Tereus creditur esse pius ipso molimine sceleris: sumitque laudem à crimine. Quid quod Philomela cupit idem? blandaque tenens patrios humeros lacertis,

Non secus exarsit conspectâ virgine Tereus, 455
Quàm si quis canis ignem supponat aristis:
Aut frondem, positasque cremet fœnilibus herbas.
Digna quidem facies, sed et hunc innata libido
Exstimulat: pronumque genus regionibus illis
In Venerem est. Flagrat vitio gentisque, suoque.
Impetus est illi, comitum corrumpere curam, 461
Nutricisque fidem: nec non ingentibus ipsam
Sollicitare datis; totumque impendere regnum;
Aut rapere, et sævo raptam defendere bello.
Et nihil est, quod non effræno captus amore 465
Ausit; nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammæ.
Jamque moras malè fert; cupidoque revertitur
ore

Ad mandata Procnes; et agit sua vota sub illis.
Facundum faciebat amor. Quotiesque rogabat
Ulterius justo, Procnen ita velle ferebat. 470
Addidit et lacrymas, tanquam mandasset et illas.
Prô superi, quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ
Noctis habent! ipso sceleris molimine Tereus
Creditur esse pius: laudemque à crimine sumit.
Quid quod idem Philomela cupit? patriosque lacertis

475
Blanda tenens humeros, ut ea visura sororem.
Perque suam, contraque suam, petit usque salutem.

usque petit perque suam contraque suam salutem, ut ea visura sororem.

TRANSLATION.

corn, or the catching flame spreads among the light leaves and hay laid up in stacks; thus was Tereus inflamed upon seeing the virgin. Her beauty might indeed kindle love in any breast: but he is pushed on by an inbred lust; and in those regions too the men are naturally prone to lewdness: he burns by his own native desire, and those of his climate together. Sometimes he is bent upon corrupting the care of her attendants, and the fidelity of her nurse: sometimes he thinks to solicit her with mighty presents, and expend his whole kingdom in the attempt: or again, to bear her away by force, and defend the rape with open war. And there is nothing so daring that he would not hazard, thus possessed by an unbounded passion; nor can his breast contain the struggling flames. And now he is impatient of delays, and returns with eager mouth to urge the commands of Procne, and pleads his own wishes under them. Love made him eloquent; and, as often as he seemed to carry his earnestness too far, pretended that Procne had so enjoined him: he added tears too, as if she had also commanded them. Great gods! What clouds of thick darkness blind the human mind! Tereus, by the very attempt of wickedness, passes for dutiful; and derives praise for his crime. What shall we think, that Philomela also joins in the request; and, fondly clasping her arms round her father's neck, conjures him, by his regard to her peace, to grant, what was utterly to ruin her peace, that she might go and see her sister. Tereus surveys her, and feeds before-hand on

Spectat eam Tereus; præcontrectatque videndo :
 Osculaque, et collo circumdata brachia cernens,
 Omnia pro stimulis, facibusque, ciboque furoris
 Accipit. Et quoties amplectitur illa parentem,
 Esse parens vellet; neque enim minùs impius esset.
 Vincitur ambarum genitor prece. Gaudet, agit-
 que
 Illa patri grates; et successisse duabus
 Id putat infelix, quod erit lugubre duabus.
 Jam labor exiguus Phœbo restabat; equique
 Pulsabant pedibus spatium declivis Olympi:
 Regales epulæ mensis, et Bacchus in auro
 Ponitur. Hinc placido dantur sua corpora somno:
 At rex Odrysius, quamvis successit, in illâ
 Æstuat: et repetens faciem, motusque, manusque,
 Qualia vult fingit, quæ nondum vidit: et ignes
 Ipse suos nutrit, curâ removen- te soporem.
 Lux erat: et generi dextram complexus euntis
 Pandion, comitem lacrymis commendat obortis:
 Hanc ego, care gener, quoniam pia causa coëgit,
 [Et voluere ambæ, voluisti tu quoque, Tereu.]
 Do tibi: perque fidem, cognataque pectora sup-
 plex,
 Per Superos oro, patrio tuearis amore:
 Et mihi sollicitæ lenimen dulce senectæ
 Quamprimùm (omnis erit nobis mora longa) re-
 mittas.

patrio amore: et remittas mihi quamprimùm dulce lenimen sollicitæ senectæ (enim omnis mora erit longa nobis.)

TRANSLATION.

the hoped-for joy. And as he beheld her kisses, and arms thrown round her father's neck, he receives all as incentives and fuel, and the food of furious passion; and, as often as she embraces her father, wishes he had been her father, nor indeed would that have checked his impiety. The father yields at last to the desire of his two daughters; she rejoices, and return thanks to her father; and, ill fated nymph, calls that success which was doomed to be fatal to both. To Phœbus now but little of his toil remained, and his fiery steeds beat with their hoofs the descending tract of heaven. A royal banquet graces the tables, and wine is served up in goblets of gold. Then all retire to taste the sweets of sleep. But the Thracian king, though now withdrawn, yet still burns for her; and recalling her face, and motions, and hands, fancy suggests what he had not seen; and he nourishes his own fires, restless care preventing sleep. It was day; and Pandion grasping the right-hand of his son-in-law, taking his last farewell, with tears recommends his companion to his care. I commit, dear son, this my daughter to you, since dutiful affection compels me to it; for both have earnestly desired it (and you also Tereus seem to desire it) and adjure by your honour, by your breast allied to us, and by all the gods above, that you guard and defend her with the fondness of a father; and send back to me as soon as possible (for every delay will appear tedious) this sweet solace of my anxious old

Tu quoque Philomela, si est tibi ulla pietas ad me, redito quamprimum, (satis est sororem esse procul,) Mandabat; pariterque dabat oscula suæ natæ, et mites lacrymæ cadebant inter mandata: poposcitque dextras utriusque ut pignus fidei, junxitque eas datas inter se; jubetque ut saluent pro se memori ore; natamque nepotemque absentes: vixque dixit supremum vale ore pleno singultibus: timuitque præsentia suæ mentis. At simul Philomela est imposita pictæ carinæ; fretumque est admotum remis tellusque repulsa, Barbarus exclamat, vicinus, mea vota feruntur mecum (exultatque, et vix differt sua gaudia animo;) et detorquet nusquam lumen ab illa. Non aliter quam cum ales Jovis prædator pedibus obuncis deposuit leporem in alto nido. Nulla fuga est capto; raptor spectat sua præmia. Jamque iter erat effectum; jamque exierant fessis puppibus in sua littora: cum rex trahit natam Pandione in alta stabula, obscura vetustis sylvis: atque includit ibi illam pallentem, trepidamque, et timentem cuncta, et rogantem

Tu quoque quamprimum (satis est procul esse sororem,) rorem,)

Si pietas ulla est, ad me Philomela, redito. Mandabat; pariterque suæ dabat oscula natæ: Et lacrymæ mites inter mandata cadebant. 505 Utque fidei pignus, dextras utriusque poposcit; Inter seque datas junxit; natamque nepotem, Absentes memori pro se jubet ore saluent: Supremumque vale, pleno singultibus ore, Vix dixit: timuitque suæ præsentia mentis. 510 At simul imposita est pictæ Philomela carinæ; Admotumque fretum remis, tellusque repulsa est; Vicinus, exclamat: mecum mea vota feruntur. Exultatque, et vix animo sua gaudia differt Barbarus: et nusquam lumen detorquet ab illa. 515 Non aliter, quam cum pedibus prædator obuncis Deposuit nido leporem Jovis ales in alto: Nulla fuga est capto: spectat sua præmia raptor. Jamque iter effectum; jamque in sua littora fessis Puppibus exierant: cum rex Pandione natam 520 In stabula alta trahit, filvis obscura vetustis: Atque ibi pallentem, trepidamque, et cuncta timentem, Et jam cum lacrymis, ubi sit germana, rogantem, Includit: fassusque nefas, et virginem, et unam

jam cum lacrymis ubi germana sit: fassusque nefas superat vi et virginem, et unam;

TRANSLATION.

age. And you too Philomela, if you retain any sense of the duty you owe to me, return speedily (it is enough that your sister is far removed from me). These were his commands; at the same time he kissed his darling child, and the gentle tears fell from him as he spoke to her. He then demanded both their right hands, as a pledge of their fidelity, and, as he held them, joined them together; and desires, that with mindful mouth, they salute for him his absent daughter and grandson; and was scarce able to pronounce the last farewell, in a voice interrupted with sighs; and dreaded the presages of his own mind. No sooner was Philomela put on board the painted ship, and the sea urged by the oar, the land seeming to recede; We are victorious he cries: I bear my wishes along with me. The barbarian exults, and with pain forbears the expected joy; nor turns his eyes any where from her. As when the rapacious bird of Jove has with crooked talons snatched a hare, and carried her to his lofty nest; there is no escape for the captive, the ravisher keeps his eye constantly upon his prey. And now the voyage was ended, and they had gone out from the wearied ships upon the shore; when the king conveys the daughter of Pandion to a stately lodge, inclosed by ancient woods; and there shuts her up pale and trembling, and dreading every thing, and now with tears enquiring after her sister; and openly avowing his baseness, masters, by force, her, a virgin, and but one; while in vain she often

Vi superat ; frustra clamato sæpe parente, 525
 Sæpe sorore suâ, magnis super omnia Divis.
 Illa tremit, velut agna pavens, quæ faucia cani
 Ore excussa lupi, nondum sibi tuta videtur :
 Utque columba, suo madefactis sanguine plumis,
 Horret adhuc, avidosque timet, quibus hæserat,
 ungues.
 Mox ubi mens rediit ; passos laniata capillos,
 Lugenti similis, cæsis plangore lacertis,
 Intendens palmas, prô diris, Barbare, factis,
 Prô crudelis, ait ! nec te mandata parentis
 Cum lacrymis movêre piis, nec cura sororis, 535
 Nec mea virginitas, nec conjugalia jura ?
 Omnia turbasti. Pellex ego facta sorori :
 Tu geminis conjux. Non hæc mihi debita pœna.
 Quin animam hanc (ne quid facinus tibi, perfide,
 restet)
 Eripis ? atque utinam fecisses ante nefandos 540
 Concubitus ! vacuas habuisssem criminis umbras.
 Si tamen hæc Superi cernunt ; si numina Divûm
 Sunt aliquid ; si non periêrunt omnia mecum ;
 Quandocunque mihi pœnas dabis. Ipsa pudore
 Projecto tua facta loquar. Si copia detur, 545
 In populos veniam : si filvis clausa tenebor,
 Implebo filvas, et conscia saxa movebo.
projecto loquor tua facta. Si copia detur, venam in populos : si tenebor clausa in sylvis, et movebo conscia saxa.

parente sæpe clamato frustra, sorore suâ sæpe, magnis Divis clamatis super omnia. Illa tremit velut pavens agna, quæ excussa faucia ore cani lupi, nondum videtur tuta sibi : utque columba, plumis madefactis suo sanguine, adhuc horret timetque avidos ungues quibus hæserat. Mox ubi mens rediit ; laniata passos capillos (similis lugenti, lacertis cæsis plangore,) intendens palmas, ait : Prô Barbare, pro crudelis diris factis : nec mandata parentis cum lacrymis piis, nec cura sororis, nec mea virginitas, nec jura conjugalia movere te ? turbasti omnia : ego sum facta pellex sororis, tu conjux geminis. (hæc pœna non erat debita mihi) (Quin cur non) eripis hanc animam ? (ne quid facinus restet tibi ô perfide.) Atque utinam fecisses ante nefandos concubitus ! habuisssem umbras vacuas criminis. Tamen si Superi cernunt hæc : si numina Divûm sunt aliquid ; si omnia non periêrunt mecum : dabis quandocunque pœnas mihi. Ipsa pudore

TRANSLATION.

upon her father, often her sister, and above all, the mighty powers of heaven. She trembles, like a timorous lamb, that snatched wounded from the mouth of a hoary wolf, does not yet think itself secure ; or as the dove when it beholds its plumes besmeared with gore, trembles still, and dreads the cruel talons wherein she had lately stuck. But soon, when thought returned, tearing her dishevelled hair, and like one plunged in excess of grief, beating her arms, and stretching out her hands : “ Cruel barbarian, (*she cries*) savage and inhuman wretch, “ have neither the strict commands of a father uttered with pious tears, nor a “ regard for my sister, nor my virgin innocence, nor all the ties of the nup- “ tial vow been able to move you ? You have confounded all : I am become my “ sister’s rival, and you a husband to us both : sure I never deserved so cruel a “ fate. Why, perfidious wretch, do you not take away also my life, that no “ kind of villainy may be left unperpetrated by you. O had you but done it “ before the criminal embrace, my ghost had been guiltless and unstained. “ Yet, if the heavenly powers see these things ; if the majesty of the gods is “ not a mere fiction ; if with me all things are not come to ruin ; one time or “ other vengeance will overtake thee. I myself, casting off all restraint of “ shame, will proclaim thy crimes. If at liberty, I will come abroad, and “ publish them among the people ; if kept imprisoned in woods, I will fill the “ woods with my complaints, and move the conscious rocks. Let heaven,

Æther, et si est ullus deus in illo, audiat hæc. Postquam ira feri tyranni est commota talibus dictis, nec metus est minor hac, stimulatus utraque causa liberat enssem quo fuit accinctus vagina, cogitque illam arreptam coma lacertis flexis post terga, pati vincla. Philomela parabat jugulum, conceperatque spem suæ mortis ense viso. Ille abstulit ense fero linguam comprehensam forcipe, illi indignanti, et usque vocanti nomen patris, luctantique loqui. Ultima radix linguae micat. Ipsa jacet, tremensque immurmurat terræ atræ; palpitaturque, ut cauda colubræ mutilatæ solet salire, et moriens, quærit vestigia dominæ. Fertur quoque post hoc facinus (vix ausim credere) repetisse sæpe lacerum corpus sua libidine. Post talia facta sustinet reverti ad Procnen, quæ conjuge viso quærit germanam: at ille dat fictos gemitus, narratque funera commenta. Et lacrymæ fecere fidem. Procne deripit ex humeris velamina fulgentia lato auro, induiturque atras vestes: et constituit inane sepulchrum: infertque piacula falsis inanibus: et luget fata sororis non sic lugendæ.

Audiat hæc æther, et si deus ullus in illo est.
Talibus ira fieri postquam commota tyranni;
Nec minor hac metus est: causâ stimulatus utrâ-
que;
Quo fuit accinctus, vaginâ liberat enssem:
Arreptamque comâ, flexis post terga lacertis,
Vincla pati cogit. Jugulum Philomela parabat;
Spemque suæ mortis viso conceperat ense.
Ille indignanti, et nomen patris usque vocanti,
Luctantique loqui comprehensam forcipe linguam
Abstulit ense fero. Radix micat ultima linguae.
Ipsa jacet, terræque tremens immurmurat atræ.
Utque salire solet mutilatæ cauda colubræ,
Palpitatur: et moriens dominæ vestigia quærit.
Hoc quoque post facinus (vix ausim credere) fertur
Sæpe suâ lacerum repetisse libidine corpus.
Sustinet ad Procnen post talia facta reverti:
Conjuge quæ viso germanam quærit: at ille
Dat gemitus fictos, commentaque funera narrat.
Et lacrymæ fecere fidem. Velamina Procne
Deripit ex humeris auro fulgentia lato:
Induiturque atras vestes: et inane sepulchrum
Constituit: falsisque piacula manibus infert:
Et luget non sic lugendæ fata sororis.

TRANSLATION.

"and every god that inhabits there, hear these my vows." When by these and such reproaches she had roused the passion of the furious tyrant, nor was he less disturbed by fear; urged alike by both, he unsheaths the sword wherewith he was girt round, and seizing her by the hair, after forcing her arms behind her, he compelled her to submit to chains. Philomela prepared her throat for the mortal blow, and had conceived hopes of death upon seeing the sword. But he having seized her tongue with pincers, cut it off with the cruel sword, as she was raving with indignation, and calling constantly on the name of her father, and struggling hard to speak. The quivering root still remains, but the tongue itself is thrown to the ground, and faintly murmurs as it lies trembling on the stained earth. And as a snake when wounded writhes and tosses his tail, it leaps about; and dying, seeks the feet of its mistress. It is said too, (though I dare scarce believe it) that, even after so black a deed, he frequently indulged his lustful flame on her mangled body.

Yet after all this baseness, he had the confidence to present himself to Procne, who, when she saw her husband, inquires immediately after her sister: but he utters feigned groans, and tells an artful story of her death. And procures credit from his tears. Procne tears from her shoulder her robe embroidered with copious flowers of gold, and is clad in sable weeds, and raises in vain sepulchres, and offers expiations to the fictitious ghost, and mourns the fate of her sister, which known must have inspired a passion very different from grief,

Signa Deus bis sex actō lustraverat anno.
 Quid faciat Philomela? fugam custodia claudit:
 Structa rigent solido stabulorum mœnia saxo;
 Os mutum facti caret indice. Grande dolori
 Ingenium est: miserisque venit solertia rebus. 575
 Stamina barbaricâ suspendit callida telâ:
 Purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis,
 Indicium sceleris: perfectaque tradidit uni:
 Utque ferat dominæ gestu rogat. Illa rogata
 Pertulit ad Procnen; nec scit quid tradat in il-
 lis

Evolvitur vestes sævi matrona tyranni:
 Germanæque suæ carmen miserabile legit:
 Et (mirum potuisse!) filet. Dolor ora repressit:
 Verbaque quærenti fatis indignantia linguæ
 Defuerunt: nec flere vacat. Sed fasque nefas-
 que

Confusura ruit: pœnæque in imagine tota est.
 Tempus erat, quo sacra solent Triëterica Bac-
 chi

Sithoniæ celebrare nurus. Nox conscia sacris:
 Nocte sonat Rhodope tinnitibus æris acuti:
 Nocte suâ est egressa domo regina: Deique 590
 Ritibus instruitur, furialiaque accipit arma.
 Vite caput tegitur: lateri cervina sinistro
 Vellera dependent: humero levis incubat hasta.

*Deus Phœbus lustraverat bis
 sex signa acta anno. Quid
 Philomela faciat? custodia
 claudit fugam: mœnia sta-
 bulorum structa solido saxo ri-
 gent: os mutum caret indice
 facti. Ingenium grande est
 dolori: solertiaque venit mi-
 seris rebus. Callida suspendit
 stamina barbarica tela; in-
 texuitque purpureas notas filis
 albis; indicium sceleris: per-
 fectaque opus tradidit uni,
 rogatque gestu ut ferat domi-
 nâ. Illa pertulit rogata ad
 Procnen, nec scit quid tradat
 in illis. Matrona sævi ty-
 ranni evolvit vestes: legitque
 miserabile carmen suæ germa-
 næ; et (mirum potuisse) filet.
 Dolor repressit ora: verbaque
 fatis indignantia defuerunt
 linguæ quærenti ea: nec va-
 cat flere: sed ruit confusura
 fasque nefasque: estque tota
 in imagine pœnæ. Tempus
 erat quo Sithonice nurus solent
 celebrare sacra Trieterica Bac-
 chi. Nox conscia sacris.
 Nocte Rhodope sonat tinniti-
 bus acuti æris; nocte regina
 est egressa suâ domo: instrui-
 turque ritibus dei: accipitque
 furialia arma. Caput tegi-
 tur vite: vellera cervina de-
 pendent sinistro latere: levis hasta incubat humero.*

TRANSLATION.

The god of day had completed the year by a progress through the twelve signs of Zodiac. What can Philomela do? Watchful keepers prevent her escape: the walls of the lodge are built high of solid stone: her speechless mouth can make no discovery of the crime. But urgent grief quickens ingenuity, and in distress expedients readily offer. She fixed to a loom with perfect skill a web of the barbarian fashion, and by purple notes interwoven in white thread, traced the bloody crime. This when finished, she gave to one of the slaves that attended her, and signified by gestures that he must carry it to his mistress. He carried it as desired to Procne, nor once suspected what was conveyed in it. The matron of the savage tyrant unfolds the web, and reads the mournful story of her sister: and, strange that she could, is silent. Excess of grief checked her speech, nor could her eager tongue find words to express her indignation: there is no room for tears. But rushes impetuous, determined to confound right and wrong, and is wholly taken up in the contrivance of revenge.

It was now the time when the Thracian matrons are wont to celebrate the triennial feast of Bacchus. Night alone is conscious to these rites. By night Rhodope resounds with the shrill tinkling of brass. By night the queen left the palace, arrayed according to the rites of the god, and carrying all the badges of that frantic solemnity. Wreaths of vine leaves adorn her head, a deer's skin covers her left side, and a smooth spear presses her shoulder.

Procne concita per sylvas, turba suarum comitantem, terribilis, agitataque furiis doloris, simulat tuas Bacche: tandem venit ad avia stabula: exululatque, sonatq; Evoe, refringitque portas: rapitque germanam: induitque insignia Bacchi raptæ: et abdit vultus frondibus hederarum: trahensque, ducit attonitam intra sua limina. Ut infelix Philomela sensit se tetigisse domum nefandam, horruit: expalluitque toto ore. Procne nacta locum, demit pignora sacrorum, develat pudibunda ora miseræ sororis; petitque amplexu. Sed hæc contra non sustinet attollere oculos; visa sibi pellex sororis: vultuque dejecto inbumum, manus fuit pro voce illi volenti jurare, testarique deos, illud dedecus illatum sibi per vim. Procne ardet, et ipsa non capit suam iram: corripientque fletum sororis, inquit: non est agendum hic lacrymis, sed ferro, sed eo, si habes quid quod possit vincere ferrum. Germana, ego paravi me in omne nefas. Ego aut cremaro regalia tecta cum fœcibus, et immittam artificem Terea mediis flammis: aut rapiam ferro linguam, aut oculos, aut membra, quæ abstulerunt pudorem tibi:

Concita per silvas, turbâ comitante suarum,
 Terribilis Procne, furiisque agitata doloris. 595
 Bacche, tuas simulat. Venit ad stabula avia tandem:
 Exululatque, Evoëque sonat, portasque refringit:
 Germanamque rapit: raptæque insignia Bacchi
 Induit: et vultus hederarum frondibus abdit:
 Attonitamque trahens intra sua limina ducit. 600
 Ut sensit tetigisse domum Philomela nefandam,
 Horruit infelix; totoque expalluit ore.
 Nacta locum Procne, sacrorum pignora demit,
 Oraque develat miseræ pudibunda sororis:
 Amplexuque petit. Sed non attollere contra 605
 Sustinet hæc oculos; pellex sibi visa sororis:
 Dejectoque in humum vultu, jurare volenti,
 Testrique Deos, per vim sibi dedecus illud
 Illatum, pro voce manus fuit. Ardet et iram
 Non capit ipsa suam Procne, fletumque sororis 610
 Corripient, Non est lacrymis hîc, inquit, agendum,
 Sed ferro; sed si quid habes, quod vincere ferrum
 Possit. In omne nefas ego me, germana! paravi.
 Aut ego, cum facibus regalia tecta cremârô,
 Artificem mediis immittam Terea flammis: 615
 Aut linguam, aut oculos, aut quæ tibi membra
 pudorem

TRANSLATION,

The terrible Procne thus hurries through the woods, followed by a crowd of attendants, and agitated by the tumults of indignation, pretends them such as Bacchus inspired. At length she arrives at the solitary dome, and howls, and cries Evoe, and breaks open the gates, and seizes her sister, and cloaths her in the ensigns of the god, and hides her face with leaves of ivy, and drawing her along, full of amazement, leads her within the limits of the court.

As soon as the unhappy Philomela perceived that she had touched the guilty house, a shivering cold seizes her, and paleness spreads over all her face. Procne having now found a fit retirement, removes the sacred symbols of the deity, and unveils the blushing face of her wretched sister, and fondly holds her in her embraces. But she on the contrary, as one that had stained her sister's bed, cannot bear to lift up her eyes; but with a dejected countenance, and willing to swear, and call the gods to witness, that violence had brought the infamy upon her, her hand served instead of a voice, and proclaimed in signals her innocence. Procne burns with passion, nor can she any longer contain her rage; but checking the unseasonable grief of her sister: "It is not to tears, says she, that we must now have recourse, but to the sword; but to whatever else you contrive more vengeful than the sword, I, sister, have hardened myself to every crime: I will either, after having set on fire with torches the royal palace, plunge the inhuman author of your wrongs into the middle of the flames, or I will dig out with direful steel his tongue, or eyes, or the parts that injured your

Abstulerunt, ferro rapiam : aut per vulnera mille
Sontem animam expellam. Magnum quodcunq ;
paravi :

Quid sit, adhuc dubito. Peragit dum talia Procne,
Ad matrem veniebat Itys. Quid possit, ab illo 620
Admonita est : oculisque tuens immitibus, Ah
quam

Es similis patri ! dixit. Nec plura locutâ,
Triste parât facinus ; tacitâque exæstuat irâ.
Ut tamen accessit natus, matrique salutem
Attulit, et parvis adduxit colla lacertis,
Mistaque blanditiis puerilibus oscula junxit :
Mota quidem est genitrix, infraçtaque constitit ira :
Invitque oculi lacrymis maduere coactis.

Sed simul ex nimiâ matrem pietate labare
Sensit : ab hoc iterum est ad vultus versa sororis ; 630
Inque vicem spectans ambos, Cur admovet, inquit,
Alter blanditias ; raptâ filet altera linguâ ?

Quam vocat hic matrem, cur non vocat illa so-
rorem ?

Cui sis nupta vide, Pandione nata, marito.

Degeneras. Scelus est pietas in conjuge Tereo. 635

Nec mora ; traxit Ityn : veluti Gangetica cervæ
Lactantem foetum per silvas tigris opacas.

Utque domûs altæ partem tenuere remotam ;
cervæ per silvas opacas. Utque tenere remotam partem altæ domus ;

TRANSLATION.

"honour, or expell his guilty soul by a thousand wounds. What to fix upon,
"I have not yet resolved, but determined I am to do something great."

While Procne thus discourses to her sister, Itys ran up to his mother : by him she is admonished of what she might do ; and looking at him with stern eyes, ah, said she, how like you are to your father ! She said no more, but prepares in her mind the bloody deed, and burns with silent rage. But as her son drew near, and saluted his mother, and folded his little arms round her neck, and joined kisses mixt with childish prattle, the mother was softened to pity, her anger abated, and tears forced themselves from her unwilling eyes. But when she found that the natural fondness of a parent, disarmed her resentment, again she turned her eyes to her sister, and looking by turns at both : "Why, says she, does
"one accost me with fond caresses ; the other stand silent bereft of her tongue ?
"Why, as he calls me mother, does not she call me sister ? O daughter of
"Pandion, think to what a husband thou art married. You degenerate : con-
"jugal duty in the wife of Tereus, would become a crime." No more she wavers, but seizes Itys, as when a tygress on the banks of Ganges, drags through gloomy groves the tender suckling of a hind. When they were come to a remote part of the lofty dome, Procne plunges the sword into his bosom, now

NOTE.

736. Gangetica] Indica from the Ganges, one of the greatest Rivers in India.

*Procne ferit ense, qua pectus
adhæret lateri: filium tenden-
temque manus, et jam viden-
tem sua fata, et jam claman-*

*Tendentemque manus, et jam sua fata videntem,
Eja, et jam, mater, clamantem, et colla peten-*

640

tem eja mater, et petentem col-

Ense ferit Procne, lateri qua pectus adhæret;

la: nec avertit vultum. Vel

Nec vultum avertit. Satis illi ad fata vel unum

fata: Philomela resolvit ju-

Vulnus erat; jugulum ferro Philomela resolvit,

bra adhuc vivaque, retinen-

Vivaq; adhuc, animæq; aliquid retinentia membra,

tiaque aliquid animæ: inde

Dilantant. Pars inde cavis exsultat athenis: 645

pars exultat cavis athenis:

Pars verubus stridet: manant penetralia tabo.

pars stridet verubus: pene-

tralia manant tabo. Conjux

adhibet ignarum Terea his

Et patrii moris sacrum mentita, quod uni

mensis: et mentita sacrum pa-

Fas sit adire viro, comites, famulosque removet.

trii moris, quod sit fas uni

Ipsæ sedens folio Tereus sublimis avito 650

viro adire, removet comites

Vescitur: inque suam sua viscera congerit alvum.

famulosque. Ipse Tereus se-

Tantaque nox animi est, Ityn huc arcessite, dixit.

dens sublimis folio avito vesi-

zur: congeritque sua viscera

in suam alvum: noxque ani-

Jamque suæ cupiens existere nuncia cladis,

mi est tanta, dixit: arcessite

Intus habes, quod poscis, ait. Circumspicit ille, 655

Ityn huc. Procne nequit dis-

simulare crudelia gaudia: Atque ubi sit, quærit. Quærenti, iterumque vo-

cant,

Sicut erat sparsis furiali cæde capillis,

quæ cladis, ait: habes intus

quod poscis. Ille circumspicit,

atque quærit ubi sit. Philomela

Profilit, Ityosque caput Philomela cruentum

sicut erat capillis sparsis furi-

Misit in ora patris: nec tempore maluit ullo

ali cæde, profilit illi quæren-

ti, vocantque iterum: misit-

que caput cruentum Ityos in

Thracius ingenti mensas clamore repellit,

ora patris: nec ullo tempore

Vipereasque ciet Stygia de valle sorores:

maluit posse loqui, et testari

gaudia meritis dictis. Thracius repellit mensas ingenti clamore, cietque vipereas sorores de valle

stygia.

TRANSLATION.

aware of his fate, and stretching out his hands, and calling her his dearest mother, and struggling to throw his arms round her neck; nor did she so much as turn away her eyes. One stroke was sufficient to complete his fate. Philomela lays open his throat with a sword: his limbs still quivering, and retaining somewhat of life, they tear in pieces. Part of them are boiled in kettles, part roasted on spits; the floors run in streams of gore. The wife invites the unsuspecting Tereus to this inhuman feast, and falsely pretending a mystic sacrifice in the manner of her country, at which it was lawful for the husband only to be present, removed his attendants and servants. Tereus himself, exalted on the throne of his ancestors, feeds on the offered banquet, and greedily devours his own bowels: and so great is the blindness of his mind, that he desires Itys may be called to him. Procne can no longer dissemble her cruel joy, but impatient to be herself the discoverer of her bloody crime, You have within you, says she, what you call for. He looks round him, and still enquires where he can be. As he thus enquires, and again calls for his son, Philomela springs out, her hair dishevelled and stained with the infernal murder, and throws the bloody head of Itys in his father's face; nor at any time did she more earnestly wish for speech, and to be able to testify her joy in words suited to her wrongs. The tyrant pushes the table from him with a hideous cry, and calls the snaky furies from their Stygian dens. Sometimes he resolves, by tearing open his breast, to dis-

Et modò, si possit, referato pectore, diras
 Egerere inde dapes, semesaque viscera gestit.
 Flet modo, seque vocat bustum miserabile nati: 665
 Nunc sequitur nudo genitas Pandione ferro.
 Corpore Cecropidum pennis pendere putares;
 Pendebant pennis. Quorum petit altera silvas:
 Altera tecta subit. Neque adhuc de pectore cædis
 Excesserentæ; signataque sanguine pluma est. 670
 Ille dolore suo, pœnæque cupidine velox,
 Vertitur in volucrem; cui stant in vertice cristæ:
 Prominet immodicum pro longâ cuspide rostrum.
 Nomen Epops volucris; facies armata videtur.
 Hic dolor ante diem longæq; extrema senectæ 675
 Tempora, Tartareas Pandiona misit ad umbras.

VIII. Sceptra loci, rerumque capit modera-
 men Erechtheus;

tempora longæ senectæ. 8. Erechtheus capit sceptra loci, moderamenque rerum,

TRANSLATION.

charge the direful repast, and half-eaten bowels; anon he weeps, and calls himself the wretched tomb of his own son: now he pursues the daughters of Pandion with his naked sword. You would imagine that the bodies of the Cecropian nymphs were supported by wings; they were indeed supported by wings. One wanders in the woods, the other shelters herself under roofs. The marks of her cruelty may be yet seen on her breast, and her feathers are stained with blood. He too, made swift by his resentment and impatience of revenge, is changed to a bird, that bears on his head crested plumes; a long beak stands out in form of a spear, and thus armed in his looks, is distinguished by the name of Lapwing. This mournful disaster hurried Pandion to the Tartarean shades before his day, and the late period of a long old age.

VIII. Erechtheus succeeded next to the Athenian scepter, and government of the state; it is hard to say, whether he was more powerful by his love of justice,

NOTES.

667. *Corpora Cecropidum.*] We come now to the fabulous part of this story; that which the poets have devised to serve their purposes, which is thus explained by Banier. As it was common in ancient times, to mix the supernatural with all events of moment, and account for them by the intervention of the gods; so it was given out, that Procne had been transformed into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, Itys into a pheasant, and Tereus into a lapwing. The mythologists find reasons corresponding to these metamorphoses; they will have it, that these symbolical transformations were designed to figure the characters of these several persons. As the lapwing is a bird that delights in filth, they will have this to be an emblem of Tereus' impure morals; because the flight of that bird is very slow, it signifies at the same time, that he was not able to overtake the princesses, his ship not being so good a sailor as theirs. A verse of Aristophanes,

in the first act of his comedy of the birds, where Tereus, to abate the astonishment of Eulpis, surprised to see that prince under so hideous a figure, gives us sufficiently to understand, these ancient fictions were often invented, or at least improved by the tragic poets, and especially this one, since Tereus says: Sophocles has thought fit to put me into this disguise. The nightingale, that hides itself in woods and thickets, seems as it were industrious to cover Philomela's shame and misfortunes; and the swallow that frequents houses, sets forth the disquietude of Procne, who in vain seeks after her son, whom she inhumanly murdered.

677. *Sceptra loci, &c.*] From the fate of Tereus, the poet passes to the story of Calais and Zethus. They were the sons of Boreas, king of Thrace, by Orythia the daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens; whom that prince had carried off.

atque dubium est, fueritne potentior justitia, an validis armis. Ille quidem crearat quatuor juvenes, totidemque fœmineæ sortis: sed forma duarum erat par. E quibus Cephalus Æolides fuit felix te Procri conjuge: Tereus Thracæque nocebant Boreæ, deusque diu caruit dilectâ Orithyia, dum regat, et mavult uti precibus quam viribus. At ubi nihil agitur blanditiis, horridus irâ, quæ est solita, nimiumque domestica illi vento; dixit: et merito, quid enim reliqui mea tela, sævitiam, et vires, iramque, minacesque animos; admovique preces, quarum usus dedecet me? vis est apta mihi: vi pello tristia nubila: vi concutio freta, vertoque nodosa robora, induroque nives, et pulso terras grandine. Ego idem cum sum nactus fratres cœlo aperto, (nam is est campus mihi) luctor tanto molimine, ut æther medius intonet nostris concursibus, ignesque elisi cavis nubibus exilient. Ego idem cum subii convexa foramina terræ, feroxque seposui mea terga imis cavernis, sollicito manes, totumque orbem tremoribus. Hac ope debueram petiisse thalamos: Erechtheusque non erat orandus, sed faciendus socer vi.

Justitiâ dubium, validisne potentior armis. Quatuor ille quidem juvenes, totidemque crearat Fœmineæ sortis; sed erat par forma duarum. 680 E quibus Æolides Cephalus, te conjuge felix, Procri, fuit: Boreæ Tereus, Thracesque nocebant:

Dilectâque diu caruit Deus Orithyia, Dum rogat, et precibus mavult quam viribus uti: Ast ubi blanditiis agitur nihil, horridus irâ, 685 Quæ solita est, illi nimiumque domestica vento; Et meritò, dixit: quid enim mea tela reliqui, Sævitiâ, et vires, iramque, animosque minaces,

Admovique preces; quarum me dedecet usus? Apta mihi vis est: Vi tristia nubila pello: 690 Vi freta concutio, nodosaque robora verto, Induroque nives, et terras grandine pulso. Idem ego cùm fratres cœlo sum nactus aperto, (Nam mihi campus is est) tanto molimine luctor,

Ut medius nostris concursibus intonet æther: 695 Exilientque cavis elisi nubibus ignes.

Idem ego, cùm subii convexa foramina terræ, Supposuique ferox imis mea terga cavernis; Sollicito manes, totumque tremoribus orbem. Hac ope debueram thalamos petiisse: socerque 700 Non orandus erat, sed vi faciendus, Erechtheus.

TRANSLATION.

or his mighty armies. To him were born four sons, and as many of the female lot; but two *excelled, and* were alike in beauty. Cephalus, the grandson of Æolus, was blest in having Procris for his wife; but Tereus and the Thracians were a great obstacle to Boreas, and the god languished long without his dear Orithyia, while he begs, and prefers suppliant prayers to force. But when blandishments availed nothing, swelling with rage, *and those rougher arts*, so usual and native to this wind: "Deservedly, says he, am I now rejected; for why
" did I relinquish my proper weapons, rage, and violence, and fierceness, and
" threatening blasts, and apply in humble prayers to my dishonour. Violence is
" my proper talent; by violence I drive the stormy clouds, and shake with
" foaming billows the deep; by violence I overturn the knotted oaks, harden
" snow, and beat the earth with hail. The same when encountering my
" brothers in the open air (for this is peculiarly my field) I struggle with such
" mighty efforts, that heaven from pole to pole re-echoes the dreadful shock,
" and fierce lightnings, struck from hollow clouds, play around. The same
" when pent within hollow subterraneous caves, and opposing my back to
" earth's lowest caverns, I shake the infernal regions, and whole globe
" with earthquakes, it is thus I ought to have pursued my bride; nor courted
" Erechtheus to become my father-in-law, but by force compelled him."

Hæc Boreas, aut his non inferiora locutus.
 Excussit pennas; quarum jactatibus omnis
 Afflata est tellus; latumque perhorruit æquor.
 Pulvereamque trahens per summa cacumina pal-
 lam,

Verrit humum, pavidamque metu caligine tectus
 Orithyian amans, fulvis amplectitur alis.
 Dum volat, arserunt agitati fortiùs ignes.
 Nec prius aërii cursûs suppressit habenas
 Quam Ciconum tenuit populos, et mœnia, rap-
 tor.

Illic et gelidi conjux Actæa tyranni,
 Et genitrix facta est: partus enixa gemellos;
 Cætera qui matris, pennas genitoris haberent.
 Non tamen has unâ memorant cum corpore
 natas:

Barbaque dum rutilis aberat submissa capillis,
 Implumes Calaisque puer, Zethesque fuerunt.
 Mox pariter ritu pennæ cœpère volucrum
 Cingere utrumque latus; pariter flavescere malæ.
 Ergo, ubi concessit tempus puerile juventæ,
 Vellera cum Minyis nitido radiantia villo
 Per mare non motum primâ petiêre carinâ.

Boreas locutus hæc, aut non inferiora his, excussit pennas; jactatibus quarum, omnis tellus est afflata; latumque æquor per horruit; trahensque pulveream pallam per summa cacumina, verrit humum: tectusque caligine, amans amplectitur fulvis alis Orithyian pavidam metu. Dum volat; ignes agitati arserunt fortiùs, nec roptor suppressit habenas aërii cursus, priusquam tenuit populos et mœnia Ciconum. Illic Actæa Orithyia et est facta conjux gelidi tyranni, et genitrix; enixa gemellos partus; qui haberent pennas genitoris, cætera matris. Tamen memorant has pennas non natas una cum corpore, dumque barba submissa rutilis capillis aberat, puer Calaisque Zethesque fuerunt implumes. Mox pennæ ritu volucrum, cœpere cingere pariter utrumque latus: malæ cœpere pariter flavescere. Ergo ubi tempus puêrile concessit juventæ; petiere primâ carina cum Minyis per mare non motum vellera radiantia nitido villo.

TRANSLATION.

In these or such like blustering words Boreas, and shook his dreadful wings: by whose tossings the whole earth was fanned, and the wide sea trembled. When the lover drawing his dusky mantle over the mountain's tops, sweeps the ground, and wrapt in darkness, embraces with his yellow wings, Orithyia, aghast with fear. As he flies, the agitated flames of love burn fiercer; nor did the ravisher check the reins of his aerial course, till he reached the people and walls of the Ciconians. There Actæan Orithyia was espoused to the cold tyrant, and became a mother, being delivered of twins, who retained the wings of their father, but in other things resembled their mother. Yet they tell us, these wings were wanting at the time of their birth; and that, until a beard of dusky hair began to grow, the boys, Calais and Zethes remained unfledged. But soon after, wings, like those of birds, began to inclose their sides, and at once their cheeks were covered with yellow down. When therefore the childish season of life gave way to that of youth and manhood, they embarked with the Argonauts, whose ship first essayed the hostile waves; and with them attempted the famed prize of the fleece, shining with radiant gold.

NOTES.

710. *Ciconum populos.*] A people of Thrace, inhabiting near mount Ismarus, and the Biconian lake.

720. *Cum Minyis.*] The Minya were a peo-

ple of Thessaly, so called from Minycus, one of its rivers; known afterward by the name of Orchomenos.

LIBER SEPTIMUS.

O R D O.

I. *Jamque Minyæ secabant
fretum Pegasæâ puppe, Pbi-
neusque trahens inopem senec-
tam sub perpetuâ nocte*

I. **J**AMQUE fretum Minyæ Pegasæâ puppe
secabant;
Perpetuâque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam

T R A N S L A T I O N.

I. **A**ND now the Argonauts ploughed the sea in the Pegasæan ship, and
had seen Phineus dragging on a needy old age in perpetual night: the

N O T E S.

This book begins with the famed expedition of the Argonauts. Ovid having in the course of his narration come to Calais and Zethes, and traced them to the time when they embarked in this voyage, is naturally led to give the particulars of an event, so renowned in story. As it is of importance to be well acquainted with this fable, I shall trace things from their source, and endeavour to explain all the fictions that are any way connected with it. Athamas, the son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, and great-grandson of Deucalion, marrying Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, soon after divorced her, to make way for Nephele, by whom he had Phryxus and Helle. But disgusted with her, he took back Ino, who bore him two sons, Learchus and Melicerta. Ino, who now had greatly the ascendant of her husband, hated the children of Nephele, who, as eldest, had a right to succeed; so that she sought all means to destroy them. Phryxus, apprised of her design by his governor, had a vessel privately equipped, and taking with him part of his father's treasures, embarked with his sister Helle, to seek a secure retreat at the court of Æetes, his kinsman, who reigned in Colchis. The young Helle, -oppressed with the hardships of the voyage, died by the way; or, as we learn from Diodorus, having got up to the ship's deck, fell into the sea, and was drowned. She is thought to have derived her name to that part of the Archipelago, which, from that adventure has been called the Hellespont, or the sea of Helle. Upon his arrival in Colchis, Æetes gave him a kind reception, and some time after bestowed upon him his daughter Calciopé in marriage; but afterward coveting the treasures of his son-in-law, he put him to death, and seized them. When

these things were known in Greece, such of the youths as were most passionately fond of fame, began to form a design of demanding back the treasures of Athamas, and revenging the death of Phryxus. Pelias, uncle to Jason, having driven his brother Eson from the throne of Ioleos, and waiting to remove Jason, who might take it into his head to re-establish his father Eson, would not lose so favourable an opportunity; and urged him to engage in a voyage, from which he might reap so much glory and renown. As this expedition had been published over all Greece, many young princes were assembled at the court of Ioleos; who having conferred the chief command on Jason, embarked in the ship Argo, whence this was called the expedition of the Argonauti. Various are the conjectures as to this name; some derive it from Argus, who proposed the plan of the vessel; others from its swiftness, as Argos in greek signifies swift. One thing not to be omitted is, that in the construction of this ship, an oak of the forest of Dedona was employed, which was put in the prow, and hence undoubtedly came the tradition, that this ship delivered oracles, as may be seen in Apollodorus, Apollonius, Lycophion, &c. As navigation was then but in its infancy, the Argonauts, as may be naturally supposed, met with several adventures in their voyage, the most memorable of which are here recounted by the poet; and as to the fictions, he has intermixed with them, they shall be explained in the course of the notes.

1. *Pegasæa puppe.* In the ship Argo, so called from Pegasus, the name of a city and promontory of Thessaly, near to which this ship was built.

Phineus visus erat; juvenesque Aquilone creati
Virgineas volucres miseri senis ore fugârant;
Multaque perpeffi claro sub Iâsone, tandem
Contigerant rapidas limosi Phasidos undas.
Dumque adeunt regem, Phryxæaque vellera
poscunt;

Lexque datur numeris magnorum horrenda labo-
rum:

Concipit interea validos Æëtias ignes,
Et luctata diu, postquam ratione furorem
Vincere non poterat: Frustrâ, Medea, repugnas,
Nescio quis deus obstat, ait. Mirumque, nisi hoc
est,

Aut aliquid certè simile huic, quod amare vocatur.
Nam cur jussâ patris nimum mihi dura videntur?
Sunt quoque dura nimis. Cur, quem modò de-
nique vidi,

Ne pereat, timeo? quæ tanti causâ timoris?

Excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammâs,

Si potes infelix. Si possem, sanior essem.

Sed trahit invitam nova vis; aliudque Cupido,

Mens aliud suadet. Video meliora, proboque; 20

Deteriora sequor. Quid in hospite, regia virgo,

Ureris? et thalamos alieni concipis orbis?

erat visus; juvenesque creati
aquilone fugaverant virgine-
as volucres ore miseri senis,
5 perpeffique multa sub clara
Jasone, tandem contigerant
rapidâs undas limosi Phasi-
dos. Dumque adeunt regem,
poscuntque Phryxæa vellera,
lexque horrenda numeris mag-
norum laborum datur; Æeti-
as interea concipit validos ig-
nes, et luctata diu, postquam
10 non poterat vincere furorem
ratione; ait: Medea, frustra
repugnas; nescio quis deus ob-
stat, mirumque nisi est hoc,
aut certe aliquid simile huic,
quod vocatur amare. Nam
cur jussâ patris videntur mi-
bi nimum dura? sunt quoque
nimis dura. Cur denique ti-
15 meo, ne ille quem modo vidi,
pereat? quæ est causâ tanti
timoris? ô infelix, excute si
potes, flammâs conceptas vir-
gineo pectore. Si possem, es-
sem sanior. Sed vis nova,
trahit me invitam, cupidoque
suadet aliud, mens aliud:
video meliora proboque, sequor
deteriora. Quid virgo regia
ureris in hospite; et concipis
thalamos alieni orbis?

TRANSLATION.

young sons of Boreas had driven the virgin-faced harpies from the table of the distressed old monarch, and after many adventures under the renowned Jason, had reached the rapid waves of slimy Phasis.

Mean time, while they repair to the king, and demand the golden fleece, and conditions are offered dreadful for the number of mighty labours to be overcome; the daughter of Æetes conceives a violent flame; and after struggling long, when by reason she cannot conquer her frenzy: "In vain (*says she*) Medea do you resist; I know not what powerful god opposes; and it is a wonder but this, or something sure extremely like it, is what they call love. For why else do the commands of my father appear to me too hard? yea, and indeed they are too hard. "Why these my fears lest he whom I saw so lately should perish? What can be the cause of this mighty fear? Banish unhappy nymph if thou canst, the flames that harbour in thy virgin breast. If indeed I could, I should act the wiser part. But a power till now unfelt urges me in spite of myself. Passion persuades one thing, and reason another. I see and approve the right, yet knowingly pursue the wrong. Why, royal maid, do you burn for a stranger? Why covet a husband from a remote part of the world? Thy native land can furnish objects worthy

NOTES.

3. *Phineus visus erat.*] The first remarkable incident in this expedition was the rescuing Phineus from the prosecution of the harpies.

6. *Limosi Phasidos.*] That is, they arrived at Colchis; for the Phasis is a river of Colchis

that flows into the Euxine sea.

7. *Phryxæaque vellera poscunt.*] The golden fleece, so called from Phryxus, who, as we have seen, carried it to Colchos.

hæc terra potest quoque dare quod ames. Est in diis an ille vivat, an occidat: tamen vivat; licetque precari id, vel sine amore. Quid enim Jason commisit; quam nisi crudelem, ætas, et genus, et virtus Jasonis non tangat? quam, ut cætera desint, non potest forma ejus movere? certe movet mea pectora. At nisi tulero opem afflabitur ore taurorum, concurretque suæ segeti, hostibus creatis tellure, aut dabitur fera præda avido draconi. Si ego patiar hoc, tum fatebor me natam de tigride, tum fatebor me gestare ferrum et scopulos in corde. Cur non et spectro illum pereuntem? consceleroque oculis videndo? cur non exhortor tauros; terrigenasque feros, insopitumque draconem in illum? dii velint meliora: quanquam ista non sunt precanda, sed facienda mihi. Egone prodam regna parentis, atque nescio quis advena servabitur nostra ope, ut sospes per me, det lintea ventis sine me, sitque vir alterius; egoque Medea relinquer pœnâ? si potest facere hoc, præponereque aliam nobis, ingratus occidat. Sed is vultus non est in illo, ea nobilitas non est in animo, non ea est gratia formæ ejus, ut timeam fraudem oblivique nostrî meriti.

Hæc quoque terra potest, quod ames, dare. Vivat, an ille
 Occidat, in diis est. Vivat tamen; idque precari
 Vel sine amore licet. Quid enim commisit Iäson?
 Quam nisi crudelem non tangat Iäsonis ætas,
 Et genus, et virtus? quam non, ut cætera desint,
 Forma movere potest? certè mea pectora movit.
 At, nisi opem tulero, taurorum afflabitur ore:
 Concurretque suæ segeti, tellure creatis
 Hostibus: aut avido dabitur fera præda draconi.
 Hoc ego si patiar, tum me de tigride natam,
 Tum ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde fatebor.
 Cur non et spectro pereuntem? oculosque videndo
 Conscelero? cur non tauros exhortor in illum,
 Terrigenasque feras, insopitumque draconem?
 Dî meliora velint. Quanquam non ista precanda,
 Sed facienda mihi. Prodamne ego regna parentis,
 Atque ope nescio quis servabitur advena nostrâ,
 Ut, per me sospes, sine me det lintea ventis,
 Virque sit alterius; pœnæ Medea relinquer?
 Si facere hoc, aliamve potest præponere nobis,
 Occidat ingratus. Sed non is vultus in illo,
 Non ea nobilitas animo est, ea gratia formæ,
 Ut timeam fraudem, meritique oblivia nostrî.

TRANSLATION.

“ of thy love. Whether he lives or dies is in the disposal of the gods. Yet may
 “ he live; and thus far I am allowed to wish, even without the impulse of love.
 “ For what crime has Jason committed? Or what breast so savage, as not to be
 “ touched with his youth, valour, and noble race? Yea, and were these wanting,
 “ whom might not his beauty captivate? Sure he has captivated my heart.
 “ But without my aid he must be scorched by the glowing breath of the bulls;
 “ and encounter with hosts of earth-born foes, a harvest raised from his own
 “ seed; or fall a savage prey to the devouring dragon. If indeed I can suffer
 “ this, sure a tigress must have given me birth, and my heart within me is of
 “ rock and iron. Why do I not behold him to expire; and profane my eyes
 “ with the bloody scene! why do I not animate the bulls against him, and the
 “ fierce sons of earth, and the ever wakeful dragon. The gods award better
 “ things. But in vain do I confide in empty prayers; action and art are here
 “ required. Shall I then betray my father’s kingdom, and combine to save a
 “ wandering stranger, who, victorious by my aid, may perhaps set sail without
 “ me, and become the husband of another; abandoning Medea to punishment?
 “ If he is capable of this, or can prefer another love to mine, let the ungrateful
 “ man perish. But such are his looks, such his nobleness of soul, and graceful
 “ form, that I fear no treachery; nor dread his forgetting of my merit. He shall

Et dabit antè fidem: cogamque in foedera testes
Esse Deos. Quid tuta times? accingere; et om-

nem

Pelle moram. Tibi se semper debebit Iäson,
Te face solenni junget sibi; perque Pelasgas
Servatrix urbes matrum celebrabere turbâ

Ergo ego germanam, fratremque, patremque,
Deosque

Et natale solum ventis ablata relinquam?

Nempe pater sævus, nempe est mea barbara tellus,

Frater adhuc infans: stant mecum vota sororis.

Maximus intra me Deus est. Non magna relin-

quam;

Magna sequar: titulum servatæ pubis Achivæ,

Notitiamque loci melioris, et oppida, quorum

Hic quoque fama viget, cultusque, artesque vi-

rorum:

Quemq; ego cum rebus, quas totus possidet orbis,

Æsonidem mutâsse velim: quo conjuge felix

Et Dîs cara ferar, et vertice sidera tangam.

Quid, quòd nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis

Dicuntur montes, ratibusque inimica Charybdis

Nunc forbere fretum; nunc reddere; cinctaque,

sævis

Scylla rapax canibus Siculo latrare profundo?

65

Et dabit fidem ante; cogam-
que deos esse testes in fœdera
ejus. Sic tuta, quid times?
accingere, et pelle omnem mo-
ram: Jason semper debebit
se tibi: junget se tibi solenni
face: celebrabereque serva-
trix per Pelasgas urbes turbâ
matrum. Ergo ego ablata
ventis relinquam germanam,
fratremque, patremque, deos-
que, et natale solum? nempe
pater est sævus: nempe mea
tellus est barbara, frater ad-
huc est infans: vota sororis
stant mecum. Deus maximus
est intra me: non relinquam
magna, sequar magna: titu-
lum pubis Achivæ, servatæ,
notitiamque melioris loci, et
oppida quorum fama viget
quoque hic, cultusque, artes-
que virorum, Æsonidemque,
quem ego velim mutasse cum
rebus, quas totus orbis possi-
det: quo conjuge ferar felix,
et cara dis, et tangam sidera
vertice. Quid, quod nescio
qui montes dicuntur concurre-
re mediis undis, Charybdisque
inimica ratibus, nunc forbere
nunc reddere fretum; Scylla-
que rapax cincta sævis canibus
latrare siculo profundo?

TRANSLATION.

"beside first plight his faith, and I will call the gods to witness our agreement.
"What therefore, safe as thou art, can'st thou fear? Haste then, and banish all
"delays. Jason shall owe his whole remaining life to thee, and unite thee to
"him by the solemn nuptial torch. The crowd of mothers too shall celebrate
"thee through all the Grecian cities, as the preserver of their youth. Shall I
"then, wafted hence by the winds, abandon my sister, my brother, my father,
"my gods, and native soil? Why not? My father is cruel, my country barba-
"rous, my brother's but a child, and my sister concurs with my wishes. Love,
"the most powerful of the gods, urges me by an inward call. Nor are the
"things I relinquish great, but those I pursue: the glory of preserving the
"Grecian youth, the knowledge of a better country, and towns, whose fame
"even here is great, where reign politeness and the fine arts: Jason too, whom
"alone I prize beyond all that the whole world can yield; with whom for my
"husband I shall be happy, and dear to the gods, and with my head touch
"the stars. What if I am told, that mountains rush together amid the waves,
"and that Charibdis, so fatal to ships, now draws in the roaring sea, anon with
"violence throws it up; or that devouring Scylla, begirt with ravenous sea-dogs,
"howls in the Sicilian deep? Yet holding what I love, and leaning on Jason's

NOTE.

62. *Nescio qui mediis concurrere in undis, dicuntur montes.* This is meant of the Cyane, two clusters of rocks at the mouth of the Euxine.

nempe tenens quod amo, hæ-
renſque in gremio Jafonis se-
rar per longa freta; amplexa
ipſum verbor nihil: aut ſi
metuam de conjuge ſolo. Vo-
coſne conjugium, Medea, im-
ponique ſpecie a nomina tuæ
culpæ? quin aſpice quantum
neſas aggrediare: et effuge
crimen dum licet. Dixit; et
rectum, pietasque, pudorque
conſtit'erant ante oculos: et
cupido victa jam dabat terga.
Ibat ad antiquas aras He-
cates Perſeidos, quas umbro-
ſum nemus, ſecretaque ſilva
tegebant. Et jam erat fortis,
ardorque pulſus reſiderat, cum
vidit Æſonidem: flammaque
extincta revixit. Genæ eru-
buere, recanduitque toto ore.
Ut parva ſcintilla, quæ la-
tuit ſub favilla induc'ta, ſolet
aſſumere alimenta à ventis;
creſcereque; et agitata reſur-
gere in veteres vires: ſic a-
mor jam lentus, quem putares
jam languere, ut vidit juve-
nem, inarſit ſpecie præſentis.
Et caſu, natus Æſone fuit
formoſior ſolito illa luce: poſſes
ignoſcere Medæ amanti.

Nempe tenens quod amo, gremioq; in Iafonis
hærens,
Per freta longa ferar. Nihil illum amplexa vere-
bor:

Aut, ſi quid metuam, metuam de conjuge ſolo.
Conjugiumne vocas, ſpecioſaque nomina culpæ
Imponis, Medea, tuæ? quin aſpice quantum
Aggrediare neſas: et, dum licet, effuge crimen.
Dixit: et ante oculos rectum, pietasque, pudorque
Conſtit'erant; et victa dabat jam terga Cupido.
Ibat ad antiquas Hecates Perſeidos aras,
Quas nemus umbroſum, ſecretaq; ſilva tegebant. 75
Et jam fortis erat, pulſusque reſederat ardor.
Cum videt Æſonidem; extinctaque flamma re-
vixit.

Erubuere genæ; totoque recanduit ore.
Ut ſolet à ventis alimenta aſſumere, quæque
Parva ſub induc'ta latuit ſcintilla favillâ, 80
Creſcere, et in veteres agitata reſurgere vires:
Sic jam lentus amor, jam quem languere putares,
Ut vidit juvenem, ſpecie præſentis inarſit.
Et caſu, ſolito formoſior Æſone natus
Illâ luce fuit. Poſſes ignoſcere amanti.

TRANSLATION.

“breast, I shall *safely* pass the long seas: nought will I fear, embracing him;
“or if I fear, it will be for my husband alone. Do you call it a marriage
“then, Medea, and shelter under venerable names your crime? Bethink
“yourself rather of your mighty iniquity you harbour in your mind, and avoid
“while it is yet in your power, the horrid guilt.”

She said: and now a sense of virtue, and the duty she owed her father, and
shame presented themselves to her; and Cupid vanquished was about to fly. Strait
she repairs to the venerable altars of Perſeian Hecate, sheltered in a shady grove
and the remote recesses of a wood. And now she was resolved, and the ardour
of her passion, by being checked had considerably abated; when she sees the son of
Æſon, and the extinguished flame was kindled anew; her cheeks were covered
with blushes, and her whole face was in a glow. As a spark is wont to de-
rive nourishment from the winds, and what was but small, while hid under a
heap of ashes, yet if blown and roused, grows, and rise to its former strength:
so her love now languid, which you would have imagined now cold and de-
clining, on seeing the youth, was rekindled by his presence. By chance too,
the son of Æſon appeared that day more lovely than usual. His charms might
even plead for her passion. She gazes, and holds her eyes continually fixed

NOTE.

74. *Hecates Perſeidos.*] Mythologists are di-
vided in their sentiments about this Hecate.
Ovid seems to follow the tradition, which
makes her the daughter of Perſes; who, ac-
cording to Diodorus, was the son of Phœbus,
and brother to Ætes. She is generally taken

to be the same with the moon and Proserpine;
hence to the epithets of Triceps and Triformis,
given her so often by the poets, because
the moon sometimes shines full, sometimes
disappears quite, and often shews but part of
her face.

Speſtat; et in vultu, veluti nunc denique viſo;
Lumina fixa tenet: nec ſe mortalia demens
Ora videre putat; nec ſe declinat ab illo.
Ut verò cœpitque loqui, dextramque prehendit;
Hoſpes et auxilium ſubmiſſâ voce rogavit,
Promiſitque torum; lacrymis ait illa profuſis,
Quid faciam video: nec me ignorantia veri
Decipiet, ſed amor. Servabere munere noſtro:
Servatus promiſſa dato. Per ſacra triformis
Ille Deæ, lucoque foret quod numen in illo,
Perque patrem ſoceri cernentem cuncta futuri,
Eventuſque ſuos, per tanta pericula jurat.
Creditus, accepit cantatas protinus herbas,
Edidicitque uſum; lætuſque in teſta reſeſſit.
Poſtera depulerat ſtellas Aurora micantes:
Conveniunt populi ſacrum Mavortis in arvum;
Conſiſtuntque jugis. Medio Rex ipſe reſedit
Agmine purpureus, ſceptroque inſignis eburno.
Ecce adamanteis Vulcanum naribus eſſant

Speſtat; et tenet lumina fixa in vultu, velut nunc denique viſo: nec demens putat ſe videre ora mortalia: nec declinat ſe ab illo. Ut vero hoſpes cœpit loqui, prehenditque dextram, et rogavit auxilium ſubmiſſâ voce, promiſitque torum; illa profuſis lacrymis ait: Video quid faciam: nec ignorantia veri decipiet me, ſed amor. Servabere noſtro munere; tu ſervatus dato promiſſa. Ille jurat per ſacra triformis deæ, numenque quod foret in illo luco, perque patrem futuri ſoceri cernentem cuncta, per eventus ſuos, perque tanta pericula. Ille creditus, protinus accepit cantatas herbas, edidicitque uſum; lætuſque reſeſſit in teſta. Poſtera aurora depulerat micantes ſtellas: populi conveniunt in arvum ſacrum Mavortis, conſiſtuntque jugis. Ipſe rex

purpureus, inſignisque ſceptro eburno, reſedit medio agmine. Ecce æripedes tauri eſſant vulcanum adamanteis naribus;

TRANSLATION.

on him, as if ſhe had now firſt ſeen him: nor, (blinded as ſhe was by her paſſion) can be perſuaded that ſhe regards a merely mortal face, nor turns away from *beholding* him. But when the ſtranger began to ſpeak, and ſeized her right hand, and with ſubmiſſive voice begged her aid, and promiſed her his bed; ſhe replies with a flood of tears: “I ſee what I ought to do; nor “will ignorance of the truth, but love blind me: You ſhall be preſerved by “my gifts, but remember, when preſerved, your engagements.” He ſwears by the ſacred rites of the threefold goddeſs, and the deity which was revered in that grove; by *Phæbus*, the father of his future father-in-law, who “ſees all things, by his own adventures, and the great dangers to which he was expoſed. He is believed, and received immediately ſome enchanted herbs, and learnt their uſe; and retired joyful to his lodgings.

Next day, ſoon as Aurora had diſperſed the ſparkling ſtars, the people meet together in the ſacred field of Mars, and range themſelves along the hills. The king himſelf in a robe of purple, and diſtinguiſhed by an ivory ſcepter, takes his ſeat in the miſt of the aſſembly. When lo the brazen-footed bulls advance, breathing fire from their adamantine noſtrils; and the graſs touched by the

NOTES.

96. *Patrem ſoceri cernentem cuncta futuri.*] *Æetes*, the father of *Medea*, whom he now conſiders as his future father-in-law, was the ſon of *Phæbus*, the god who ſees and makes all things viſible to others.

104. *Ecce adamanteis Vulcanum, &c.*] We come now to the miraculous part of the ſtory. *Jaſon* has conditions propounded to him; firſt, to put under the yoke two bulls a preſent from *Vulcan*; whoſe feet and horns were of braſs, and that vomited clouds of fire. With theſe he was to plough up a field ſacred to *Mars*, that had never been cultivated; ſow in it the

teeth of a dragon, whence armed men were to ſpring up, who muſt be all exterminated; and laſtly, to ſlay the wakeful monſter that guarded the treaſure. All this *Jaſon*, aided by *Medea*, performs, and carries off the prize. This, in fact, may be no more, than that *Medea*, whom *Jaſon* had promiſed to marry, and carry along with him to Greece, at the ſolicitation of *Caicope* her ſiſter, *Phryxus*’ widow, who ſaw her children a prey to a cruel tyrant, aſſiſted her lover to rob her father’s treaſures, either by giving him a falſe key, or in ſome other manner, and ſet ſail with him.

herbæque tactæ vaporibus ar- *Æripedes tauri ; tactæque vaporibus herbæ* 105
dent. Utque pleni camini so- *Ardent. Utque solent pleni resonare camini,*
lent resonare, aut ubi silices *Aut ubi terrenâ silices fornace soluti*
soluti terrena fornace concipi- *Concipiunt ignem liquidarum aspergine aqua-*
unt ignem aspergine liquida- *rum :*
rum aquarum : sic pectora *Pectora sic intus clausas volventia flammæ,*
volventia flammæ clausas in- *Gutturaque usta sonant. Tamen illis Æsone*
tus, ustaque guttura sonant. *natus* 110
Tamen natus Æsone it obvi- *Obvius it. Vertere truces venientis ad ora*
us illis. Tauri truces vertere *Terribiles vultus, præfixaque cornua ferro ;*
terribiles vultus, cornuque *Pulvereumque solum pede pulsavere bisulco ;*
præfixa ferro ad ora venien- *Fumificisque locum mugitibus implevere.*
tis Jæsonis, pulsavereque pul- *Dirigere metu Minyæ. Subit ille ; nec ignes* 115
vereum solum bisulco pede, *Sentit anhelatos : tantum medicamina possunt.*
implevereque locum fumificis *Pendulaque audaci mulcet palearia dextrâ :*
mugitibus. Minyæ dirigere *Suppositoque jugo pondus grave cogit aratri*
metu : ille subit : nec sentit *Ducere, ea insuetum ferro proscindere campum.*
anhelatos ignes, medicamina *Mirantur Colchi ; Minyæ clamoribus implent,* 120
possunt tantum. Mulcetque *Adjiciuntque animos. Galeâ tum fumit ahenâ*
pendula palearia audaci dex- *Vipereos dentes ; et aratos spargit in agros.*
trâ, cogitque eos suppositos *Semina mollit humus valido prætinctâ veneno :*
jugo ducere grave pondus a- *Et crescunt, fiuntque fati nova corpora dentes.*
ratri, et proscindere insuetum *Utque hominis speciem maternâ fumit in alvo,* 125
campum ferro. Culchi miran- *Perque suos intus numeros componitur infans,*
tur ; Minyæ implent clamo- *Nec nisi maturus communes exit in auras :*
ribus, adjiciuntque animos. *Sic ubi visceribus gravidæ telluris imago*
Tum fumit dentes vipereos ga- *Effecta est hominis foeto confurgit in arvo :*
leâ ahenâ ; et spargit eos in *nisi maturus : sic ubi imago hominis est effecta visceribus gravidæ telluris, confurgit in arvo facta ;*
aratos agros. Humus mollit

TRANSLATION.

Smoking vapours, withers and dies. As forges filled with fire send forth a rum-
bling noise, or as flints dissolved in a furnace, by the sprinkling of water, glow
with redoubled fury ; so their breasts rolling out the inclosed flames, and their
scorched throats resound. Yet the son of Æson boldly advances to the encounter.
They, as he approaches, sternly turn upon him with threatening looks, and aim
their horns pointed with steel ; with cloven hoofs they spurn the dusty ground,
and lowing fill the air with clouds of smoke. The Argonauts stand congealed
with fear : he comes up, nor feels the flames breathed upon him ; so great is
the force of enchantments. With a daring right hand he strokes their hanging
dewlaps, and subjects them to the yoke ; and compels them to draw the pon-
drous load of the plough, and tear up the unaccustomed plain with the share.
The Colchians wonder ; his companions fill the air with shouts, and inspire him
with fresh courage. He then takes the dragon's teeth in a brazen helmet, and
throws them over the ploughed-up field. The ground, before impregnated with
a strong poison, softens the seed ; and the teeth, that had been sown, grow, and
form themselves into new bodies. And as an infant assumes the human form
in its mother's womb, and is there completed in all its parts, nor till arrived at
immaturity issues into the common air ; in like manner when the figure of man
is ripened in the bowels of the pregnant earth, it rises in the fertile plain ; and

Quodque magis mirum, simul edita concutit arma.
 130

Quos ubi viderunt præacutæ cuspidis hastas
 In caput Hæmonii juvenis torquere parantes;
 Demisere metu vultumque, animumque Pelasgi.
 Ipsa quoque extimuit, quæ tutum fecerat illum:
 Utque peti vidit juvenem tot ab hostibus unum,
 Palluit; et subito sine sanguine frigida sedit. 136
 Neve parum valeant à se data gramina, carmen
 Auxiliare canit; secretaque advocat artes.
 Ille, gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes,
 A se depulsum Martem convertit in ipsos. 140
 Terrigenæ pereunt per mutua vulnera fratres;
 Civilique cadunt acie. Gratantur Achivi:
 Victoremque tenent; avidisque amplexibus hæ-
 rent.

Tu quoque victorem complecti, barbara, velles;
 Obstetit incepto pudor: at complexa fuisses: 145
 Sed te, ne faceres, tenuit reverentia famæ.
 Quod licet, affectu tacito lætaris: agisque
 Carminibus grates, et Dîs auctoribus horum.
 Pervigilem superest herbis sopire draconem,
 Qui cristâ linguisque tribus præsignis, et uncis 150
 Dentibus horrendus, custos erat arietis aurei.
 Hunc postquam sparsit Lethæi gramine succi;
 Verbaque ter dixit placidos facientia somnos,
 rictis. Postquam sparsit hunc gramine Lethæi succi, dixitque ter verba facientia placidos somnos,

TRANSLATION.

what is yet more wonderful, brandishes it's arms produced at the same time: whom when the Pelasgians saw, preparing to hurl their sharp pointed spears at the head of the Hæmonian youth, they stood with down-cast eyes, and hearts sunk through fear. She too, to whom he owed his safety, trembled; and when she saw him singly attacked by such a host of foes, suddenly the blood forsook her cheeks, and a paleness spreads over all her looks. And lest the enchanted herbs she had given him should not avail, she sings the *never-failing* auxiliary song, and calls in her reserve of secret arts. He throwing a huge stone amid his foes, turns their hostile rage thus averted upon themselves. The earth-born brothers perish by mutual wounds, and fall in civil fight. The Greeks congratulate him, caress the conqueror, and hold him fast locked in their embraces. You too, barbarian maid, would have embraced him; modesty opposed the design, yet fain you would have embraced him: but the awe of reputation restrained you. In secret however, what no one can oppose, you rejoice, and give thanks to your charms, and the gods who favour and promote them.

It now only remains to lull asleep by *potent* herbs the wakeful dragon, who distinguished by his shining crest, and three-forked tongue, and with hooked teeth tremendous, guarded the Golden Fleece. Yet after sprinkling him with the juice of Lethæan herbs, and thrice muttering over him words of powerful virtue, occasion sleep, that would have even calmed the troubled sea, and stopped

quæ sistant turbatum mare, Quæ mare turbatum, quæ concita flumina sistent;
quæ sistant concita flumina, Somnus in ignotos oculos subrepat: et auro 155
semnus subrepat in oculos igno-
tos, et heros Æsonius potitur: spolioque superbus,
auro: superbusque spolio, por-
tans etiam secum auctorem
muneris, altera spolia, victor
tetigit portus Iolciacos cum
conjugē.

2. *Hæmonia matres, gran-*
dævique patres, ferunt dona
pro gnatis receptis, thuraque
congesta liquefunt flammâ,
votaque victima inducta quod
ad aurum cornibus, cadit:
sed Æson jam propior leto,
fessusque senilibus annis, abest
gratantibus. Cum Æsonides
sic: O conjux, cui confiteor
me debere salutem; quanquam
dedisti cuncta mihi, summa-
que tuorum meritorum exces-
sit fidem: tamen si carmina
possunt hoc: quid enim car-
mina non possunt? deme meis
annis, et adde annos demptos
parenti. Nec tenuit lacry-
mas: Medea est mota pietate
rogantis; Æetaque relictus
subiit animum dissimilem. Ta-
men non confessa tales affectus,
inquit: O conjux, quod sce-
lus excidit pio ore? an ego
ergo videar posse transcribere
spatium tuæ vitæ cuiquam?
Hecate non sinat hoc: nec tu petis æqua: sed Jason, experiar dare
majus munus isto quod petis.

TRANSLATION.

the course of rapid rivers; sleep insensibly steals upon those eyes, that were strangers to it before, and the Æsonian hero possesses the golden prize. Proud of the mighty spoil, and carrying with him the author of the present, a no less glorious spoil, he reached victorious with his wife the port of Jolcos.

II. The Hæmonian matrons and aged fires carry gifts to the temples for their sons safe return; piles of frankincense dissolve upon the altars, and the devoted victim, with gilded horns, falls in sacrifice. Æson alone is absent on this occasion of joy, now on the verge of fate, and bending under a weight of years. When thus the son of Æson addressed Medea. "O spouse, to whom I owe my life and safety, although already you have granted every request, and the sum of your favours exceed belief; yet if spells can do this, and what is it that spells cannot do? Take from the number of my years, and add those you take to my father:" Nor could he check the rising tears. She was touched with the piety of the request, and calling to mind her father Æetes, whom she had abandoned, ashamed of her own different spirit, yet striving to smother her remorse: "What an unjust request, husband, (*says she*) has dropt from your pious mouth! Can you expect my consent to transfer to any other any part of your life? May Hecate never allow of this, nor is it a fair demand: I will yet endeavour, Jason, to grant you even more than you ask. My art shall essay to

NOTE.

159. *Hæmonia matres*] The next fable that comes in the course of the narration, is the restoration of Æson to youth.

Arte meâ focieri longum tentabimus ævum,
Non annis revocare tuis. Modò Diva triformis
Adjuvet; et præsens ingentibus annuat ausis.
Tres aberant noctes, ut cornua tota cõirent,
Efficerentque orbem. Postquam plenissima ful-

fit,

Ac solidâ terras spectavit imagine Luna;
Egreditur tectis vestes induta recinctas,
Nuda pedem; nudos humeris infusa capillos;
Fertque vagos mediæ per muta silentia noctis
Incomitata gradus. Homines, volucresque, fe-
rasque

Solverat alta, quies: nullo cum murmure sepes,
Immotæque silent frondes; filet humidus aër.

Sidera sola micant. Ad quæ sua brachia tendens

Ter se convertit; ter sumtis flumine crinem

Irroravit aquis; ternis ululatibus ora

Solvit: et, in durâ submisso poplite terrâ,

Nox, ait, arcanis fidissima, quæque diurnis

Aurea cum Lunâ succeditis ignibus astra,

Tuque triceps Hecate, quæ cœptis conscia nostris

Adjutrixque venis, cantusque, artesque magarum,

Quæque magas, Tellus, pollentibus instruis her-

bis;

o cantus, artesque magarum, tellusque, quæ instruis magas pollentibus herbis;

TRANSLATION.

"prolong your father's life, without retrenching the number of your years. If
"the threefold goddess do but concur, and propitious aid the mighty design."
Three nights were wanting that the horns of the moon might meet, and form
a perfect orb. When she shone full, and with a complete disk surveyed the earth,
Medea leaves the palace; her garments flowing loose, her foot bare, and her
hair floating careless on her shoulders: thus solitary and unattended, she directs
her wandering steps through the dreary silence of midnight. Men, beasts and
birds lay now dissolved in soft repose; no murmurs rustle through the hedges,
no whispering winds shake the trees, the very leaves are hush, and through all
the air dread silence reigns. The stars alone twinkle: to these she rears her
arms, and thrice turning round, thrice sprinkling her with water from the run-
ning brook, opened her mouth in three yells; then with her knee bended on the
hard ground: "O night, (says she) faithful confident of these my secrets, and
"ye golden stars that with the moon succeed to the fires of the day; and thou
"too threefold Hecate, the friend and abettor of my design; ye charms, and
"magic arts, and earth, to whom the foreerefs owes her magazine of potent
"herbs; air, winds, mountains, rivers, lakes, and all the gods of the

NOTE.

183. *Nuda pedem*] It is worthy of remark, that there is a peculiar emphasis in *nuda pedem*, which therefore some commentators would ill change for *pedes*, it being a part of these magical rites to appear with only one foot bare. Virgil, in the fourth book of the *Æneid*,

makes Dido, when resolved on death she ap-
peals to the gods, stand by the altars with one
foot bare.

Unum exuta pedem vinculis, in veste recincta.
ver. 518.

Which manifestly alludes to this custom.

auræque, et venti, montesque, Auræque, et venti, montesque, amnesque, lacus-
amnesque, lacusque, diique que,
omnes nemorum, diique omnes Diique omnes nemorum, Diique omnes noctis
noctis, adeste: quorum ope, adeste:
cum volui, omnes redire in Quorum ope, cum volui, ripis mirantibus amnes
suos fontes ripis mirantibus: In fontes rediére suos; concussaque sisto, 200
cantuque sisto concussa freta, Stantia concutio cantu freta; nubila pello;
concutique stantia freta; pello Nubilaque induco: ventos abigoque, vocoque:
lo nubila, inducoque nubila: Vipereas rumpo verbis et carmine fauces:
abigoque vocoque ventos: Vivaque saxa, suâ convulsaque robora terrâ,
rumpo verbis et carmine vi- Et sylvas moveo; jubeoque tremiscere montes; 205
pereos fauces: moveoque vi- Et mugire solum, manesque exire sepulchris.
va saxa, roboraque convulsa Te quoque, Luna, traho, quamvis Temesæa la-
suâ terrâ, et silvas; jubeoque bores
montes tremiscere, et solum Æra tuos minuant. Currus quoque carmine nostro
mugire, manesque exire sepul- Pallet avi; pallet nostris Aurora venenis.
chris. Trabo te quoque luna, Vos mihi taurorum flammæ hebetâstis; et unco
quamvis æra Temesæa minu- Haud patiens oneris collum pressistis aratro. 211
ant labores. Currus avi quo- Vos serpentigenis in se fera bella dedistis:
que pallet nostro carmine; Custodemque rudem somni sopistis: et aurum
Aurora pallet nostris venenis. Vindice deceptâ Græias misistis in urbes, 214
Vos habetastis mihi flammæ Nunc opus est succis; per quos renovata senectus
taurorum; et pressistis collum In florem redeat, primosque recolligat annos.
haud patiens oneris unco ara- Et dabitis: neque enim micuerunt sidera frustra;
tro: vos dedistis serpentigenis Nec frustra volucrum tractus cervicæ draconum
fera bella in se: sopistisque
custodem rudem somni: et
vindice decepto, misistis aurum
in Græias urbes. Nunc est
opus succis; per quos senectus
renovata redeat in florem, re-
colligatque primos annos. Et
dabitis: neque enim sidera
micuerunt frustra: nec currus
arætus cervicæ volucrum: draconum adest frustra:

TRANSLATION.

“ groves, and all the gods of night, attend here. By your aid when I please,
 “ I roll back rivers to their springs, while the banks stand wondering. By your
 “ aid my incantations avail, to rouse the still, or calm the troubled sea; to ga-
 “ ther or disperse the clouds; to raise or allay the winds. By words and spells
 “ I break the serpent’s jaws; shake solid rocks, and tear up oaks and whole
 “ groves by the roots. At my nod the mountains tremble, earth groans, and the
 “ pale ghosts start from their graves. The moon too I compel to descend from
 “ heaven, though the Temesæan brass aids her in her struggles; even the flam-
 “ ing chariot of my father, and ruddy Aurora are rendered pale by the force of
 “ my enchantments. You my charms blunted the keen edge of the flames,
 “ issuing from the brazen footed bulls; and loaded with the crooked plough
 “ those necks, that never before bore the yoke. You turned the cruel war of the
 “ serpent-breed upon themselves; you lulled to rest the ever wakeful dragon,
 “ and thus deceiving the keeper, conveyed the golden treasure into the Grecian
 “ towns. Now there is need of juices, by which old age restored, may return
 “ to youthful bloom, and resume the early years of life. And you will give
 “ them too; for neither did the stars just now sparkle in vain, nor is the
 “ chariot drawn by winged dragons here in vain:” For a chariot and just then

NOTE.

207. *Temesæa labores, æra tuos minuant.*] The epithet *Temesæa* is here added to brass; probably from *Temesæa*, a city of Cyprus.

Currus adest. Aderat demissus ab æthere currus. *currus demissus ab æthere ade-*
 Quo simul ascendit; frænataq; colla draconum 220 *rat. Quo simul ascendit, per-*
 Permulsit, manibusque leves agitavit habenas, *mulsitque frænata colla dra-*
 Sublimis rapitur: subjectaque Theffala Tempe *conum, agitavitque leves ha-*
 Despicit, et Creteis regionibus applicat angues: *benas manibus; rapitur sub-*
 Et quas Ossa tulit, quas altus Pelion herbas, *limis: despicitque Theffala*
 Othrysque, Pindusque, et Pindo major Olym- *Tempe subjecta, et applicat*
 pus, *angues Creteis regionibus: et*
 Perspicit: et placitâ partim radice revellit: 225 *perspicit herbas quas Ossa,*
 Partim succidit curvamine falcis ahenæ. *quas altus Pelion, Othrylque,*
 Multa quoque Apidani placuerunt gramina ripis, *Pindusque, et Olympus major*
 Multa quoque Amphrysi: neque eras immunis, *Pindo, tulit: et revellit par-*
 Enipeu: *tim placitâ radice, partim*
 Nec non Peneæ, nec non Spercheïdes undæ 230 *succidit curvamine ahenæ fal-*
 Contribuere aliquid, juncosaque littora Bœbes. *cis. Multa quoque gramina*
 Carpit et Euboïca vivax Anthedone gramen, *crescentia ripis Apidani, mul-*
 Nondum mutato vulgatum corpore Glauci. *ta quoque crescentia ripis*
 Et jam nona dies curru, pennisque draconum, *Amphrysi placuerunt: neque*
 Nonaque nox omnes lustrantem viderat agros; 235 *Enipeu, eras tu immunis:*
 Cum rediit: neque erant pasti, nisi odore, dra- *nec non undæ Peneæ, nec non*
 cones; *undæ Spercheïdes contribuere*
 Et tamen annosæ pellem posuere senectæ. *aliquid, juncosaque littora*
 Constatit adveniens citra limenque, foresque; *Bœbes. Carpit et vivax gra-*
 Et tantum cœlo tegitur: refugitque viriles *men Euboïcâ Anthedone, non-*
 Contactus; statuitque aras è cespite binas, 240 *dum vulgatum corpore Glau-*
ci mutato. Et jam nona dies,
nonaque nox viderat Medeam
lustrantem omnes agros curru
pennisque draconum: cum re-
diit: neque dracones erant
pasti nisi odore; et tamen po-
suere pellem annosæ senectæ.
Adveniens constitit citra li-
menque, foresque; et tegitur
tantum cœlo: refugitque contactus viriles: statuitque binas aras è cespite,

TRANSLATION.

descended from above. This she mounts, and strokes with her hand the
 harnessed necks of the dragons, and throws up the light reins. Instantly
 she is born aloft, and surveys from her airy height the valleys of Tempe,
 and guides her snakes toward those chalky regions. Straight she marks the
 herbs that grow on Ossa and lofty Pelion, Othrys, Pindus, and the proud
 summits of Olympus. Part she tears up by their potent roots; part she cuts
 by the bending sickle's arch. Many plants she culls from the banks of Apida-
 nus, many from the banks of Amphrysus; nor did Enipeus escape her search-
 ing hand. Peneus too and Sperchius contributed some, and the rushy shores of
 Bæbe. She crops also living herbs along Euboic Anthedon, not yet rendered
 famous by the transformation of Glaucus; and now for nine days and nine
 nights had she been visiting every soil, in her chariot drawn by winged dra-
 gons: at length she returns, and her dragons, though fed only with the odours
 exhaled from her plants, had yet cast the skin of wrinkled old age. At her return,
 she stood without the threshold and gates of the palace, with heaven only for her
 canopy, and avoided the embraces of her husband, and raised two altars of turf,

NOTES.

223. *Creteis regionibus*] i. e. *Creta abun-*
donibus. Such was the country of Thessaly,
 where she now alighted. The names of moun-
 tains, cities and rivers that follow, are all in

Thessaly or Bœotia.

233. *Mutato vulgatum corpore Glauci*] He
 was a fisher, and changed into a sea god. See
 his story, book xiii, verse 904.

dexteriore parte statuit aram Hecates, at læva parte statuit aram juventæ. Quas ubi incinxit verbenis, silvæque; agresti, tellure egesta haud procul, facit sacra duabus scrobibus: conjicitque cultros in guttura atrii velleris; et perfundit patulas fossas sanguine. Tum super invergens carchesia liquidi Bacchi, invergensque ænea carchesia tepidi lactis; fundit simul verba, poscitque terrena numina: rogatque regem umbrarum cum raptâ conjuge, ne properent fraudare seniles artus animâ; quos ubi placavit precibusque et longo murmure, jussit effæum corpus Æsonis proferri ad aras; et porrexit illud resolutum carmine in plenos somnos, similemque exanimi in stratis herbis. Jubeat Æsoniden ire procul hinc, jubet ministros ire procul hinc: et monet eos removere profanos oculos arcanis. Illi jussi diffugiunt. Medea capillis passis circum circuit flagrantem aras ritu Bacchantum, tingitque facies multifidas in atra fossa sanguinis, et incendit intinctas in geminis aris. Lustratque senem ter flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulphure. Interea validum medicamen posito super ignem; albetque tumentibus spumis. Illic incoquit radices resectas Hæmonia valle, seminaque, floresque, et acres succos.

TRANSLATION.

on the right hand one to Hecate, and on the left to youth: which after encompassing with vervain and forest boughs, she digs two trenches hard by for the sacrifice, and thrusts a knife into the throat of a black ram, and besprinkles the wide ditches with blood. Then pouring into them goblets of liquid wine, and warm milk from brazen bowls; she mutters at the same time her spells, and invokes the earthly deities. Next she requests the king of Shades, and his ravished wife, that they would not too hastily deprive Æson's aged limbs of life. When by repeated prayers, and tedious mutterings they had been rendered propitious, she ordered the feeble body of Æson to be brought out to the altars. Then casting him into a deep sleep, she extends his body, now like a lifeless corse, upon the herbs she had strewed. She orders Jason and his attending friends to retire, and warns them not to profane with unhallowed eyes her mysterious rites: they retire, as ordered. Medea, with her hair dishevelled, like a priestess of Bacchus, runs frantic round the blazing altars; and tinges her torches split manifold in a ditch of black blood, then lights them at the two altars: and thrice lustrates the aged fire with flame, thrice with water, and thrice with sulphur.

Mean time the powerful medicine boils and bounces in a large cauldron, and whitens with swelling froth. There she infuses roots gathered in the valleys of Thessaly, and seeds and flowers, and acrid juices. She adds gems brought

Adijcit extremo lapides Oriente petitos,
 Et, quas Oceani refluxum mare lavit, arenas,
 Addit et exceptas Lunâ pernocte pruinas,
 Et strigis infames, ipsis cum carnibus, alas;
 Inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos
 Ambigui profecta lupi. Nec defuit illic,
 Squamea Cinyphii tenuis membrana Chelydri,
 Vivacisque jecur cervi: quibus insuper addit
 Ora caputque novem cornicis sæcula passæ.
 His et mille aliis postquam sine nomine rebus 275
 Propositum instruxit mortali barbara munus;
 Arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivæ
 Omnia confudit; summisque immiscuit ima.
 Ecce vetus calido versatus stipes aheno
 Fit viridis primò: nec longo tempore frondem 280
 Induit; et subitò gravidis oneratur olivis.
 At quacunque cavo spumas ejecit aheno
 Ignis, et in terram guttæ cecidère calentes;
 Vernat humus: floresque et mollia pabula surgunt.
 Quod simul ac vidit, stricto Medea recludit, 285
 Ense senis jugulum: veteremque exire cruorem
 Passa, replet succis. Quos postquam combibit
 Æson

Aut ore acceptos, aut vulnere, barba, comæque
 Canitie positâ nigrum rapuère colorem.
 Pulsa fugit macies: abeunt pallorque, situsque; 290
 Adjectoque cavæ supplentur sanguine venæ;

Macies pulsa fugit, pallorque, situsque. abeunt; venæque cavæ supplentur adjecto sanguine;

Adijcit lapides petitos extremo oriente, et arenas quas refluxum mare oceani lavit. Addit et pruinas exceptas lunâ per nocte, et infames alas strigis, cum ipsis carnibus, projectaque ambigui lupi, soliti mutare ferinos vultus in virum: nec tenuis squamea membrana Cinyphii chelydri defuit illic, jecurque vivacis cervi: quibus insuper addit ora caputque cernicis passæ novem sæcula. Postquam barbara instruxit munus propositum mortali his et mille aliis rebus sine nomine; confundit omnia ramo mitis olivæ, jampridem arenti; immiscuitque ima summis. Ecce vetus stipes versato calido aheno primò fit viridis; nec longo tempore induit frondem, et subito oneratur gravidis olivis. At quacunque ignis ejecit spumas cavo aheno, et calentes guttæ cecidere in terram; humus vernat, floresque et mollia pabula surgunt. Quod simul ac Medea vidit, recludit jugulum senis stricto ense; passaque veterem cruorem exire, replet cum succis: quos postquam Æson combibit acceptos aut ore, aut vulnere; barba comæque canitie positâ, rapuere nigrum colorem. Ma-

TRANSLATION.

from the remote eastern coasts, and sand washed by the ocean's reflux tide: frost too gathered during night by the light of the moon, and the flesh and ill-boding wings of a screech-owl; and the entrails of an ambiguous wolf, wont to transform his savage aspect to that of a man. Nor was there wanting the thin scaly slough of the Cyniphian water-snake, and liver of a long-lived stag; to which she moreover adds the head and bill of a crow, that had sustained a life of nine ages. When with these, and a thousand other nameless ingredients, she had completed the medicine intended for the exhausted *body of Æson*, she stirs and blends them together with an oldwithered branch of the peaceful olive, when lo the decayed stock, thus turned round in the boiling cauldron, first begins to look green, soon clothes itself with leaves, and is loaded with a sudden crop of ripe olives. Wherever too the fire throws the foam over the brink of the hollow cauldron, and the warm drops fall upon the earth, the ground blooms; and flowers and soft herbs *spontaneous* rise. Which soon as Medea perceived, with a drawn sword she opens the throat of the aged prince; and letting the old blood flow out, replenishes his *veins* with *new* juices. Soon as these are taken in, both by the mouth and opening wound, his hoary beard and hair are changed to a *glossy* black. Leanness flies, his pale and ghastly looks are gone, his hollow arteries beat with fresh supplies of blood, and his limbs luxuriant resume the

*membraque luxuriant. Æson miratur, et olim
son miratur, et reminiscitur se
olim hunc, ante quater denos
annos.*

3. *Liber viderat ex alto
miracula tanti monstri, et ad-
monitus juvenes annos posse
reddi suis nutricibus, petit
Æetida hoc munus.*

4. *Neve doli cessent; Pha-
sias affimulat falsum odium
cum conjuge; supplexque con-
fugit ad limina Pelia, atque
natæ ejus, quoniam ipse erat
gravis senectâ, excipiunt il-
lam, quas parvo tempore cal-
lida Colchis cepit imagine
mendacis amicitiae. Dumque
refert inter, maxima merito-
rum, situs Æsonis esse demp-
tos; atque moratur in hac
parte; spes est subjecta vir-
ginibus creatis Pelia, paren-
tem suum posse revirescere pa-
rili arte. Petuntque id; ju-
bentque eam sine fine pacisci
pretium. Illa brevi spatio si-
let; et videtur dubitare, sus-
penditque regantes animos fic-
tâ gravitate. Mox ubi est
pollicita, ait: quo fiducia bu-
jus muneris sit major, dux gregis qui est maximus ævo inter vestras oves, fiet agnus hoc medicami-
ne. Protinus laniger, effæctus innumeris annis,*

*Membraque luxuriant. Æson miratur, et olim
Ante quater denos hunc se reminiscitur annos.*

III. *Viderat ex alto tanti miracula monstri
Liber; et admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos posse
suis reddi, petit hoc Æetide munus.*

IV. *Neve doli cessent; odium cum conjuge
falsum*

*Phasias affimulat: Peliaque ad limina supplex
Confugit. Atque illam (quoniam gravis ipse se-
nectâ)*

*Excipiunt natæ. Quas tempore callida parvo
Colchis amicitiae mendacis imagine cepit.*

*Dumque refert, inter meritorum maxima, demptos
Æsonis esse situs, atque hâc in parte moratur,
Spes est virginibus Pelia subjecta creatis,*

*Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem,
Idque petunt: pretiumque jubent sine fine pacisci.*

*Illâ brevi spatio filet; et dubitare videtur:
Suspenditque animos, fictâ gravitate, rogantes.*

Mox ubi pollicita est, Quò sit fiducia major

*Muneris hujus, ait: qui vestras maximus ævo est
Dux gregis inter oves, agnus medicamine fiet.*

Protinus innumeris effæctus laniger annis

311

TRANSLATION.

bloom of youth. Æson wonders, and calls to mind that such was his consti-
tution forty years ago,

III. Bacchus from high Olympus beheld the wonders of this amazing pro-
digy; and, admonished, that to the nymphs who nursed him, the years of
youth might be restored, requests this favour of Medea.

IV. Moreover that her arts might not cease, she safely feigns a quarrel with
her husband, and flies suppliant to Pelias' gate; where (as he himself was listless
through age) his daughters receive her, whom the cunning Colchian soon ensnares
by a fallacious shew of friendship. And while she repeats, as the most mighty
of her services, that she had chased away from Æson wrinkles and old age, and
dwells long on this part of her story, a hope naturally arises to the virgin daugh-
ters of Pelias, that by the like art their father may be restored to youth. This
accordingly they request of her, and importunately urge her to name her price.
She for some time is silent, and seems to doubt her own power, and by an affected
gravity holds their eager minds in suspense: but soon after, having granted her
promise; that you may the more confide, says she, in this my art, the leader of
the flock, the most advanced in age, shall by this preparation become a lamb.
Immediately a ram, exhausted with years innumerable, is brought, his horns

NOTE.

296. *Petit hoc Æetida munus*] This is the reading given by Burman, whereas in most of the editions before him, we have *petit hoc a Tetbeia munes*. But, as Banier well observes, to what purpose should Bacchus apply to Tetbeia, to have the age of the nymphs, who nursed him, renewed; when he had just be-
held Medea do it in favour of Æson.

Attrahitur, flexo circum cava tempora cornu :
 Cujus ut Hæmonio marcentia guttura cultro
 Fodit, et exiguo maculavit sanguine ferrum ; 315
 Membra simul pecudis, validosque venefica suc-

cos

Mergit in ære cavo. . Minuuntur corporis artus :
 Cornuaque exuitur, nec non cum cornibus annos :
 Et tener auditur medio balatus ahenos.

Nec mora, balatum mirantibus exerit agnus : 320
 Lascivitque fugâ ; lactantiaque ubera quærit.

Obstupuere satæ Peliâ : promissaque postquam
 Exhibuere fidem, tum verò impensius instant.

Ter juga Phœbus equis in Ibero gurgite merfis
 Demserat, et quartâ radiantia nocte micabant 325

Sidera ; cum rapido fallax Æëtias igni

Imponit purum laticem, et sine viribus herbas.

Jamque neci similis, resoluta corpore, regem,

Et cum rege suo custodes somnus habebat,

Quem dederant cantus, magicæque potentia lin-
 guæ. 330

Intrârant jussæ cum Colchide limina natæ :

Ambiêrantq; torum : Quid nunc dubitatis inertes ?

Stringite, ait, gladios : veteremque haurite cruo-
 rem,

Ut repleam vacuas juvenili sanguine venas.

*attrahitur, cornu flexo circum
 cava tempora : cujus ut fodit
 marcentia guttura Hæmonio
 cultro, et maculavit ferrum
 exiguo sanguine, venefica
 mergit simul membra pecudis,
 validosque succos, in cavo
 ære. Artus corporis minuun-
 tur, exuiturque quod ad cor-
 nua, nec non quod ad annos
 cum cornibus, et tener bala-
 tus auditur medio ahenos.
 Nec mora : agnus exerit illis
 mirantibus balatum, lascivit-
 que fugâ, quæritque lactan-
 tia ubera. Satæ Peliâ obstu-
 puere : tumque vero, post-
 quam promissa exhibuere fi-
 dem, instant impensius. Phœ-
 bus ter demserat juga equis
 merfis in Ibero gurgite ; et
 sidera radiantia micabant
 quartâ nocte, cum fallax Æ-
 etias imponit purum laticem,
 et herbas sine viribus, rapido
 igni. Jamque somnus similis
 neci, quem cantus, potentia-
 que magicæ linguae dederant,
 habebat regem corpore resolu-
 to, et custodes cum suo rege.
 Natæ jussæ intrârant limina
 cum Colchide ; ambiêrantque
 torum : ait, Inertes, quid
 dubitatis nunc ? stringite gla-*

dios, hauriteque veterem cruorem ; ut repleam vacuas venas juvenili sanguine.

TRANSLATION.

winding round his hollow temples. When having opened his withered throat with a Hæmonian knife, and stained with scanty blood the piercing steel, the forcerefs plunges at once the limbs of the ram, and her potent juices into a hollow cauldron. His limbs grow less, his horns are cast, and with his horns his years shrink away, and tender bleatings are heard from the middle of the cauldron. Instantly, while they yet wonder at the bleatings, a lamb springs out, and wantonly frisks about, and seeks the suckling dugs. The daughters of Pelias are filled with amazement, and as her promises were now confirmed by an experimental proof, more importunately than ever urge their request. Thrice Phœbus had unyoked his steeds, plunged in the Iberian waves, and the sparkling stars shone on the fourth night, when deceitful Medea set over a strong fire pure water and herbs of no virtue. And now sleep, strong as death, procured by enchantments and the force of a magic tongue, relaxing the bodies of the king and his guards, held them fast locked in his embraces. His daughters as commanded, had, with the Colchian, entered his chamber, and surrounded the bed. “ Why now, says she, do you hesitate ? Whence this indolence ? Unsheath your swords, and drain from his body the aged juices, that I may fill his empty veins with youthful blood.

NOTE.

324. *In Ibero gurgite merfis*] That is, in the Iberus, a river of Spain, called thence I-beria, discharges itself.

Vita, ætasque parentis est in vestris manibus. Si ulla pietas est vobis, nec agitis inanes spes, præstate officium patri, exigiteque senectam telis, et emittite saniem conjecto ferro. Ais hortatibus, ut quæque est pia, est prima impia, et ne sit scelerata facit scelus: tamen haud ulla potest spectare suos ictus; reflectuntque oculos; averſaque, dant cæca vulnera scævis dextris. Ille fluens cruore, tamen allevat artus cubito, semilacerque tentat confurgere: et inter tot medius gladios pallentia brachia tendens; 345 Quid facitis, gnatæ? quid vos in fata parentis Armat, ait? cecidère illis animique, manusque. Plura locuturo cum verbis guttura Colchis Abstulit, et calidis laniatum merſit ahenis.

V. VI. Quod nisi pennatis serpentibus iſſet in auras; 350

Non exempta foret pœnæ, fugit alta superque

5. 6. Quod nisi iſſet in auras pennatis serpentibus, non foret exempta pœnæ: fugit alta superque

TRANSLATION.

“The life and age of your father are in your power. If you have any filial piety, nor cherish vain hopes, perform *now* your duty to a father, banish by your weapons his old age, and urging the steel, discharge his putrid gore.” On these exhortations every one, in proportion to her filial piety, hastens to be impious; and that she may not seem wicked, commits wickedness: yet none can bear to behold their own strokes, but turn away their eyes, and backward deal chance blows with cruel righthands. He covered with blood, yet raises his body upon his elbow, and half mangled as he was, strives to rise from the bed; and amid so many swords stretching out his pale arms. What are you about (says he) my daughters, what arms you to the destruction of your father. Then courage and hands failed them. As he was about to have spoke more, Medea tore away his throat with the words, and plunged him thus mangled into the boiling cauldron.

V. VI. And had she not *instantly* mounted into the air with winged dragons, she had not escaped vengeance. She flies high, over shady Pelion the

NOTE.

350. *Quod nisi pennatis serpentibus iſſet in auras*] Medea, after thus discharging her revenge on Pelias, fearing the danger that might ensue to herself, speeds her flight to Athens. The poet describing her journey, mentions the several places she passed over, or had a view of, in her airy vehicle; and thence takes occasion to touch on many fables, which are now for the most part unknown. It were of no advantage to enlarge on subjects so little interesting, and which history has passed over in silence. All I shall do, is to establish some general principles, which may serve as a key

to these ancient fictions.

When any one escaped an evident and threatening danger, it was given out that he was changed into a bird; or if, to escape pursuit, he took refuge in a cave, he must be a serpent. When sorrow gave cause for many tears, the person dissolved into a fountain; or if a virgin was lost in a wood, she became a nymph or dryad. A resemblance of names too oft gave occasion to these fictions; thus Cyrenus was said to be transform'd to a swan, and so of many others.

Pelion umbrosum Philyreia tecta, superque
Othryn. et eventu veteris loca nota Cerambi.
Hic ope Nympharum sublatus in aëra pennis,
Cum gravis infuso tellus foret obruta ponto, 355
Deucalionas effugit inobrutus undas.

VII. Æolian Pitene à levâ parte relinquit,
Factaque de saxo longi simulacra draconis:
Idæumque nemus, quo raptum ferta juvencum
Occuluit Liber falsi sub imagine cervi. 360

VIII. Quaque pater Corythi parvâ tumultatur
arenâ.

IX. Et quos Mæra novo latratu terruit-
agros.

X. Eurypylique urbem, quâ Coæ cornua ma-
tres

Gesserunt, tum cum discederet Herculis agmen.

XI. Phœbeamque Rhodon, et Iälÿsios Thel-
chinas,

Quorum oculos ipso vitiantes omnia visu
Jupiter exosus, fraternis subdidit undis.

XII. Transit et antiquæ Cartheia mœnia Cææ,
Qua pater Alcidas placidam de corpore natæ
Miraturus erat nasci potuisse columbam. 370

placidam columbam potuisse nasci de corpore natæ.

umbrosum Pelion tecta Phily-
reia, superque Othryn, et lo-
ca nota eventu veteris Ceram-
bi. Hic sublatus pennis in
aëre ope nympharum, cum
gravis tellus foret obruta pon-
to infuso, inobrutus effugit
Deucalionas undas.

7. Relinquit Æolian Pi-
tane à levâ parte, simila-
craque longi draconis facta de
saxo; nemusque Idæum, quo
Liber occuluit sub imaginē
falsi cervi, juvencum, furta
nati.

8. Quaque pater Corythi
tumultatur parva arenâ.

9. Et agros quos Mæra
terruit novo latratu.

10. Urbemque Eurypyli,
qua Coæ matres gesserunt cor-
nua, tum cum agmen Hercu-
lis discederet.

11. Phœbeamque Rhodon,
et Iälÿsios Telchinas, quorum
oculos vitiantes omnia ipso vi-
su, Jupiter exosus, subdidit
fraternis undis.

12. Transit et Cartheia
mœnia antiquæ Cææ, qua pa-
ter Alcidas erat miraturus
placidam columbam potuisse nasci de corpore natæ.

TRANSLATION.

habitation of the son of Philybre, and over Othrys, and the places noted for the fate of old Cerambus, who mounted into the air on wings by the aid of the nymphs, when the ponderous globe was covered with a deluge of waters, was not overwhelmed in the flood of Deucalion.

VII. She leaves on her left Æolian Pitane, and the image of the long dragon made of stone, and the Idean grove, where Bacchus, under the deceitful image of a stag, concealed the steer stolen by his son.

VIII. And where the father of Corythus lies buried under a scanty mountain of sand.

IX. And the fields, which Mæris alarmed with unusual howling.

X. And the city of Eurypulus, where the Coan matrons appeared with horns, when the herd of Hercules departed thence.

XI. And Phœbean Rhodes, and the Iälÿsian Telchines, whose eyes corrupting every thing they beheld, Jupiter abhorring, thrust under his brother's waves.

XII. She passes too over the Cartheian walls of ancient Cea, where, in after-times, Alcidas wondered to see a meek dove arise from the body of his daughter.

NOTES.

352. *Philyreia tecta*] So called, because these mountains of Thessaly were inhabited by Chiron, the son of Saturn, and the nymph Philyra.

365. *Iälÿsios Telchinas*] Ialysus was a city of Rhodes, and the Telchines a people of the

same island; whose eyes, we are told, destroyed every thing they beheld. Strabo supposes they were excellent artists, and envied by others of the same employment, who feigned this story to discredit them.

13. *Inde videt lacus Hyries, et Cycneia Tempe, quæ subitus olor celebravit. Nam illic Phyllius imperio pueri Cygni, tradiderat volucresque ferumque leonem domitos: jussus quoque vincere taurum, vicerat eum; et, iratus amoris toties spreto, negabat taurum illi poscenti ea suprema præmia. Ille indignatus dixit, cupies dare: et desiluit alto saxo. Cuncti putabant eum cecidisse; sed factus olor pendebat in aëre niveis pennis.*

14. *At genitrix Hyrie, nescia filii servati, deliquit flendo: fecitque stagnum de suo nomine.*

15, 16. *Pleuron adjacet his; in qua Ophias Combe effugit trepidantibus alis vulnera natorum.*

17, 18, *Inde adspicit arva Calauræ Latoïdos, conscia regis versi in volucrem cum conjuge. Cyllene est dextera, in qua Menephron erat concubiturus cum matre, more sævarum ferarum.*

19. *Procul hinc respicit Cephison deflentem fata nepotis, versi ab Apolline in tumidam Phocen: domumque Eumeli lugentis natam in aëre.*

XIII. *Inde lacus Hyries videt, et Cycneia Tempe,*

Quæ subitus celebravit olor: Nam Phyllius illuc Imperio pueri volucresque, ferumque leonem Tradiderat domitos: taurum quoque vincere jussus Vicerat; et spreto toties iratus amore,

Præmia poscenti taurum suprema negabat.

Ille indignatus, Cupies dare, dixit; et alto

Desiluit saxo. Cuncti cecidisse putabant:

Factus olor niveis pendebat in aëre pennis.

XIV. *At genitrix Hyrie servati nescia, flendo Deliquit; stagnumque suo de nomine fecit.*

XV. XVI. *Adjacet his Pleuron: in quâ trepidantibus alis*

Ophias effugit natorum vulnera Combe.

XVII. XVIII. *Inde Calauræ Latoïdos aspicit arva,*

In volucrem versi cum conjuge conscia regis.

Dextera Cyllene est; in quâ cum matre Menephron

Concubiturus erat, sævarum more ferarum.

XIX. *Cephison procul hinc deflentem fata nepotis,*

Respicit, in tumidam Phocen ab Apolline versi;

Eumelique domum lugentis in aëre natam.

XX. *Tandem vipereis Ephyren Pirenida pennis*

20. Tandem contigit vipereis pennis Ephyren Pirenida.

TRANSLATION.

XIII. Thence she surveys the lakes of Hyrie; and Cycneian Tempe, frequented by *Cycnus*, changed suddenly into a swan; for there Phyllius, at the request of the boy, had made him a present of some birds, and a fierce lion tamed, being frequented too to subdue a bull, he had subdued him, but enraged to find his love so often slighted, denies the prize of the bull, though begged as the last reward. The boy, indignant, replies, you shall wish you had given it me, and leaps down from the high rock. All imagined he had fallen into the sea, but transformed into a swan, he hangs in air on snow white wings.

XIV. But his mother Hyrie, not knowing that he was preserved, dissolved in tears, and formed a lake called by her own name.

XV. XVI. Hard by his Pleuron, where Combe the daughter of Ophias escaped with trembling wings the wounds of her sons.

XVII. XVIII. Thence she beholds the fields of Celaurea sacred to Latona, conscious of the transformation of their king with his wife into birds. Cyllene is on the right, where Menephron, after the manner of savage beasts, was to lie with his mother.

XIX. Far hence she saw also Cephisus bemoaning the fate of his grandson, changed by Apollo to a bloated sea-calf; and the palace of Eumelus lamenting his daughter suspended with wings in air.

XX. At length borne on the wings of her dragons, she reached Pyrenian

Contigit. Hic ævo veteres mortalia primo
Corpora vulgârunt pluvialibus edita fungis.

XXI. Sed postquam Colchis arsit nova nupta
venenis,

Flagrantemque domum regis mare vidit utrumque.

Sanguine natorum perfunditur impius ensis ; 396

Utaque se malè mater, Iäsonis effugit arma.

Hinc Titaniacis ablata draconibus, intrat

Palladias arces ; quæ te, justissime Phineu,

Teque, senex Peripha, pariter vidêre volantes, 400

Innixamque novis neptem Polypemonis alis.

XXII. Excipit hanc Ægeus, factò damnandus
in uno :

Nec satis hospitium est, thalami quoq; fœdere
jungit.

Jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti :

Qui virtute suâ bimarem pacaverat Isthmon. 405

Hujus in exitium miscet Medea quod olim

Attulerat secum Scythicis aconiton ab oris.

Illud Echidneæ memorant è dentibus ortum

Esse canis. Specus est tenebroso cæcus hiatu :

esse ortum è dentibus Echidneæ canis. Est cæcus specus tenebrosus hiatus :

TRANSLATION.

Ephyre. Here the writers of old pretend, that in the first ages human bodies were produced from mushrooms raised by rain.

XXI. But after the new bride had perished by the Colchian poisons, and both seas beheld the royal palace in flames, the impious sword is stained with the blood of her own children, and the mother who had taken this barbarous revenge, escapes the sword of *her husband* Jason. Hence carried by her Titanian dragons, she enters the city of Pallas, which saw thee, Phineus, the most upright *of men*, and thee, aged Periphas, flying together *through the air*, and the grand-daughter of Polypemon resting upon new wings.

XXII. Here Ægeus receives her, blameable in this alone ; nor is hospitality enough, he *also* joins her to him by the sacred tye of marriage. And now was Theseus his son arrived, unknown to his father, who by his valour had established peace in the Isthmus between two seas. Medea bent on his destruction, prepares a draught of aconite, which she had formerly brought with her from the Scythian coasts. This they tell us sprung from the *baneful* teeth of the Echidnean monster. There is a gloomy cave with a dark entrance, where may be seen a descending

NOTES.

398. *Titaniacis draconibus*] Either because sprung from the blood of the Titans, as Pindar has it ; or because, according to the Greek tradition, the chariot and winged dragons had been sent down to her by Titan, i. e. the son. The fables of Phineus, Periphas, and the granddaughter of Polypemon are wholly unknown.

408. *Echidneæ canis*] Cerberus, who was

born of the monster Æchidna ; one half of whose body was that of a lovely nymph, the other half a serpent, ugly and terrible.

409. *Specus est*] There are many conjectures offered to explain this descent of Hercules into hell. The most probable is that which refers it to his slaying a famous serpent, that had its den in the cave of Tynarus, which was reckoned the mouth of hell.

est in eorū declivis per quam Est via declivis, per quam Tirynthius heros 410
Tirynthius heros abstraxit ca- Restantem, contraque diem, radiosque micantes
tenis nexis adamante Cerberum Obliquantem oculos, nexis adamante catenis,
restantem, obliquantemque o- Cerberon abstraxit: rubidā qui concitus irā
culos contra diem radiosque Implevit pariter ternis latratibus auras,
micantes: qui concitus rabida Et sparsit virides spumis albescentibus agros. 415
irā, implevit auras ternis la- Has concrevisse putant; nactasque alimenta feracis
tratibus pariter; et sparsit Fœcundique soli, vires cepisse nocendi.
virides agros albescentibus spu- Quæ, quia nascuntur durā, vivacia, caute,
mis. Putant has concrevisse; Agrestes aconita vocant. Ea conjugis astu
nactasque alimenta feracis Ipse parens Ægeus nato porrexit, ut hosti. 420
fœcundique soli, cepisse vires Sumferat ignarā Theseus data pocula dextrā;
nocendi. Quæ, quia nascun- Cum pater in capulo gladii cognovit eburno
tur vivacia, dura caute, a- Signa sui generis; facinusque excussit ab ore.
grestes vocant aconita. Ipse Effugit illa necem, nebulis per carmina motis.
parens Ægeus astu conjugis XXIII. At genitor, quanquam lætatur sospite
porrexit ea nato ut hosti. nato; 425
Theseus sumferat data pocula Attonitus tantum leti discrimine parvo
ignarā dextrā, cum pater cog- Committi potuisse nefas, foveat ignibus aras,
novit signa sui generis in ca- Muneribusque deos implet; feriuntque secures
pulo eburno gladii; excussit- Colla torosa boum victorum cornua vittis.
que facinus ab ore. Illa ef- Nullus Erechthidis fertur celebratior illo 430
fugit necem, abdita nebulis Illuxisse dies. Agitant convivia patres,
motis per carmina. Et medium vulgus: nec non et carmina, vino
 23. At genitor quanquam
 lætatur nato sospite, attamen
 attonitus tantum nefas potuisse
 committi parvo discrimine leti,
 foveat aras ignibus, impletque
 deos muneribus: securesque
 feriunt torosa cilia boum,
 victorum quoad cornua vit-
 tis. Nullus dies fertur il-
 luxisse Erechthidis celebratior
 illo. Patres, et medium vul-
 gus agitant convivia, nec non et canunt carmina, vino faciente ingenium. O maxime Theseu,

TRANSLATION.

path, along which the Tirynthian hero dragged in chains of adamant, Cerberus, restive, and turning his eyes aside from day, and the sun's dazzling rays, who now outrageous and compelled to yield, filled with triple yells the air, and sprinkled the verdant fields with whitening foam. This congealed and nourished by a fruitful fattening soil, derived hence, they say, a noxious power; which because tenacious of its growth, it springs even from hard rocks, the swains call aconite. Ægeus himself, by the contrivance of his wife, presents this deadly potion to his son, as to an enemy. Theseus had taken in his right hand the given cup, ignorant of its baneful contents, when his father spied on the ivory hilt of his sword, the tokens of his race; and struck the guilty draught from his mouth. She escaped her fate snatched up in clouds raised by her enchantment.

XXIII. But the father though overjoyed that his son was safe, yet reflecting with amazement on his near approach to so great a crime, lights fires upon the altars, and accosts the gods with offerings. Axes strike the fat necks of bulls, whose horns were bound with fillets. No day, it is said, ever shone more joyful upon the Athenians than this. Senators and people celebrate the festival, and enlivened by the sprightly juice of the grape, join in songs of praise. "Thee, great Theseus,

NOTE.

410. *Tirynthios heros.*] Hercules, so called from Tiryns, a city of Peloponnesus.

Mirata est Marathon Cretæi sanguine tauri :
Quodque suis securus arat Cromyona colonus, 435
Munus, opusque tuum est. Tellus Epidauria
per te

Clavigeram vidit Vulcani occumbere prolem :
Vidit immitem Cephessias ora Procrusten :
Cercyonis letum vidit Cerealis Eleusis,
Occidit ille Sinis, magnis malè viribus usus ; 440
Qui poterat curvare trabes ; et agebat ab alto
Ad terram latè sparsurus corpora pinus.
Tutus ad Alcathoën Lelegeia moenia limes
Composito Scirone patet ; sparsique latronis
Terra negat sedem, sedem negat ossibus unda : 445
Quæ jactata diu fertur durâsse vetustas
In scopulos. Scopulis nomen Scironis inhæret.
Si titulos, annosque tuos numerare velimus,
Facta premant annos. Pro te, fortissime; vota 449
Publica fuscipimus : Bacchi tibi fumimus haustus.
Consonat assensu populi, precibusque faventûm
Regia ; nec totâ tristis locus ullus in urbe est.

XXIV. Nec tamen (usque adeò nulli sincera
voluptas ;
Sollicitique aliquid lætis intervenit) Ægeus
Gaudia percepit nato secura recepto.

*Marathon est mirata te resper-
sum sanguine Cretæi tauri :
tuumque est munus opusque
quod colonus securus suis arat
Cromyona. Tellus Epidauria
vidit clavigeram prolem Vul-
cani occumbere per te, et ora
Cephessias vidit immitem Pro-
crusten occumbere per te :
Cerealis Eleusis vidit letum
Cercyonis. Ille Sinis male u-
sus magnis viribus occidit, qui
poterat curvare trabes ; et
agebat ab alto ad terram pi-
nus late sparsurus corpora.
Limes ad Alcathoen, et Lele-
geia moenia patet tutus, Sci-
rone composito : terraque ne-
gat sedem ossibus sparsi latro-
nis, quæ diu jactata, vetus-
tas fertur durâsse in scopulos.
Nomen Scironis inhæret sco-
pulis. Si velimus numerare
tuos titulos annosque, facta
premant annos : pro te for-
tissime fuscipimus publica vo-
ta : tibi fumimus haustus
Bacchi. Regia consonat ad-
sensu populi, precibusque fa-
ventûm ; nec ullus tristis lo-
cus est in totâ urbe.*

455 24. Nec tamen (usque a-
deo voluptas est sincera nulli ;

aliquidque felliciti intervenit lætis rebus) Ægeus percepit secura gaudia nato recepto

TRANSLATION.

" Marathon admired, *what time thou stain'dst it's plains* with the blood of the
" Cretan bull ; and that now the swain tills Cromyon secure, nor dreads the
" bristly monster, is a happiness wholly derived from thee. Epidaurus saw the
" club-bearing son of Vulcan fall by thy hands. The banks of Cephissus beheld
" the death of merciless Procrustes ; and Eleusis, sacred to Ceres, witnessed Cer-
" cyon subdued. Sinis too fell, that monster who so barbarously used his mighty
" strength ; who could bend *huge* beams, and strain the topmost boughs of pines
" to the earth, to strew all around with mangled human limbs. The road to
" Alcathoe, the city of Lelez is now open, and secure by the death of Scyron.
" Neither earth nor sea afford a reception to the scattered bones of the robber,
" which long tossed, are said to have been at length by time hardened into rocks,
" and the name of Scyron *still* adheres to the rocks. Were we to recount thy
" years and glorious acts, thy acts would exceed thy years. For thee, great
" hero, we offer public vows ; in honour of thee the flowing bowls go round."
With the assenting shouts of the people, and acclamations of the favouring
multitude, the palace rings ; nor is any place, in the whole city, sad.

XXIV. And yet (so true it is that pleasure always has an allay, and some
solicitude is ever interrupting our joy) Ægeus enjoys not long, undisturbed, the
happiness of having found his son Minos prepares for war ; who, though power-

NOTE.

439. *Cercyonis letum, &c.*] In passing
through Eleusis; he met with Cercyon, a fa-
mous Arcadian robber; who provoked all the
travellers that came in his way to a wrestling

match, and when he had overcome them, put
them to death. Theseus accepted his chal-
lenge, vanquished and slew him.

Minos parat bella; qui quamquam valet milite, quamquam classe; tamen est firmissimus patria irâ: ulcisciturque necem Androgei justis armis. Tamen ante bellum acquirit amicas vires, pererratque freta volucris classe, qua habitus erat potens. Hinc jungit Anapthen sibi, et regna Astypaleia, Anapthen promissis, regna Astypaleia bello. Hinc jungit humilem Myconon, ruraque cretosa Cimoli, florentemque Cythnon, Scyron, planamque Seriphon, marmoreamque Paron; quaque impia Sithonis prodidit arcem, accepto auro, quod avara poposcerat, mutata est in avem, quæ nunc quoque diligit aurum; monedula, nigra quoad pedem, velata nigris pennis.

25. *At Oliaros, Didymæque, et Tenos, et Andros, et Gyaros, Peparethosque ferax nitidæ olivæ, non juvare Gnosfiacas rates: inde sinistro latere, Minos petit Oenopium Æacideia regna. Veteres appellavere Oenopiam, sed ipse Æacus dixit Æginam nomine genitricis. Turba ruit, expetitque cognoscere virum tantæ famæ. Telamonque, Peleusque minor quam Telamon, et Phocus, tertia proles, occurrunt illi.*

Bella parat Miños; qui quanquam milite, quamquam

Classe valet, patriâ tamen est firmissimus irâ: Androgeique necem justis ulciscitur armis.

Ante tamen bellum vires acquirit amicas: 459

Quâq; potens habitus, volucris freta classe pererrat.

Hinc Anapthen sibi jungit, et Astypaleia regna:

Promissis Anapthen, regna Astypaleia bello:

Hinc humilem Myconon, cretosaque rura Cimoli,

Florentemque Cythnon, Scyron, planamque Seriphon, 564

Marmoreamq; Paron, quaq; impia prodidit arcem

Sithonis accepto, quod avara poposcerat, auro.

Mutata est in avem, quæ nunc quoque diligit aurum;

Nigra pedem, nigris velata monedula pennis.

XXV. At non Oliaros, Didymæque, et Tenos, et Andros,

Et Gyaros, nitidæque ferax Peparethos olivæ, 470

Gnosfiacas juvare rates; latere inde sinistro

Oenopiam Minos petit Æacideia regna.

Oenopiam veteres appellavere; sed ipse

Æacus Æginam genitricis nomine dixit.

Turba ruit, tantæque virum cognoscere famæ 475

Expetit. Occurrunt illi Telamonque, minorque

Quam Telamon, Peleus, et proles tertia Phocus,

Peleusque minor quam Telamon, et Phocus, tertia proles, occurrunt illi.

TRANSLATION.

full in troops and a numerous fleet, is still more formidable for a fatherly resentment, and revenges the death of Androgeos with just arms. But before entering upon war, he secures auxiliary forces, and with a swift fleet, in which he was accounted strong, scours the seas. And first he brings over to him Anaphe, and the realms of Astypale; Anaphe by treaty, the Astypalean realms by conquest; then low Mycone, and the chalky plains of Cimolus, and fertile Cythnos, and Scyros, and level Seriphos, and Paros rich in marble, and where the treacherous Sithonian betrayed the citadel, upon receiving the gold she had covetously demanded. She was changed into a bird which still retains a passion for gold; the daw, black footed, and covered with black feathers.

XXV. But neither Oliaros, Didyme, Tenos, Andros, Gyaros, nor Peparethos abounding in olives, joined the Gnosian fleet. Minos therefore tacking to the left, makes for Oenopia, the kingdom of Æacus. Oenopia was it's ancient name, but Æacus himself called it Ægina after his mother. The people rush out, impatient to behold a hero of such renown. Telamon, and Peleus younger than Telamon, and Phocus the king's third son, go to meet him. Æacus himself

NOTE.

456. *Bella parat Minos*] Minos was the son of Lycastus, king of Crete, and very powerful by sea.

Ipse quoque egreditur tardus gravitate senili
 Æacus; et, quæ sit veniendi causa, requirit.
 Admonitus patrii luctûs suspirat, et illi
 Dicta refert rector populorum talia centum:
 Arma juves oro pro gnato sumta; piæque
 Pars sis militiæ. Tumulo solatia posco.
 Huic Asopiades, Petis irrita, dixit, et urbi
 Haud facienda meæ: neque enim conjunctior ulla
 Cecropidis hæc est tellus: Ea fœdera nobis. 486
 Tristis abit: Stabuntque tibi tua fœdera magno,
 Dixit; et utiliùs bellum putat esse minari,
 Quàm gerere, atque suas ibi præconsumere vires.
 Classis ab Oenopiis etiamnum Lyctia muris 490
 Spectari poterat; cum pleno concita velo
 Attica puppis adest, in portusque intrat amicos:
 Quæ Cephalum, patriæque simul mandata fere-
 bat.

Æacidæ longo juvenes post tempore visum
 Agnovêre tamen Cephalum, dextrasque dedêre,
 Inque patris duxere domum. Spectabilis heros 496
 Et veteris retinens etiamnum pignora formæ,
 Ingreditur: ramumque tenens popularis olivæ
 A dextrâ, levâque duos ætate minores
 Major habet, Clyton et Buten, Pallante crea-
 tos.

Postquam congressus primi sua verba tulerunt,
 Cecropidum Cephalus peragit mandata, rogatque

*res ætate, Clyton et Buten, creatos Pallante. Postquam primi congressus tulerunt sua verba, Ce-
 phalus peragit mandata Cecropidum, rogatque*

*Ipse quoque Æacus, tardus
 senili gravitate egreditur; et
 requirit quæ sit causa venien-
 di. Rector centum populorum
 admonitus patrii luctus suspi-
 rat, et refert illi talia dicta:
 oro ut juves arma sumta pro
 gnato utque sis pars piæ mi-
 litæ: posco solatia pro tumu-
 lo. Asopiades dixit huic,
 petis irrita, et non faciendâ
 meæ urbi: neque enim ulla
 tellus est conjunctior Cecropi-
 dis hæc, sunt nobis fœdera
 ea. Ille abit tristis, dixitque,
 tua fœdera stabunt tibi mag-
 no; et putat esse utilis mi-
 nari bellum quam gerere, at-
 que præconsumere ibi suas vi-
 res. Classis Lyctia etiamnum
 poterat spectari ab Oenopiis
 muris; cum Attica puppis
 concita pleno velo adest, in-
 tratque in portus amicos,
 quæ ferebat Cephalum, si-
 milaque mandata patriæ.
 Æacidæ juvenes agnovere
 tamen Cephalum, visum lon-
 go tempore post; dedereque
 dextras, duxereque in domum
 patris. Heros spectabilis, e-
 tiamnum retinens pignora ve-
 teris formæ ingreditur, te-
 nensque ramum popularis oli-
 væ, ipse major ætate habet
 à dextra levâque duos mino-
 res.*

TRANSLATION.

too, though bending under the weight of years, goes out, and enquires the cause of his coming. The ruler of hundred cities, reminded of his fatherly sorrow, sighs, and thus replies: "Assist my arms taken up for a murdered son, nor refuse to bear a share in a pious war. I ask satisfaction to the manes of injured Androgeos." To him the grandson of Asopus replied: "Your request is vain, nor can the city in which I reign comply. for no land is more strictly allied to Athens than this, and mutual leagues subsist between us." Minos departs sorrowful, and told him, as he withdrew, that his confederacy should cost him dear; yet thinks it better rather to threaten war, than actually engage in it, and waste his strength there, in previous trials. The Cretan fleet might yet be beheld from the Oenopian walls, when an Athenian ship driving with full sails appears, and enters the hospitable port. In it came Cephalus, charged with the commands of his country. The young sons of Æacus, though it was now long since they had seen him, yet knew Cephalus again and gave him their right hands, and conducted him into their father's house. The graceful hero who still retained the traces of his former beauty, enters, bearing in his hand a branch of his country's olive. Himself the eldest, is attended on each side by two of inferior age, Clytos and Butes the son of Pallas. After the usual compliments on the first meeting were over, Cephalus lays before them the particulars of the Athenian embassy, begs

auxilium; refert fœdus et jura parentum; additque Imperium totius Achæidos peti. Auxilium; fœdusque refert, et jura parentum: Imperiumque peti totius Achæidos addit.
Sic ubi facundia juxta causam mandatam, Æacus sinistra nitente in capulo sceptri, dixit: Athenæ, ne petite, sed sumite auxilium: nec dubitè, vires, quas hæc insula habet esse vestras, et omnis iste status rerum mearum est. Robora non defunt, miles super est mihi et hosti. Sic ubi mandatam juxta causam; 505. Æacus in capulo sceptri nitente sinistra, Ne petite auxilium, sed sumite, dixit, Athenæ. Nec dubitè vires, quas hæc habet insula, vestras Ducite, et omnis eat rerum status iste mearum. Robora non defunt: Superest mihi miles, et 510. hosti.
Gratia ut dis, tempus est felix et inexcusabile. Immo ait Cephalus ita sit opto ut res tua crescat civibus: equidem modo adveniens cepi gaudia, cum juvenus tam pulchra, tam par ætate processit obviam mihi; tamen requiro multos inde; quos quondam vidi, prius receptus in vestra urbe. Gratia Dis; felix et inexcusabile tempus. Immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto Res, ait. Adveniens equidem modò gaudia cepi; Cùm tam pulchra mihi, tam per ætate juvenus Obvia processit. Multos tamen inde requiro, 515. Quos quondam vidi vestrâ prius urbe receptus.
Æacus ingemuit, tristisque ita voce locutus: Hanc utinam possem vobis memorare! sine ullo ordine nunc repetam. Neu longâ ambage morder vos longâ ambage. Illi, quos requiris memori mente, jacent ossa, cinisque, et illi, quota pars rerum mearum, periit. Æacus ingemuit; tristisque ita voce locutus: Flebile principium melior fortuna sequetur. Hanc utinam possem vobis memorare! sine ullo Ordine nunc repetam. Neu longâ ambage morder vos; 520. Offa cinisque jacent, memóri quos mente requiris.
 Et, quota pars illi rerum periit mearum!

TRANSLATION.

succours, recounts the mutual treaties and alliances of their ancestors, and adds that Minos aspired after the dominion of all Greece. When he had thus delivered the charge of his fellow-citizens, strengthened with all the force of eloquence, Æacus, leaning with his left hand upon his scepter, thus replied: "Ask not, O Athenians, but take the assistance you want, no doubt that all the strength of this island is at your command; I offer the whole, the whole forces of my kingdom to accompany you. Troops are not wanting: I have soldiers enough for my own defence, and to oppose the enemy. Thank heaven it is a favorable season, and admits of no colour for a refusal." "Nay may it always be so," returns Cephalus, "may you ever increase in power and in number of citizens. Indeed as I came along it gave me mighty joy to meet so comely a troop of youths, and all too of the same age, yet I miss many from among them, whom I remember to have seen, when formerly I was entertained at your court." Æacus fetched a groan, and thus spoke with a mournful voice. "Attend to a history deplorable in its beginning, but joyful in the end, I wish I could repeat it to you with all its circumstances. At present I shall give you only a summary account, without order, or detaining you with a long preamble. They are now bones and ashes after whom you so mindfully enquire, and in their fall how much was my kingdom impaired! a cruel plague raged among

NOTE.

518. *FleBILE Principium*] This fable of ants transformed into men is generally supposed to arise from the retreat of Ægeus' subjects into woods and caverns, during a severe pestilence that ravaged his kingdom; whence they suddenly appeared again, after the contagion was over; and, at a time too, when Ægeus had despaired of ever seeing them again.

Dira lues irâ populis Junonis iniquæ
 Incidit exosæ dictas à pellice terras.
 Dum visum mortale malum, tantæque latebat 525
 Causa nocens cladis; pugnatum est arte medendi.
 Exitium superabat opem: quæ victa jacebat.
 Principio cœlum spissâ caligine terras
 Pressit; et ignavos inclusit nubibus æstus:
 Dumque quater junctis implevit cornibus or-
 bem

Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem,
 Letiferis calidi spirârunt flatibus Austri.
 Constat et in fontes vitium venisse, lacusque;
 Milliaque incultos serpentum multa per agros
 Errasse; atque suis fluvios temerasse venenis. 535
 Strage canum primâ volucrumque, oviumque,
 boûmque,

Inque feris subiti deprênsa pôtentia morbi.
 Concidere infelix validos miratur arator
 Inter opus tauros; medioque recumbere sulco.
 Lanigeris gregibus balatus dantibus ægros 540
 Sponte suâ lanæque cadunt, et corpora tabent.
 Acer equus quondam, magnæque in pulvere famæ,
 Degenerat palmas: veterumque oblitus honorum,
 Ad præsepe gemit, morbo moriturus inertî.
 Non aper irasci meminit; non fidere cursu 545
 Cerva; nec armentis incurrere fortibus ursi.

Non aper meminit irasci, nec cerva fidere cursu; nec ursi incurrere fortibus armentis:

*Dira lues incidit populis irâ
 iniquæ Junonis exosæ terras
 dictas à pellice. Dum ma-
 lum est visum mortale, causa-
 que nocens tantæ cladis late-
 bat, est pugnatum arte me-
 dendi. Exitium, superabat
 opem; quæ jacebat victa.
 Principio cœlum pressit terras
 spissâ caligine; et inclusit
 ignavos æstus nubibus. Dum-
 que luna quater implevit or-
 bem junctis cornibus, et qua-
 ter tenuata retexit plenum or-
 bem, calidi austri spirarunt
 letiferis flatibus. Constat vi-
 tium et venisse in fontes lacus-
 que, multa que millia serpen-
 tum errasse per incultos agros,
 atque temerasse fluvios suis
 venenis. Potentia subiti mor-
 bi est deprênsa prima strage
 canum, volucrumque, ovium-
 que, boûmque, inque feris.
 Infelix arator miratur vali-
 dos tauros concidere inter o-
 pus, recumbereque medio sulco.
 Lanæ sua sponte cadunt lani-
 geris gregibus dantibus ægros
 balatus, et corpora tabent.
 Equus quondam acer, magnæ-
 que famæ in pulvere, degene-
 rat ad palmas; oblitusque ve-
 terum honorum, gemit ad præ-
 sepe, moriturus inertî leto.*

TRANSLATION.

“ my subjects, occasioned by the unjust resentment of Juno, who hated a land
 “ called by her rival’s name. While the calamity seemed natural, and the
 “ baneful cause of a destruction so extensive lay concealed, we had recourse to
 “ the medicinal arts; but the spreading malady prevailed against all remedies,
 “ and our attempts were baffled. At first heaven encompassed the earth with
 “ thick oppressive darkness, and enclosed within its clouds an unactive suffocating
 “ heat. And while the moon four times uniting her horns completed, and
 “ four times decreasing unravelled her full orb, the hot south winds breathed
 “ their deadly blasts. It is known that even the lakes and fountains were
 “ poisoned by the infection, and that many thousands of serpents wandered over
 “ the neglected fields, and tainted the rivers with their poison. The violence
 “ of this sudden distemper was first discovered by the havoc it made of dogs,
 “ birds, sheep, oxen, and wild beasts. The unhappy ploughman wonders to
 “ see his sturdy steers sink under the yoke, and drop down in the middle of the
 “ furrow. The woolbearing flocks complain in sickly bleatings; their fleeces
 “ spontaneously fall off, and their bodies pine away. The once sprightly steed,
 “ and of great renown in the race, degenerates, and, regardless of the prize
 “ and his wonted honours, groans at the crib, doomed to perish by an inglorious
 “ fate. The boar forgets his rage, the stag his fleetness, and the bears, to
 “ rush among the stronger herds. A general faintness seizes all: the woods,

languor habet omnia. Corpora Omnia languor habet; Silvique, agrisque vi-
foeda jacent, lyvisque, viis- isque
que, agrisque. Aura vitian- Corpora foeda jacent. Vitiantur odoribus auræ.
tur odoribus. Loquor mira, Mira loquor. Non illa canes, avidæque volu-
non canes, avidæque volu- cres,
cres, non cani lupi tet gere il- Non cani tetigere lupi: dilapsa liquefcunt, 550
la: dilapsa liquefcunt, no- Aflatuque nocent; et agunt contagia latè,
centque adflatu, et agunt con- Pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos
tagia latè. Pestis pervenit Pestis, et in magnæ dominatur mœnibus urbis.
ad miseros colonos graviore Viscera torrentur primò; flammæque latentis
damno, et dominatur in mœ- Indicium rubor est, et ductus anhelitus ægrè: 555
nibus magnæ urbis. Primo Aspera lingua tumet; trepidisque arentia venis
viscera torrentur, et rubor, Ora patent; auræque graves captantur hiatu.
et anhelitus ductus ægre est Non stratum, non ulla pati velamina possunt;
indicium latentis flammæ: Dura sed in terrâ ponunt præcordia: nec fit
lingua aspera tumet; oraque Corpus humo gelidum, sed humus de corpore fer-
arentia venis trepidis patent, vet. 560
gravesque auræ captantur Nec moderator adest: inque ipsos sæva medentes
hiatu. Non possunt pati stra- Erumpit clades; obsuntque auctoribus artes.
eam, non ulla velamina, sed Quò propior quisque est, servitque fideliùs ægro,
ponunt præcordia in durat er- In partem leti citiùs venit. Utque salutis
râ, nec corpus fit gelidum Spes abiit, finemque vident in funere morbi; 565
homo, sed humus fervet de Indulgent animis: et nulla, quid utile, cura est:
corpore. Nec moderator adest: Utile enim nihil est. Passim positoque pudore,
sævaque clades erumpit in ip- Fontibus, et fluviis, puteisque capacibus hærent:
fos medentes; artesque obsunt Nec priùs est extincta sitis, quàm vita, bibendo,
auctoribus. Quo quisque est *tibus et fluviis puteisque capacibus: nec sitis est extinctæ bibendo priusquam vita est extincta.*
propior, servitque ægro fide-
lius, citiùs venit in partem
leti. Utque spes salutis abiit,
videntque finem morbi in fu-
nerè; indulgens animis; et
est nulla cura quid sit utile,
enim nihil est utile: pudore-
que posito, hærent passim fon-

TRANSLATION.

" fields and highways are strewed with loathsome carcases; the air is infected
 " with the smell, and, strange to relate, neither dogs nor ravenous birds, nor
 " hoary wolves, would touch the dead bodies, they rot and fall away, and
 " emitting noxious exhalations, spread the contagion far and wide. The infec-
 " tion now falls with collected rage on the wretched swains, and riots within
 " the walls of our great cities. It begins with scorching the bowels; flushings
 " and a difficulty of breathing are the first indications of the latent flame. The
 " tongue grows rough and swells. Their mouths inflamed by the strong beating
 " of the veins open wide, and greedily receive the large indraughts of tainted
 " air. Beds and coverings are loathed; they rest their breasts upon the hard
 " ground, nor can they thence derive any coolness, but the heat is communi-
 " cated to the ground from their bodies. Nor is there any physician to attend
 " them: the cruel calamity breaks out even upon them who administer reme-
 " dies, and the authors suffer by exercising their own arts. The more nearly
 " and faithfully any one attends, the sooner he falls a victim to his cares. And
 " when now all hope of recovery is gone, and they see that the disease must
 " end in death, they indulge themselves in all their desires, nor regard the
 " means of relief; for indeed nothing brings relief. And banishing all sense
 " of shame they lie promiscuously about the fountains, rivers, and capacious
 " wells, nor is their thirst extinguished but with life itself. Here numbers

Inde graves multi nequeunt consurgere, et ipsis 570
 Immoriuntur aquis; aliquis tamen haurit et illas.
 Tantaque sunt miseris invisi tædia lecti;
 Profluit: aut, si prohibent consistere vires,
 Corpora devolvunt in humum; fugiuntque pe-
 nates

Quisque suos: sua cuique domus funesta videtur.
 Et quia causa latet, locus est in crimine notus.
 Semianimes errare viis, dum stare valebant,
 Adpiceres; flentes alios, terræque jacentes;
 Lassaque versantes supremo lumina motu.
 Membraque pendētis tendunt ad sidera cœli, 580
 Hic, illic ubi mors deprēnderat exhalantes.]

Quid mihi tunc animi fuit? an, quod debuit
 esse,

Ut vitam odissem, et cuperem pars esse morum?
 Quo se cunque acies oculorum flexerat, illic
 Vulgus erat stratum. Veluti cū putria motis 585
 Poma cadunt ramis, agitataque ilice glandes.
 Tempa vides contrā gradibus sublimia longis:
 Jupiter illa tenet. Quis non altaribus illis
 Irrita thura tulit: quoties pro conjuge conjux,
 Pro gnato genitor, dum verba precantia dicit, 590
 Non exoratis animam finivit in aris?
 Inque manu thuris pars inconsumpta reperta est!
 Admoti quoties templis, dum vota sacerdos

que thuris est reperta inconsumpta in manu? quoties tauri admoti templis dum sacerdos concipit vota,

*Multi graves, nequeunt con-
 surgere inde, et immoriuntur
 ipsis aquis: tamen alius hau-
 rit et illas. Tædiaque invisi
 lecti sunt tanta miseris, proflui-
 unt: aut si vires prohibent
 consistere, devolvunt corpora
 in humum, que quisque fugi-
 unt suos penates: sua domus
 videtur cuique funesta. Et
 quia causa latet, locus est in
 crimine. Adspiceres semiani-
 mes dum valebant stare, er-
 rare viis notis; alios flentes,
 jacentesque terræ; versantes-
 que lassa lumina supremo mo-
 tu. Tenduntque membra ad
 sidera pendentis cœli, exha-
 lantes animam hic, illic, ubi
 mors deprēnderat eos. Quid
 animi tunc fuit mihi. An
 quod debuit esse, ut odissem
 vitam, et cuperem esse pars
 meum? quocunque acies o-
 culorum flexerat se, illic vul-
 gus erat stratum veluti cum
 putria poma cadunt motis ra-
 mis, glandesque agitata ilice.
 Vides e contra templa, subli-
 mia longis gradibus; Jupiter
 tenet illa. Quis non tulit ir-
 rita thura illis altaribus?
 quoties conjux dum dicit ver-
 ba precantia pro conjuge, ge-
 nitor pro gnato, finivit ani-
 mam in aris non exoratis, pars*

TRANSLATION.

"oppressed with the disease, and unable to rise, die amid the waters, which
 "are yet still greedily drunk up. And so impatient the hapless wretches grow
 "of their hated beds, that they leap from them, and if they want strength to
 "stand, roll their bodies on the ground. All fly their dwellings, all regard their
 "houses as fatal; and because the source of the disaster is unknown, the crime
 "is charged upon the place. You might have seen them while yet they were
 "able to stand, stalking pale and almost lifeless along the streets, others lying
 "weeping upon the ground, and rolling with languid motion their expiring
 "eyes; (and stretch their feeble limbs to the pendant stars of heaven, breathing
 "their last promiscuously, as death chances to overtake them.) How melancholy
 "was then the situation of my mind? Could I do other than hate life, and wish
 "to share the fate of my people? Wherever I turn my eyes, there I see my
 "people lying in heaps, like mellow apples falling from the boughs, or acorns
 "from the shaken oak. You see over-against you a temple raised high on lofty
 "steps. It is sacred to Jupiter. How many offered up incense in vain at these
 "altars? How often did the husband while offering up vows for his wife, and
 "the father for the son, finish their lives at the inexorable shrine; while part
 "of the incense was yet unconsumed in their hands? How often did the bulls
 "when brought to the temples, while yet the priest was pronouncing the vows,

et fundit purum vinum inter cornua, ceciderunt vulnere
 haud expectato. Ego ipse, eum facerem sacra Jovi pro
 me, patriâque, tribusque na-
 tis, victima edidit diros mu-
 gitus, subitoque collapsa sine
 ullis ictibus, tinxit subjectos
 cultros exiguo sanguine. Fi-
 bra quoque ægra perdiderat
 notas veri, monitusque deo-
 rum : tristes morbi penetrant
 ad viscera. Vidi cadavera
 projecta ante sacros postes :
 ante ipsas aras, quo mors fo-
 ret invidiosior. Pars clau-
 dunt animam laqueo, fugantq;
 timorem mortis morte, vocant-
 que ultro venientia fata.
 Corpora missa neci feruntur
 nullis funeribus de more, ne-
 que enim portæ capiebant fu-
 nera. Aut inhumata pre-
 munt terras, aut dantur in-
 dotata in altos rogos ; et jam
 est nulla reverentia, pugnant-
 que de rogis, ardentque ali-
 nis ignibus. Desunt qui la-
 cryment : animæque natarum
 matrumque, juvenumque se-
 numque, vagantur indefectæ.
 Nec locus sufficit in tumulos,
 nec arbor in ignes. Ego atto-
 nitus tanto turbine miserarum
 rerum, dixi, O Jupiter, si falsa dicta non loquuntur te ipse sub amplexu: Æginæ Asopidos,

Concipit, et fundit purum inter cornua vinum,
 Haud expectato ceciderunt vulnere tauri ! 595
 Ipse ego sacra Jovi pro me, patriâque, tribusque
 Cum facerem natis, mugitus victima diros
 Edidit : et subito collapsa sine ictibus ullis
 Exiguo tinxit subjectos sanguine cultros:
 Fibra quoque ægra notas veri, monitusque Deo-
 rum 600
 Perdiderat. Tristes penetrant ad viscera morbi.
 Ante sacros vidi projecta cadavera postes :
 Ante ipsas, quò mors foret invidiosior, aras,
 Pars animam laqueo claudunt ; mortisque timorem
 Morte fugant : ultroque vocant venientia fata. 605
 Corpora missa neci nullis de more feruntur
 Funeribus : neque enim capiebant funera portæ.
 Aut inhumata premunt terras : aut dantur in altos
 Indotata rogos. Et jam reverentia nulla est : 609
 Deque rogis pugnant ; alienisque ignibus ardent.
 Qui lacryment, desunt : indefectæque vagantur
 Natorumque virumque animæ, juvenumque se-
 numque.
 Nec locus in tumulos, nec sufficit arbor in ignes.
 Attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum,
 Jupiter ô, dixi, si te non falsa loquuntur 615
 Dicta sub amplexus Æginæ Asopidos ipse :

TRANSLATION.

“ and pouring the sacred wine between the horns, fall without waiting for the
 “ wound? While even I was offering sacrifice to Jupiter for myself, for my
 “ country, and my three sons, the victim uttered dismal lowings, and falling
 “ suddenly down, before it received any strokes, tinged the knives applied to
 “ it with scanty gore. The diseased entrails too had lost all marks of truth,
 “ and presages of the will of the gods : the baneful distemper penetrates to
 “ the inmost bowels. These eyes have seen the carcasses lying in heaps before
 “ the gates of the temples ; nay, to throw a greater odium on the gods, be-
 “ fore the very altars, Some strangle themselves, and banish by an immediate
 “ death the continual apprehension of it, and voluntarily invite approaching
 “ fate. The dead bodies are not, according to custom, accompanied with
 “ funeral rites, for the city gates cannot receive the multitude ; but they
 “ either lie unburied on the ground, or are thrown upon piles without the
 “ customary honours. And now all reverence and distinction ceases ; they
 “ fight for the funeral piles, and burn the bodies in funeral fires not their
 “ own. Friends are wanting to mourn, and the souls of virgins and ma-
 “ trons, young and old, stroll about unlamented. Space sufficient cannot be
 “ found for graves, nor trees to feed the fires.

“ Astonished at such a tempestuous flood of miseries ; O Jupiter, said I, if
 “ fame does not falsely report, that you went into the embraces of Ægina, the
 “ daughter of Asopus ; if you are not ashamed to own yourself my father, either

Nec te, magne pater, nostri pudet esse parentem;
Aut mihi redde meos: aut me quoque conde sepulchro.

Ille notam fulgore dedit, tonitruque secundo.

Accipio, sintque ista precor felicia mentis 620

Signa tuæ; dixi: quod das mihi, pigneror, omen.

Fortè fuit juxta patulis rarissima ramis

Sacra Jovi quercus de semine Dodonæo.

Hic nos frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo

Grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes, 625

Rugosoque suum fervantes cortice callem.

Dum numerum miror, Totidem, pater optime, dixi,

Tu mihi da cives: et inania mœnia reple.

Intremuit, ramisque sonum sine flamine motis

Alta dedit quercus. Pavido mihi membra timore

Horruerant, stabantque comæ. Tamen oscula terræ, 631

Roboribusque dedi: nec me sperare fatebar;

Sperabam tamen; atque animo mea vota fovebam.

Nox subit: et curis exercita corpora somnus 634

Occupat. Ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse,

Et ramos totidem, totidemque animalia ramis

Ferre suis visa est; parilique tremiscere motu:

Graniferumque agmen subjectis spargere in arvis.

Crescere quod subito, et majus majusque videri,

Ac se tollere humo; rectoque adfistere trunco: 640

quod visum est subito crescere, et videri majus majusque, ac tollere se humo, adfistereque recto trunco.

nec magne pater pudet te esse parentem nostri; aut redde meos mihi, aut conde me quoque sepulchro. Ille dedit notam fulgore, tonitruque secundo. Dixi, accipio, precorque ut ista sint felicia signa tuæ mentis: pigneror omen quod das mihi. Forte fuit juxta quercus de semine Dodonæo rarissima patulis foliis, et sacra Jovi. Hic nos aspeximus formicas frugilegas longo agmine, gerentes grande onus exiguo ore, fervantesque suum callem rugoso cortice. Dum miror numerum, dixi, optime pater, da tu mihi totidem cives, et reple inania mœnia. Alta quercus intremuit, deditque sonum ramis motis sine flamine. Membra horruerant mihi pavido timore, comæque stabant: tamen dedi oscula terræ roboribusque nec fatebar me sperare, tamen sperabam: atque fovebam mea vota animo. Nox subit, et somnus occupat corpora exercita curis. Eadem quercus visa est mihi adesse ante oculos, et ferre totidem ramos, totidem, que animalia suis ramis, tremiscereque parili motu: spargereque agmen graniferum in subjectis arvis.

TRANSLATION.

" restore my *lost* subjects, or bury me too in the *same* grave. He gave a signal
" by lightning and auspicious thunder. I expected the omen, and said; May
" this be a happy presage of your returning favour; I take the signal you now
" give as a propitious pledge. Hard by there chanced to be an oak sacred to
" Jove, of the race of Dodona, whose boughs spread but thinly from the
" trunk. Here we beheld the frugal ants in a long train, bearing mighty
" loads in their little mouths, and pursuing their track in the wrinkled bark.
" While I stand wondering at their number, *Almighty and kindest* father, said
" I, give me subjects numerous as these, and new furnish with citizens my de-
" solate walls. The towering oak trembled, and it's tops, though shook by no
" winds, rustled. Shivering horror shook my limbs; my hair stood an end;
" I yet gave kisses to the earth and the oak, and though I avowed not openly
" my hope, still I did hope, and cherished *aspiring* wishes in my mind. Mean-
" time night comes on, and sleep creeps upon my limbs weighed down with
" anxiety. The same oak seemed present before my eyes, and to spread out it's
" boughs covered with the same numerous swarms of animals; to tremble with
" a like motion, and scatter on the fields underneath, the grain-gathering
" troop; which suddenly were seen to grow, and encrease more and more in
" bulk; and raise themselves from the ground, and stand with trunk erect;

et ponere maciem numerumque pedum, nigrumque colorem; et inducere humanam formam membris. Somnus abît; vigilans damno mea visa; querorque esse nihil opis in superis, at erat ingens murmur in ædibus, videbarque exaudire voces hominum jam defueta mibi. Dum suspicor has quoque somni, ecce Telamon venit properus foribusque reclusis, dixit, pater egredere, videbis majora speque fideque. Egredior, qualesque viros eram visus vidisse in imagine somni, aspicio, agnoscoque tales ex ordine: adeunt, salutantque me regem. Solvo vota Jovi, partiorque urbem recentibus populis, et agros vacuos prisca cultoribus; vocoque Myrmidonas, nec fraudo nomina origine. Vidisti corpora, habent nunc quoque mores quos gerebant ante: sunt enim genus parcumque patiensque laborum, tenaxque quæsitæ, et qui reservent quæsitæ. Hi pares annis animisque sequentur te ad bella, cum primum curus qui feliciter attulit (enim curus attulerat) fuerit mutatus in austros.

26. Illi implere longum diem talibus atque aliis sermonibus. Pars ultima lucis est data mensæ, nox somnis. Aureus sol extulerat jubar: eurus adhuc flabat, tenebatque vela reditura.

Et maciem numerumque pedum, nigrumque colorem.
Ponere; et humanam membris inducere formam.
Somnus abît. Damno vigilans mea visa; querorq;
In Superis opis esse nihil. At in ædibus ingens
Murmur erat: vocesq; hominum exaudire videbar,
Jam mihi defueta. Dum suspicor has quoq; somni,
Ecce venit Telamon properus: foribusq; reclusis,
Speque, fideque pater, dixit, majora videbis.
Egredere, Egredior: qualesque in imagine somni
Visus eram vidisse viros, ex ordine tales
Aspicio, agnoscoque. Adeunt; regemq; salutant.
Vota Jovi solvo, populisque recentibus urbem
Partior, et vacuos prisca cultoribus agros,
Myrmidonasque voco; nec origine nomina fraudo.
Corpora vidisti. Mores, quos ante gerebant,
Nunc quoque habent, parcumque genus, patiens-
que laborum,
Quæsitique tenax, et qui quæsitæ reservent.
Hi te ad bella pares annis, animisque sequentur,
Cum primum, qui te feliciter attulit, Eurus,
(Eurus enim attulerat) fuerit mutatus in Austros.

XXVI. Talibus atque aliis longum sermonibus
illi
Implevere diem. Lucis pars ultima mensæ
Est data, nox somnis. Jubar aureus extulerat Sol:
Flabat adhuc Eurus; redituraque vela tenebat.

TRANSLATION.

“ and throw off their leanness, number of feet, and sallow hue, and clothe their
“ limbs in human form. Sleep withdraws; waking, I condemn the vain vision,
“ and complain that there is no relief in the gods. Still I heard an encreasing
“ murmur in the palace, and human voices, to which I was now in a manner
“ become a stranger, assail my ears. While I suspect these too, an impression
“ left by my dream, lo Telamon enters in haste; and throwing open the doors,
“ Father, says he, come forward; you will see a wonder beyond hope or belief.
“ I follow, and see and know those very men, whom I had beheld in the vision
“ of my sleep. They advance, and salute me king. I offer up vows to Jove,
“ and divide the city, and depopulated lands among my new subjects, and call
“ them myrmidons, a name that preserves the memory of their original. You
“ saw their persons, and they still retain the manners of their ancient race; a
“ frugal generation, and patient of toil, eager to increase their store, and who
“ husband their acquisitions with care. These, alike in years and courage, will
“ follow you to the war, soon as the east wind, which happily brought you
“ hither, (for an east wind had brought them) shall change to the south.”

XXVI. In discourses, such as these they passed the day; the evening was allotted to feasting, and night to sleep. The golden son had now shed his beams; but still the east wind blew, nor would permit the sails to return. The sons of

Ad Cephalum Pallante fati, cui grandior ætas : 665
Ad regem Cephalus, simul et Pallante creati
Conveniunt. Sed adhuc regem sopor altus habe-
bat.

Excipit Æacides illos in limine Phocus :

Nam Telamon fraterque viros ad bella legebant.

Phocus in interius spatium pulchrosq; recessus 670
Cecropidas ducit. Cum queis simul ipse resedit,

Aspicit Æoliden ignotâ ex arbore factum

Ferre manu jaculum, cuius fuit aurea cuspis.

Pauca prius mediis sermonibus ille locutus,

Sum nemorum studiosus, ait, credisque ferinæ : 675

Quâ tamen è silvâ teneas hastile recisum,

Jamdudum dubito : certè, si fraxinus esset,

Fulva colore foret : si cornus, nodus inesset.

Unde sit ignoro : sed non formosius isto

Viderunt oculi telum jaculabile nostri.

Excipit Actæis è fratribus alter : et usum

Majorem specie mirabere, dixit, in isto.

Consequitur quodcunq; petit : fortunaque mis-
sum

Non regit ; et revolat nullo referente cruentum.

Tum verò juvenis Nereius omnia quærit 685

Cur sit, et unde datum ; quis tanti muneris auctor.

Quæ petit, ille refert ; sed, quæ narrare pudori est,

omnia ; cur sit datum, et unde, quis auctor tanti muneris. Ille refert quæ petit, sed silet quæ est
pudori referre,

TRANSLATION.

Pallas repair to Cephalus who was most in years, and Cephalus accompanied by them to the king. But as the king was not yet arisen from sleep, Phocus, his son, receives them at the palace gate ; for Telamon and his brother were mustering forces for the war. Phocus conducts the Athenians to the inner recesses of the palace, finely adorned ; and being set down with them, observed that the grand-son of Æolus had in his hand a dart made of wood to him unknown, and pointed with gold : after some promiscuous conversation, " I am, says he, addicted to groves, and the hunter's sport, yet have " for some time been in doubt from what tree that javelin is cut. Sure were " it of ash, it must be of a brown colour, if of dog-tree it would be knotted. " I cannot guess whence it is, but my eyes have not seen a more beautiful " weapon of its kind than this." One of the Athenian brothers rejoins : " you will admire in this dart it's usefulness, still greater than it's beauty. " Fortune guides not it's aim, it always hits the game, and drenched in blood, " returns spontaneous into the hand that threw it." The Nereian youth is then impatient to know all ; he enquires whence and on what account it was given, and who was the author of a present so valuable. Cephalus replies to all ; but touched with conscious shame, conceals the occasion of his receiving it ;

NOTES.

672. *Aspicit Æoliden*] Cephalus is said to have been the grandson of Æolus, and the son of Deionius, King of Phocis,

685. *Juvenis Nereius*] Phocus, the son of Æacus by the nymph Psamathe, the daughter of Nereus.

*qua mercede tulerit : totius-
 que dolore amissæ conjugis, ita
 fatur lacrymis obortis. Nate
 Dea, hoc telum, quis possit
 credere? facit me flere, fa-
 cietque diu, si fata dederint
 nobis vivere diu. Hoc per-
 didit me cum carâ conjuge,
 utinam semper caruissem hoc
 munere. Procris erat soror
 raptæ Orithyia (si forte Ori-
 thya magis pervenit ad tuas
 aures.) Si velis conferre fa-
 ciem moresque duarum, ipsa
 erat dignior rapi. Pater E-
 rechtheus junxit hanc mihi :
 dicebar, eramque felix : non
 ita visum est dis, ac nunc
 quoque forsitan essem beatus.
 Alter mensis agebatur post sa-
 cra jugalia, cum lutea auro-
 ra tenebris pulsus vidit me
 mane tendentem retia cornige-
 ris cervis de summo vertice
 Hymetti semper florentis, ra-
 pitque invitum. Liceat mihi
 referre vera pace deæ, quod
 sit spectabilis roseo ore, quod
 teneat confinia lucis, teneat
 confinia noctis, quod alatur
 Nectareis aquis, ego amabam
 Procris. Procris erat pec-
 tore, Procris erat semper mi-
 hi in ore. Referebam sacra
 tori, coitusque novos, thala-
 mosque recentes, primaque fœ-
 dera deserti lecti. Dea est mota, et dixit, Ingrate, siste tuas querelas,*

*Quâ tulerit mercede, flet : tactusque dolore
 Conjugis amissæ, lacrymis ita fatur obortis :
 Hoc me, nate Deâ, (quis possit credere?) telum
 Flere facit, facietque diu ; si vivere nobis 691
 Fata diu dederint. Hoc me cum conjuge carâ
 Perdidit. Hoc utinam caruissem munere semper !
 Procris erat (si forte magis pervenit ad aures
 Orithyia tuas) raptæ soror Orythiæ. 695
 Si faciem moresque velis conferre duarum,
 Dignior ipsa rapi. Pater hanc mihi junxit Erech-
 theus :
 Hanc mihi junxit Amor. Felix dicebar, eramque :
 (Non ita Dîs visum est) ac nunc quoque forsitan
 essem.
 Alter agebatur post pacta jugalia mensis : 700
 Cum me cornigeris tendentem retia cervis
 Vertice de summo semper florentis Hymetti
 Lutea manè videt pulsus Aurora tenebris :
 Invitumque rapit. Liceat mihi vera referre,
 Pace Deæ ; quod sit roseo spectabilis ore, 705
 Quod teneat lucis, teneat confinia noctis :
 Nectareis quod alatur aquis ; ego Procrin ama-
 bam :
 Pectore Procris erat, Procris mihi semper in ore.
 Sacra tori, coitusque novos thalamosque recentes,
 Primaque deserti referebam fœdera lecti 710
 Mota Dea est : et, Siste tuas, ingrate, querelas,*

TRANSLATION.

and reflecting with sorrow on the sad fate of his wife, thus delivers himself with
 a flood of tears. " This dart, goddess-born, (can you believe it) this
 " dart is the cause of my grief, and will long continue so, if the Fates have
 " assigned me a long period of life. This dart destroyed me, and my dearest
 " wife. Would to heaven I had never enjoyed this fatal present. Procris was
 " the sister of Orithyia, ravished by a god (as peradventure the greater fame of
 " Orithyia may have rather reached your ears.) Though if you compare the
 " faces and manners of the two, she seemed the more deserving of a rape. Her
 " father Erechtheus joined her to me in marriage ; we were united too by all the
 " strictest ties of love. I was accounted happy, and was so indeed ; and had
 " it seemed good to the gods, might have been so still. It was now the second
 " month after the nuptial contract, when saffron-coloured Aurora, dispelling the
 " darkness of the morning, saw me as I was planting nets for the horned flags,
 " upon the high tops of ever-flourishing Hymettus ; and carried me off, against
 " my will. Let me relate the truth, without offence to the goddess ; amiable as
 " she is with her rosy mouth, tho' she possesses the confines of light and darkness,
 " and is fed with the juice of nectar, yet I loved my Procris. Procris alone was
 " in my thoughts, Procris ever in my mouth. I alledged the sacred ties of mar-
 " riage, our late union, the nuptial chambers, and my first and solemn engage-
 " ments to the forsaken fair. The goddess was provoked ; cease, says she, your

Procrin habe, dixit. Quod si mea provida mens
est,
Non habuisse voles. Meque illi irata remisit.
Dum redeo, mecumque Deæ memorata retracto,
Esse metus cœpit, ne jura jugalia conjux 715
Non bene servasset. Faciesque, ætasque jubebant
Credere adulterium: prohibebant credere mores.
Sed tamen abfueram: sed et hæc erat, unde redi-
bam,
Criminis exemplum: sed cuncta timemus aman-
tes. 719
Querere, quo doleam, studeo; donisq; pudicam
Sollicitare fidem. Ravet huic Aurora timori:
Immutatque meam (videor sensisse) figuram.
Palladias in eo non cognoscendus Athenas: 723
Ingrediorque domum. Culpâ domus ipsa carebat;
Castaq; signa dabat: dominoque erat anxia raptō.
Vix aditu per mille dolos ad Erechthida factō;
Ut vidi, obstupui: meditataque pœnè reliqui
Tentamenta fide: malè me, quin vera faterer,
Continui; malè quin, ut oportuit, oscula ferrem.
Tristis erat: sed nulla tamen formosior illâ 730
Esse potest tristi; desiderioque calebat
Conjugis abrepti. Tu collige, qualis in illâ,
Phoece, decôr fuerit; quam sic dolor ipse decebat.
Quid referam, quoties tentamina nostra pudici
Reppulerint mores? quoties, Ego, dixeris, uni 735
ties pudici mores repulerint nostra tentamina?

habe Procrin, quod si mea mens est provida, voles non habuisse, irataque remisit me illi. Dum redeo, retractoque; mecum memorata deæ, metus cœpit esse, ne conjux non bene servasset jura jugalia. Faciesque, ætasque jubebant credere adulterium; mores prohibebant credere. Sed tamen abfueram, sed et hæc unde redibam erat exemplum criminis, sed amantes timemus cuncta. Studeo querere quo doleam, sollicitareque pudicam fidem donis. Aurora favet huic timori: immutatque (videor sensisse) meam figuram. In eo non cognoscendus Palladias Athenas, ingrediorque domum. Domus ipsa carebat culpa dabatque casta signa, eratque anxia domino raptō. Aditu ad Erechthida vix per mille dolos factō, ut vidi obstupui, peneque reliqui meditata tentamenta fidei: malè continui me, quin faterer vera, malè, quin ferrem oscula, ut oportuit. Erat tristis, sed tamen nulla potest esse formosior illa tristi, calebatque desiderio abrepti conjugis; tu Phoece collige qualis decôr fuerit in illa quam ipse dolor sic decebat. Quid referam quoties dixeris ego servor uni;

TRANSLATION.

"complaints, ungrateful youth; go to your Procris: but if my mind divines aright,
"sore will you repent your unhappy love: and thus in anger sent me back. While
"I return, and revolve within myself the words of the goddess; a jealousy
"began to arise, lest my wife might have violated the nuptial vow. Her beauty and
"age alarm my fears, but her spotless morals forbid every suspicion. But I had
"been absent, and she, whom I had just left, was an example of a guilty flame, but
"love is always full of fears and jealousies. I grow impatient to explore what
"must prove matter of grief to myself, and to solicit with gifts her blameless
"chastity. Aurora cherishes these fears, and changes my shape, as I seemed
"then to perceive. I enter Athens, the city of Pallas, in a form unknown, and
"go to my own house. The house itself was without flame, and carried all
"the marks of chastity; full of concern for the absence of it's master. When
"after a thousand artifices I had at length with great difficulty found access to
"the daughter of Erechtheus, as soon as I saw her I stood amazed, and well
"nigh quitted the projected trial of her fidelity: scarce could I refrain from own-
"ing the truth, scarce refrain from the wished embrace: she was dejected; yet
"even in her grief beautiful beyond compare, and languished in sorrow for the
"loss of her husband. Judge, young prince, what her beauty must be, when
"even in tears she looked thus lovely. What need I to repeat how often her
"chastity baffled all my attempts? How often she told me I am reserved for one

ubique est, seruo mea gaudia uni. Cui sano non ista experientia fidei foret satis magna? non sum contentus, et pugno in mea vulnera; dum paciscor me dare census pro nocte, augendæque munera, tandem coegi eam dubitare. Exclamo, en ego male reus, male pactus adulter, eram verus conjux, perfida teneris me teste. Illa respondit nihil, tantummodo victa tacito pudore, fugit insidiosa limina cum malo conjuge, perosaque omne genus virorum offensa mei, errabat montibus, operata studiis Dianæ. Tum violentior ignis pervenit ad ossa mihi deserto: orabam veniam, et fatebar me peccasse, et me quoque potuisse succumbere simili culpæ datis muneribus; si tanta munera darentur. Redditur mihi confesso hoc, prius ultra læsum pudorem, et exigit concorditer dulces annos. Præterea, tanquam dedisset se parva dona, dat mihi canem munus: quem cum sua Cynthia traderat illi, dixerat superabit omnes currendo. Dat simul et jaculum, quod (cernis) habemus manibus.

27. Requiris quæ sit fortuna alterius muneris? accipe.

Servor, ubicunque est: uni mea gaudia serve? Cui non ista fide satis experientia sano Magna foret? non sum contentus; et in mea pugno

Vulnera; dum census dare me pro nocte paciscor, Muneraque augendo tandem dubitare coegi. 740 Exclamo: Malè tectus ego en, malè pactus adulter

Verus eram conjux: me, perfida, teste teneris. Illa nihil: tacito tantummodo victa pudore Insidiosa malo cum conjuge limina fugit:

Offensâque mei, genus omne perosa virorum 745 Montibus errabat studiis operata Dianæ.

Tum mihi deserto violentior ignis ad ossa Pervenit: orabam veniam; peccasse fatebar, Et potuisse datis simili succumbere culpæ

Me quoque muneribus; si munera tanta darentur. Hoc mihi confesso, læsum prius ultra pudorem, 751 Redditur, et dulces concorditer exigit annos.

Dat mihi præterea, tanquam se parva dedisset Dona, canem munus: quem cum sua traderet illi Cynthia, Currendo superabit, dixerat, omnes. 755 Dat simul et jaculum; manibus quod (cernis) habemus.

XXVII. Muneris alterius quæ sit fortuna requiris?

Accipe. Mirandi novitate movebere facti.

Movebere novitate mirandi facti.

TRANSLATION.

“whereever he is: I keep my joys for him alone? Who in his senses might not
“have been satisfied with this trial of fidelity? But it contents not me; I strive
“to wound myself, while I promise vast sums for one night, and by increasing
“the bribe, bring her at last to waver. Alas, cried I: lo I, the unhappy conceal-
“ed, the unhappy contracting lover, am your real husband: perfidious wretch,
“I am myself a witness of your infidelity. She made no reply, but overwhelmed
“with silent shame, flies the treacherous house, and her ensnaring husband, and
“for my offence, hating the whole race of men, ranges the mountains, devoted
“to the exercises of Diana. Deserted thus, the fire of love more violent than
“ever, raged in my bones; I begged forgiveness, and owned myself in fault,
“and that even I might have yielded to the force of presents, had presents of so
“great value been offered. This confession restored her to my embraces, having
“but too severely revenged by absence the assault upon her modesty; and we
“passed our years in the sweetest harmony. Besides, as if it was but a small gift
“that she had given me herself, she presented me with a dog, which her own
“Diana had given her, and promised that he should surpass all others in run-
“ning. She gave me a dart too, the same that you see now in my hands.

XXVII. “Would you know the fortune of the other present, the dog?
“hear then: you will be surprized at the novelty of the wonderful fact.

Carmina Laiades non intellecta priorum
 Solverat ingeniis : et præcipitata jacebat
 Immemor ambagum vates obscura suarum.
 Scilicet alma Themis non talia linoquit inulta.
 Protinus Aoniis immittitur altera Thebis
 Pestis ; et exitio multi pecorumque, suoque
 Rurigenæ pavere feram. Vicina juvenus
 Venimus ; et latos indagine cinximus agros.
 Illa levi velox superabat retia saltu :
 Summaque transibat positarum lina plagarum.
 Copula detrahitur canibus, quos illa sequentes
 Effugit, et volucris non secius alite ludit.
 Poscor et ipse meum consensu Lælapa magno ;
 Muneris hoc nomen. Jamdudum vincula pug-
 nat
 Exuere ipse sibi, colloque morantia tendit.
 Vix bene missus erat ; nec jam poteramus, ubi
 esset,
 Scire ; pedum calidus vestigia pulvis habebat :
 Ipse oculis ereptus erat. Non ocior illo
 Hasta, nec excussæ contorto verberare glandes,
 Nec Gortyniaco calamus levis exit ab arcu.
 Collis apex medii subjectis imminet arvis :
 Tollor eò, capioque novi spectacula cursus :
 Quà modò deprendi, modo se subducere ab ipso
 Vulnere visa fera est. Nec limite callida recto,
 In spatiumque fugit ; sed decipit ora sequentis :
 vulnere : nec callida fera fugit recto limite, vel in spatium, sed decipit ora sequentis ;

760 Laiades solverat carmina non
 intellecta ingeniis priorum ; et
 vates obscura jacebat præcipi-
 tata, immemor suarum ambagum.
 Scilicet alma Themis
 non linoquit talia inulta. Pro-
 tinus altera pestis immittitur
 Aoniis Thebis ; et multi ru-
 rigenæ suoque exitio, et exitio
 pecorum, pavere feram. Vi-
 cina juvenus venimus, et
 cinximus latos agros indagine.
 Illa velox superabat retia le-
 vi saltu, transibatque summa
 lina positarum plagarum. Co-
 pula detrahitur canibus, quas
 sequentes illa effugit, et ludit
 non segnius volucris alite. Et
 ipse magno consensu poscor
 meum Lælapa. Hoc erat no-
 men muneris. Jamdudum
 ipse pugnat exuere vincla si-
 bi, tenditque collo ea moran-
 tia. Vix bene erat missus,
 nec jam poteramus scire ubi
 esset. Calidus pulvis habebat
 vestigia pedum, ipse erat erep-
 tus oculis. Non hasta exit o-
 cior illo, nec glandes excussæ
 contorto verberare, nec levis ca-
 lamus ab arcu Gortyniaco.
 Apex medii collis imminet sub-
 jectis arvis : tollor eo, capio-
 que spectacula novi cursus,
 quo fera visa est modo depre-
 ndi, modo subducere se ab ipso

TRANSLATION.

" The son of Laias had unfolded the mysterious lines, impenetrable to the
 " understandings of all who essayed it before ; and the dark songster, precipita-
 " ted from a rock, lay mindless of her riddle. But impartial Themis suffers not
 " crimes like these to escape due vengeance. Instantly another savage ravages
 " the Theban plains ; and flocks and swains fall a prey to the rage of the de-
 " vouring monster. The neighbouring youth convene, and beset the ample
 " fields with toils. But with active bound she eluded the snare, and nimbly
 " overleaped the high barriers of the spreading net. We then let loose our dogs ;
 " but she baffles their pursuit, and outflies them, swift as a winged bird. I am
 " then importuned by all to slip my Lelaps, for that was the name of my wife's
 " present. From the very first he struggles to break the hampering bonds, and
 " violently strains them with his neck. Scarce was he freed from the chain,
 " when in a moment he appears no more ; the prints of his feet are seen in the
 " dust ; but himself is snatched from our eyes. No spear flies swifter than he,
 " nor bullets tossed from the whirling sling, or light arrow whizzing from a
 " Cretan bow. A hill, with towering top, surveys the plains around. Thither
 " I mount, to have a view of the unusual chace. Now he seems to hold his prey,
 " now the monster starts from his very bites ; nor holds an even direct course,
 " but eludes the mouth of her pursuer, and winds away in rings, to break the

et redit in gyrum, ne suus im- Et redit in gyrum, nè sit suus impetus hosti.
 perus sit hosti. Hic imminet, Imminet hic, sequiturque parem: similisque te-
 sequiturque parem, similisque nenti
 tentis, non tenet, et exercet Non tenet, et vacuos exercet in aëra morsus. 785
 vacuos morsus in aëra. Ver- Ad jaculi vertebat opem: quod dextera librat
 tebar ad opem jaculi, quod Dum mea, dum digitos amentis indere tento,
 dum mea dextera librat, dum Lumina deflexi: revocataque rursus eodem
 tendo indere digitos amentis, Rettuleram, medio (mirum) duo marmora cam-
 deflexi lumina, retuleramque po
 rursus revocata eodem. (Mi- 790
 rum!) adspicio duo marmo- Adspicio; fugere hoc, illud latrare putares.
 ra medio campo; putares hoc Scilicet invictos ambos certamine cursûs
 fugere, illud latrare. Sci- Esse Deus voluit; si quis Deus adfuit illis.
 licet deus, si quis deus adfuit XXVIII. Hactenus: et tacuit. Jaculo quod
 illis, voluit ambos esse invic- crimen in ipso?
 tas certamine cursus. Phocus ait. Jaculi sic crimina reddidit ille. 795
 21. Hactenus et tacuit. Gaudia principium nostri sint, Phoece, doloris.
 Phocus ait, quod crimen est Illa prius referam. Juvat ô meminisse beati
 in ipso jaculo? ille sic reddi- Temporis, Æacida, quo primos ritè per annos
 dit crimina jaculi. Phoece, Conjuge eram felix; felix erat illa marito.
 sint gaudia principium nostri Mutua cura duos, et amor socialis habebat. 800
 doloris, referam illa prius. Nec jovis illa meo thalamos præferret amor:
 O Æacida, juvat meminisse Nec me quæ caperet, non si Venus ipsa veniret,
 beati temporis, quo per pri- Ulla erat. Æquales urebant pectora flammæ.
 mos annos eram rite felix con- Sole ferè radiis feriente cacumina primis;
 juge; illa erat felix marito. Venatum in silvas juveniliter ire solebam: 805
 Mutua cura et sociali amor Nec mecum famulos, nec equos, nec naribus acres
 habebat duos. Nec illa præ- Ire canes, nec lina sequi nodosa sinebam.
 ferret thalamos Jovis meo a- finebam famulos; nec equos, nec canes acres naribus ire mecum, nec nodosa lina sequi

TRANSLATION.

“ force of his career. He darts upon her, and closely urges his rival; at every
 “ stretch he hopes his prey, but still is baffled, and vainly chops the air. I then
 “ prepare to launch my javelin; but while I brandish it for the throw, and turn
 “ my eyes to fit my fingers to it's thongs; looking back, with amazement I
 “ behold two marble statues in the middle of the plain: one seems to fly, the
 “ other with barking to pursue. Some god undoubtedly (if you can suppose
 “ that any god here interposed) *thus changed them*, that both might remain
 “ unconquered in the race.”

XXXIII. Here he stopt. But, says Phocus, what is the crime you charge
 upon the dart? When Cephalus thus resumed his tale. “ Let me begin this
 “ mournful recital with past joys; these, Phocus, will I first rehearse. O son
 “ of Æacus, how I am pleased to reflect upon the happy time, those first years
 “ of marriage; when I was so completely blest in a wife, nor she less blest in a
 “ husband. Mutual tenderness and endearing love linked us both. Not Jove
 “ himself had been preferred to my embrace; nor could any nymph; not Venus
 “ in all her charms have captivated my heart. Our breasts glowed with an equal
 “ flame. It was my custom, soon as the sun's early beams gilded the moun-
 “ tain tops, with youthful fondness to repair to the groves to hunt. Nor took
 “ I any servants with me, nor horses, nor quick-scented hounds; nor was I pro-
 “ vided with knotted nets. My dart was instead of all; but when satiated with

Tutus eram jaculo. Sed cum fatiata ferinæ
 Dexteræ cædis erat; repetebam frigus, et umbras,
 Et, quæ de gelidis halabat vallibus, auram. 810
 Aura petebatur medio mihi lenis in æstu:
 Auram expectabam; requies erat illa labori.
 Aura (recordor enim) venias, cantare solebam;
 Meque juves, intresque sinus, gratissima, nostros;
 Utq; facis, relevare velis, quibus urimur, æstus. 815
 Forſitan addideram (ſic me mea fata trahebant).
 Blanditias plures; et, Tu mihi magna voluptas,
 Dicere ſim ſolitus, tu me reficiſque, foveſque:
 Tu facis, ut ſilvas, ut amem loca ſola; meoque
 Spiritus iſte tuus ſemper captatur ab ore. 820
 Vocibus ambiguïs deceptam præbuit aurem
 Neſcio quis; nomenque auræ tam ſæpe vocatum
 Eſſe putans Nymphæ, Nympham mihi credit a-
 mari.

Criminis extemplò ficti temerarius index
 Procrin adit; linguâque refert audita ſuſurrâ. 825
 Credula res amor eſt. Subitò collapſa dolore,
 Ut ſibi narratur, cecidit; longoque reſecta
 Tempore, ſe miſeram, ſe fati dixit iniqui:
 Deque fide queſta eſt. Et crimine concita vano,
 Quod nihil eſt, metuit; metuit ſine corpore no-
 men: 830

Et dolet infelix veluti de pellice verâ.

Sæpe tamen dubitat, ſperatque miſerrima falli;

*mine, metuit quod eſt nihil, metuit nomen ſine corpore, et infelix dolet, veluti de verâ pellice. Ta-
 men miſerrima, ſæpe dubitat, ſperatque falli;*

*Eram tutus jaculo. Sed cum
 dextera erat ſatiata ferinæ
 cædis; repetebam frigus, et
 umbras, et auram quæ haia-
 bat de gelidis vallibus. Aura
 lenis petebatur mihi in medio
 æſtu: expectabam auram, il-
 la erat requies labori. Sole-
 bam cantare (enim recordor)
 aura gratiſſima venias, ju-
 vesque me, intresque ſinus noſ-
 tros; utque facis, velis rele-
 vare æſtus quibus urimur.
 Forſitan, (ſic mea fata tra-
 hebant me) addideram plures
 blanditias: et ſim ſolitus di-
 cere, tu es magna voluptas
 mihi, tu reficiſque foveſque
 me; tu facis ut amem ſilvas,
 ut amem loca ſola. iſteque tuus
 ſpiritus ſemper captatur ab
 ore meo. Neſcio quis præ-
 buit deceptam aurem ambiguïs
 vocibus, putansque nomen au-
 ræ tam ſæpe vocatum eſſe no-
 men nymphæ, credit nym-
 pham amari mihi. Extemplo
 temerarius auctor ficti criminis
 adit Procrin, refertque audi-
 ta, lingua ſuſurra. Amor
 eſt res credula. Ut narratur
 ſibi, collapſa ſubito dolore ce-
 cidit, reſectaquo longo tem-
 pore, dixit ſe miſeram, dixit
 ſe fati iniqui, queſtaque eſt
 de fide, et concita vano cri-
 mine.*

TRANSLATION.

"slaughter I repaired to the cool shades, and refreshing breeze, that breathed
 "from the deep vallies. Fond I was of the cool gale in the noon-tide heats;
 "I expected it with impatience, it was a relief after my fatigue. Come gentle
 "gale was I wont to sing, (for well I remember *the fatal words*) come to my
 "relief; and grateful, enter my panting bosom; allay, as you are wont, those
 "sultry heats under which I faint. It chanced that I added (so my fate pushed
 "me on) soothing blandishments; and come, would I say, *my joy, my pleasure;*
 "you cherish and refresh me, you make me delight in woods and pathless haunts;
 "that *balmy* breath of yours is ever caught with eagerness by my mouth. *Some*
 "*one*, I know not who, overheard; and misled by the ambiguous words, fancy-
 "ing the name (*Aura*) so often invoked, to be that of a nymph, imagined some
 "nymph had captivated my heart. Instantly the rash informer of this fictitious
 "crime goes to Procris, and repeats to her the sounds he had overheard. Love
 "is easy of belief; soon as she hears it she faints away, and after a long inter-
 "val reviving, complains of her misfortune, and cruel fate, and charges me
 "with breach of faith: thus distracted by the appearance of a groundless
 "crime, she dreads what indeed is nothing, the empty shadow of a name; and
 "grieves as for a real rival. Yet she often wavers in her belief, and inconsolable,
 "hopes she may be deceived; nor will credit the information, or charge her

negatque fidem indicio, et, ni- Indicioque fidem negat; et, nisi viderit ipsa,
 si ipsa viderit, non est damna- Damnatura sui non est delicta mariti.
 -tura delicta sui mariti. Pos- Postera depulerant Auroræ lumina noctem; 835
 -tera lumina auroræ depule- Egredior, silvasque peto: victorque per herbas,
 rant noctem: egredior, peto Aura veni, dixi, nostroque medere labori.
 que silvas? victorque per Et subito gemitus inter mea verba videbar
 herbas dixi, aura veni, me- Nescio quos audisse. Veni, tamen, optima, dixi.
 dereque nostro labori; et subi- Fronde levem rursus strepitum faciente caducā, 840
 to videbar audisse nescio quos Sum ratus esse feram; telumque volatile misi.
 gemitus inter mea verba, ta- Procris erat; medioque tenens in pectore vulnus,
 men dixi optima veni. Fronde Hei mihi! conclamat. Vox est ubi cognita fidæ
 caduca rursus faciente levem Conjugis, ad vocem præceps amensque cucurri.
 strepitum, sum ratus esse fe- Semianimem, et sparsas foedantem sanguine ves-
 ram, misique telum volatile. tes, 845
 Erat Procris, tenensque vul- Et sua (me miserum!) de vulnere dona trahen-
 nus in medio pectore, concla- tem
 mat hei mihi! ubi vox fidæ Invenio; corpusque meo mihi charius ulnis
 conjugis est cognita, cucurri Sontibus attollo, scissâque à pectore veste
 præceps amensque ad vocem. Vulnera sæva ligo; conorque inhibere cruorem:
 Me miserum! invenio semia- Neu me morte suâ sceleratum deferat, oro. 850
 nimem et foedantem vestes Viribus illa carens; et jam moribunda, coëgit
 sparsas sanguine, et trahen- Hæc se pauca loqui: per nostri foedera lecti,
 tem sua dona de vulnere: at- Perque Deos supplex oro, superosque, meosque;
 tolloque ulnis sontibus corpus Per si quid merui de te bene; perque manentem
 carius mihi meo, vesteque scis- Nunc quoque cum pereo, causam mihi mortis,
 sa à pectore, ligo sæva vul- amorem; 855
 nera, conorque inhibere cruo- rem, oroque neu sua morte de-
 rem, oroque neu sua morte de- ferat me sceleratum. Illa ca-
 ferat me sceleratum. Illa ca- rens viribus, et jam mori-
 bunda, coëgit se loqui hæc pauca: oro supplex per fœ-
 dera nostri lecti, perque deos superosque meosque, per, si
 merui quid bene de te, perque amorem, causam mortis mihi,
 manentem nunc quoque cum pereo, ne patiarc Auram innubere nostris thalamis.

TRANSLATION.

“ hand with a crime, unless she witnesses it herself. Returning Aurora had
 “ chased away the darkness of the night: I fall out, make for the woods,
 “ and victorious in the field: Come gentle gale, said I, and relieve my pain;
 “ and suddenly, while I yet speak, mournful groans strike my ear. Yet again
 “ I say, come delightful gale. The falling leaves again making a rustling
 “ noise, I fancied it some wild beast, and launched my flying spear. It was
 “ Procris, and bearing the wound in the middle of her breast, Ah me! she cried.
 “ When knowing it to be the voice of my faithful wife, headlong and distracted
 “ I run to the place. I find her expiring, staining her clothes with streaming
 “ blood, and (Oh woe unutterable) attempting to draw from the wound her
 “ own fatal gift: I raise her body in my guilty arms, and tearing the breast of
 “ my robe, bind up the cruel wound, and endeavour to stop the blood, and beg
 “ her to live, nor leave me thus under the stain of her death. But strength
 “ failing her, and now just expiring, she could only force out with faltering
 “ accent these few words: By all the sacred ties of the nuptial bed I conjure you,
 “ by all the gods, both of heaven and earth, by whatever made me once ap-
 “ pear deserving, and by that love I bear you, the cause of my death, which
 “ even now cleaves to me in my last moments, suffer not Aura to share with
 “ you the nuptial bed. She said; then at last I perceived, and made her sensible,

Dixit; et errorem tum denique nominis esse
 Et sensi, et docui. Sed quid docuisse juvabat?
 Labitur; et parvæ fugiunt cum sanguine vires.
 Dumque aliquid spectare potest, me spectat; et in
 me 860
 Infelicem animam nostroque exhalat in ore.
 Sed vultu meliore mori secura videtur.
 Flentibus hæc lacrymans heros memorabat et
 ecce
 Æacus ingreditur duplici cum prole, novoque 864
 Milite; quem Cephalus cum fortibus accipit armis.

Dixit, et tum denique et sensi et docui esse errorem nominis, sed quid juvabat docuisse? labitur, et parvæ vires fugiunt cum sanguine. Dumque potest spectare aliquid, spectat me, et exhalat infelicem animam in me, nostroque in ore. Sed videtur mori secura meliore vultu. Heros lacrymans memorabat hæc illis flentibus: et ecce Æacus ingreditur cum duplici prole, novoque milite, quem Cephalus accipit cum fortibus armis.

TRANSLATION.

“that it was *merely* the error of a name. But what did it avail me to convince
 “her *of the mistake*? She sinks down, and her little remaining strength vanishes
 “with her *loss of blood*. Yet her *expiring* eyes are immoveably fixed on me;
 “and eased of her fears, she seems to die with a contented air, and sighed her
 “soul into my breast.” The weeping hero, by this moving relation, had
 melted them all into tears; when lo Æacus enters with his two sons, and
 new-levied soldiers, whom well equipped with gallant arms, he puts under
 the command of Cephalus.

NOTE.

862. *Scurra*] That is, free from anxiety, succeeding undisturbed to his affections. Hence
 and the uneasiness that must arise from the apprehension of a rival's surviving her, and he adds *vultu meliore*, that she discovered her
 satisfaction and tranquillity in her looks.

LIBER OCTAVUS.

O R D O.

I. *Lucifero jam retegente nitidum diem, fuganteque tempora noctis, Eurus cadit; et humida surgunt.*
Placidi austri dant cursum Æacidis Cephaloque redeuntibus, quibus austris illi feliciter acti, tenuere petitos portus ante expectatum tempus.
Interea Minos vastat Lelegeia littora, prætentatque vires sui Mavortis in urbe Alcathœ, quam Nisus habet; cui crinis splendidus ostro, fiducia magni regni, inhærebat de medio vertice, inter honoratos capillos canos.
Sexta cornua orientis Phœbes resurgebant, et fortuna belli adhuc pendebat; victoriaque diu volat inter utrumque dubiis pennis. Turris regia erat adacta, vocalibus muris,

I. **J**AM nitidum retegente diem, noctisque fugante
 Tempora Lucifero, cadit Eurus; et humida surgunt
 Nubila. Dant placidi cursum redeuntibus Austri
 Æacidis, Cephaloque; quibus feliciter acti
 Ante expectatum portus tenuere petitos. 5
 Interea Minos Lelegeia littora vastat,
 Prætentatque sui vires Mavortis, in urbe
 Alcathœ, quam Nisus habet; cui splendidus ostro
 Inter honoratos medio de vertice canos
 Crinis inhærebat, magni fiducia regni. 10
 Sexta resurgebant orientis cornua Phœbes;
 Et pendebat adhuc belli Fortuna; diuque
 Inter utrumque volat dubiis Victoria pennis.
 Regia turris erat vocalibus addita muris;

T R A N S L A T I O N.

I. **A**ND now the morning-star ushering in the bright day, and dispelling the sable shades of night, the east wind falls, and humid clouds arise. The kindly south winds favour the return of Cephalus, and the sons of Æacus, and urging their course, bear them sooner than expected to the intended port. Mean time Minos lays waste the Lelegeian coasts; and previously tries the strength of his arms against the city of Alcathous, where Nisus reigns; among whose honoured hoary hairs, a purple lock hangs down from the middle of his head, the strength and fortune of his kingdom. Revolving Phœbe was now the sixth time filling her silver horns, and still the fortune of the war was in suspense; victory, doubtful which side to take, long hovers between both with expanded wings. There was a lofty tower rising from

N O T E.

Ovid from the story of Cephalus, passes to that of Nisus and Sylla. For Minos, finding that he could obtain no succours from Æacus, proceeds directly against Athens, and beginning with the adjoining cities, lays first siege to Megara or Nisa, of which Nisus was king. We are told, that prince's destiny depended on a red hair he had on his head; and that Sylla, being in love with Minos, cut it out, and

made a present of it to her gallant. This adventure is partly true; for, according to Pausanias, that princess held correspondence with Minos during the siege, gave him intelligence of the most secret resolutions of the council, and at last gave him admission into the town by the keys, which she took while her father was asleep, and which Ovid probably intended by the symbol of the fatal hair.

In quibus auratam proles Latoïa fertur
 Dep. fuisse lyram : saxo sonus ejus inhæsit.
 Sæpe illuc solita est ascendere filia Nisi,
 Ut petere exiguo resonantia saxa lapillo ;
 Tum cum pax esset. Bellum quoque sæpe solebat
 Spectare, èque illà rigidi certamina Martis. 20
 Jamque mora belli procerum quoque nomina nô-

rat,
 Armaque equosque, habitusque, Cydoneasque
 pharetras.

Noverat ante alios faciem ducis Europæi ;
 Illus etiam, quàm nôsse sat est. Hac judice, Minos,
 Seu caput abdiderat cristatâ casside pennis, 25
 In galeâ formosus erat ; seu sumferat auro
 Fulgentem clypeum, clypeum sumfisse decebat.

Torserat adductis hastilia lenta lacertis ;
 Laudabat virgo junctam cum viribus artem.

Imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus : 30

Sic Phœbum sumtis jurabat stare sagittis.

Cum verò faciem demto nudaverat ære,

Purpureusque albi stratis insignia pictis

Terga premebat equi, spumantiaque ora regebat : 35

Vix sua, vix sanæ virgo Niseïa compos

Mentis erat. Felix jaculum, quod tangeret ille,

Quæque manu premeret, felicia fræna vocabat.

in quibus proles Latoia fertur
 deposuisse auratam lyram : so-
 nus ejus inhæsit saxo. Filia
 Nisi est sæpe solita ascendere
 illuc, et petere resonantia saxa
 exiguo lapillo, tum cum esset
 pax. Bello quoque, solebat
 sæpe spectare ex illa certami-
 na rigidi Martis. Jamque,
 mora belli, norat quoque no-
 mina procerum, armaque, e-
 quosque, habitusque, Cydo-
 neasque pharetras. Noverat
 ante alios faciem Europæi
 ducis, etiam plus quam est sat
 nosse. Hac judice, Minos, seu
 abdiderat caput casside crista-
 ta pennis, erat formosus in
 galea : seu sumferat clypeum
 fulgentem auro, decebat sump-
 sisse clypeum. Seu torserat
 lenta hastilia adductis lacer-
 tis, virgo laudabat artem
 junctam cum viribus. Seu
 sinuaverat patulos arcus ca-
 lamo imposito, jurabat Phœ-
 bum stare sic sumtis sagittis.
 Cum vero nudaverat faciem
 demto ære ; purpureusque
 premebat terga albi equi in-
 signia pictis stratis, regebat-
 que spumantia ora ; Nescia
 virgo vix erat sua, vix erat
 compos sanæ mentis. Voca-

bat jaculum quod ille tangeret felix, frænaque quæ manu tangeret felicia.

TRANSLATION.

the vocal walls, on which the son of Latona is said to have laid his golden harp, whose sound was thence communicated to the stones. The daughter of Nisus was frequently wont in times of peace to mount thither, and with a small pebble strike the resounding walls. In war too she was often wont to behold thence the contests of rigid Mars. And now by the long continuance of the war, she was become acquainted with the names of the chiefs, their arms, horses, warlike dresses, and the Cydonean quivers. But, above all the rest, she marked the face and mien of the son of Europa, even more than was consistent with her repose. In her judgment, Minos, whether he covered his head with a helmet crested with waving plumes, looked graceful in a helmet : or if he bore on his arm a shield gleaming with burnished gold, he was still amiable with the shield. Did he with nervous arm launch the trembling dart, the admiring nymph commended his strength and skill. If applying an arrow, he bends the circling bow, she fancies that thus Phœbus must look, when armed with his pointed reeds. But when putting off the brazen helmet, he discovers his lovely face, and arrayed in purple mounts a snow-white steed richly caparisoned in flowers of gold, and guides with steady rein his foaming mouth, then indeed the Niseian maid is no longer mistress of herself, nor can controul her frantic mind, Happy, says she, is the dart which he touches, happy the reins which are pressed by his hand.

NOTE.

23. *Europæi Ducis*] Minos, the son of Jupiter and Europa.

*Est impetus illi (modo liceat) Impetus est illi, (liceat modo) ferre per agmen
ferre virgineos gradus per Virgineos hostile gradus: est impetus illi,
hostile agmen: est in erus illi Turribus è summis in Gnosia mittere corpus 40
mittere corpus è summis turri-
bus in Gnosia castra: vel
Castra; vel æratas hosti recludere portas:
recludere æratas portas hosti,
vel si Minos velit quid aliud,
Vel si quid Minos aliud velit. Utque sedebat
facere id. Utque sedebat
Candida Dictæi spectans tentoria regis:
spectans candida tentoria Di-
tæi regis: ait, est in dubio,
læter doleamne bellum lacry-
mabile geri. Doleo quod Mi-
nos est hostis amanti. Sed ni-
si bella forent, numquid esset
cognitus mihi? tamen poterat
deponere bellum, me accepta
obside: poterat habere me co-
mitem, me pignus pacis, Si,
o pulcherrime rerum, quæ
genuit te fuit talis qualis ipse
es; deus merito arsit in illa. 50
O ter felix ego, si lapsa per
auras pennis, possem insistere
castris Gnosiaci regis, fassa-
que me, measque flammis,
rogarem qua dote vellet emi!
tantum ne posceret patrias ar-
ces. Nam sperata cubilia
potius pereant, quam sim po-
tens proditione. Quamvis
clementia placidi victoris, sæ-
pe fecit utile multis vinci.
Certe facit justa bella pro na-
to perento: valetque in cau-
sa. Armisque tuentibus cau-
sam, ut puta vincemur: qui
exitus si manet urbem, cur
suus Mavors referabit illi hæc mœnia, et non noster amor? poterit
melius superare sine cæde moraque,*

TRANSLATION.

She is strongly impelled (were it possible) to direct her virgin steps through the hostile battalions, or launch her body from the top of the tower into the Gnosian camp, to open the brazen gates to the enemy, or to do whatever else Minos might require. And as she sat with her eyes fixed on the snowy tents of the Dictæan king, "I am uncertain, says she, whether I ought to joy or lament for this mournful war carried on *against my country*. I lament that Minos is an enemy to her that loves him; and yet but for this war, should I have ever known him. Perhaps if I am offered as a hostage he may cease hostilities, and receive me as a companion and the pledge of peace. If the who bore thee, loveliest of men, was charming as thou art, what wonder that she fired the soul of a god: O thrice happy I, if gliding through the air on wings, I could rest in the tent of the Gnosian king, and owning my quality and flame, ask with what dowry he might be won! if only he asked me not to betray my father's towers. For perish all the hoped for joys, and nuptial bed, e'er I seek to prevail by a base attempt of treason. Though often the clemency of a mild conqueror has made it a blessing to many, to fall under his sway. He certainly prosecutes a just war, for the murder of his son, and is powerful in a righteous cause, and in arms to defend his cause. We shall be vanquished, I doubt not. Which fate, if it avails the city, why should his arms lay open to him these walls, and not my love? Better will it be that he conquer

Impensâque sui poterit superare cruoris.
Quam metuo certè, ne quis tua pectora, Minos,
Vulneret imprudens ! quis enim tam dirus, ut in te
Dirigere immitem, nisi nescius, audeat hastam ? 66
Cœpta placent, et stat sententiâ tradere mecum
Dotalem patriam ; finemque imponere bello.
Verum velle parum est. Aditus custodia servat ;
Claustra que portarum genitor tenet. Hunc ego

impensâque sui cruoris. Quam metuo certe Minos ne quis imprudens vulneret tua pectora ! quis enim est tam dirus, ut nisi nescius audeat dirigere hastam immitem in te. Cœpta placent, et sententiâ stat tradere patriam dotalem mecum, imponereque finem bello. Verum parum est velle. Custodia servat aditus, genitorque

solum

70

Infelix timeo ; solus mea vota moratur.
Dî facerent, sine patre forem ! sibi quisq; profectò
Fit Deus. Ignavis precibus Fortuna repugnat.

infelix timeo hunc solum ; ille solus moratur mea vota. Dî facerent forem sine patre ! profectò quisque fit deus sibi.

Altera jamdudum succensa Cupidine tanto
Perdere gauderet, quodcunque obstaret amori. 75

Fortuna repugnat ignavis precibus. Altera succensa tanto cupidine, gauderet jamdudum perdere quodcunque ob-

Et cur ulla foret me fortior ? irè per ignes,
Per gladios ausim. Neq; in hoc tamen ignibus ullis,
Aut gladiis opus est : opus est mihi crine paterno.

staret amori. Et cur ulla foret fortior me ? ausim ire per ignes, per gladios : tamen in hoc, neque est opus ullis ignibus aut gladiis. Opus est mihi paterno crine. Illa est pretiosior mihi auro : illa pur-

Illa mihi est auro pretiosior, illa beatam
Purpura me, votique mei factura potentem. 10

pretiosior mihi auro : illa purpura est factura me beatam, potentemque mei voti. Nex,

Talia dicenti, curarum maxima nutrix,
Nox intervenit ; tenebrisque audacia crevit :

maxima nutrix curarum intervenit illi dicenti talia ; audaciaque crevit tenebris. Pri-

Prima quies aderat, quâ curis fessa diurnis
Pectora somnus habet. Thalamos taciturna paternos

ma quies aderat ; quâ somnus habet pectora fessa curis diurnis. Taciturna intrat paternos thala-

Intrat ; et (heu facinus ! fatali nata parentem 85
ma quies aderat ; quâ somnus habet pectora fessa curis diurnis. Fatali nata spoliat

mos ; et, heu facinus ! nata spoliat

TRANSLATION.

“ without slaughter, a tedious siege, and expence of blood. O Minos, how I
“ tremble with anxious fear, lest some unwary hand should wound thy breast !
“ for what soul so hardened, as knowingly to raise the merciless spear against
“ thee. I like the design, and now am fixed in my purpose to give up my
“ country with myself as a dowry, and to put an end to the war. But the
“ bare resolving upon this will do little. All the approaches are defended by
“ guards. The gates are secured, and my father has the keys. Alas ! I fear
“ only him : he alone obstructs my wishes. O ye gods, were I without a fa-
“ ther ! but why do I address the gods ? Every one that nobly dares, is a god
“ to himself. Fortune is an enemy to weak unavailing prayers. Another, in-
“ flamed by a passion like mine, would long e’er now with joy have born down
“ every obstacle that opposed her love. And why should any one be more da-
“ ring than myself ? I could boldly force my way thro’ flames and armed hosts.
“ Yet here I have neither flames nor armed hosts to encounter. All I want is
“ my father’s lock. That purple lock is to me more precious than gold ;
“ that will make me happy, and mistress of my wish.” While yet she is re-
volving these things in her mind, night, the great nurse of care, draws on
apace, and boldness grows upon her in the dark. It was now the hour when
the first sleep steals in downy slumbers upon the breasts of mortals, overcharged
with the fatigues of the day. She enters softly her father’s chamber : and (oh
thou accursed), the daughter robs her parent of his fatal lock ; and, possessed of

NOTE.

25. *Fatali crine*] The fatal hair, i. e. the lock upon which the fate of the city depended.

*suum parentem fatali crine : Crine suum spoliat ; prædâque potita nefandâ
 potitaque nefanda præda, Fert secum spoliolum sceleris ; progressâque portâ
 fert spoliolum sceleris secum : Per medios hostes (meritis fiducia tanta est)
 progressâque portâ, pervenit Pervenit ad regem, quem sic affata paventem.
 per medios hostes ad regem, tanta fiducia est meritis : Suasit amor facinus. Proles ego regia Nisi, 90
 quem regem paventem, ad- Scylla, tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates :
 fasa est sic. Amor suasit fa- Præmia nulla peto, nisi te. Cape pignus amoris,
 cinus. Ego sum Scylla re- Purpureum crinem. Nec me nunc tradere cri-
 gia proles Nisi, trado tibi pa- nem,
 triosque meosque penates. Pe- Sed patrium tibi crede caput. Scelerataque dextrâ
 to nulla præmia nisi te. Ca- Munera porrexit. Minos porrecta refugit : 95
 pe purpureum crinem pignus Turbatulque novi respondit imagine facti :
 amoris : nec crede me nunc Di te submoveant, ô nostri infamia sæclî,
 tradere tantum crinem tibi, Orbe suo : tellusque tibi pontusque negentur.
 sed patrium caput, porrexit- Certè ego non patiar Jovis incunabula Creten,
 que scelerata munera dextra. Quæ meus est orbis, tantum contingere mon-
 Minos refugit porrecta mu- strum. 100
 nera ; turbatulque imagine Dixit : et, ut leges captis justissimus auctor
 mea facti, respondet : Dii Hostibus imposuit, classis retinacula solvi
 submoveant te orbe suo, o in- Jussit ; et æratas impelli remige puppes.
 famia nostri sæclî, tellusque Scylla, freto postquam deductas nare carinas,
 pontusque negentur tibi. Cer- Nec præstare ducem sceleris sibi præmia vidit, 105
 te (dixit) ego non patiar tan- Consumtis precibus violentam transit in iram :
 tum monstrum contingere Cre- Intendensque manus, passis furibunda capillis,
 ten, incunabula Jovis, quæ Quò fugis, exclamat, meritorum auctore relicta.
 est meus orbis. Et auctor O patriæ prælate meæ, prælate parenti ?
 justissimus, ut imposuit leges præstare sibi præmia sceleris,
 captis hostibus, jussu retina- precibus consumtis, transit in
 cula classis solvi, et æratas violentam iram : intendensque manus, furibunda sparsis capillis, exclamat : Quo fugis, o prælate
 puppes impelli remige. Scylla meæ patriæ, prælate parenti, auctore tantorum meritorum relicta ?
 postquam videt carinas de-
 ductas nare freto, nec ducem
 præstare sibi præmia sceleris,
 precibus consumtis, transit in
 violentam iram : intendensque
 manus, furibunda sparsis capillis, exclamat : Quo fugis, o prælate
 meæ patriæ, prælate parenti, auctore tantorum meritorum relicta ?*

TRANSLATION.

the sacrilegious prize, carries off with her the spoil of her impiety ; and issuing out by one of the gates, advances through the heart of the enemy to the monarch's tent, (such is her confidence in the merit of her deed) whom, full of amazement, she thus addresses : " Love urged me to the deed, I am Scylla, the royal
 " issue of Nisus : I surrender into your hands my country and my father's pa-
 " lace, nor ask any reward but yourself. Take this purple lock as a pledge of
 " my love ; nor imagine that you receive only a lock of hair, but my father's
 " head." She then made him an offer of the impious present, but Minos re-
 fused her gift, and shocked at the thought of so uncommon a crime, " Wretch !
 " (says he) thou scandal and reproach of the age, may the gods banish thee
 " the universe, may neither earth nor water afford thee a place of rest. Sure
 " I will never suffer such a monster once to set foot in Crete, the birth-place of
 " Jove, and my kingdom." Having then, like a just conqueror, imposed *easy*
 conditions on the vanquished, he ordered the cables to be loosed, and the fleet
 to be urged on by the oars. When she saw the launched ships skim the main,
 and that the prince gave her not the *expected* reward of her baseness, having in
 vain essayed the force of prayers, she falls into a violent rage. And wringing
 her hands, her hair dishevelled, wild and furious with despair ; " Whither dost
 " thou fly, cries she, leaving behind thee the author of thy success, thou whom
 " I have preferred to my country, preferred to my father ? Whither dost thou

Quo fugis, immitis? cujus victoria nostrum 110
Et scelus et meritum est. Nec te data munera,
nec te

Noster movit amor; nec quod spes omnis in
unum:

Te mea congesta est? nam quod deserta revertar?
In patriam? superata jacet. Sed finge manere:
Proditione mea clausa est mihi. Patris ad ora? 115
Quæ tibi donavi. Cives odere merentem:
Finitimi exemplum metuunt. Obstruximus orbem
Terrarum nobis, ut Crete sola pateret.

Hæc quoque sic prohibes? sic nos, ingrater, relin-
quis? 119

Non genitrix Europa tibi, sed inhospita Syrtis,
Armeniaæve tigres, Austrove agitata Charybdis.
Nec Jove tu natus: nec mater imagine tauri
Ducta tua est. Generis falsa est ea fabula vestri.
Et ferus, et captus nullius amore juvencæ,
Qui te progenuit, taurus fuit. Exige pœnas, 125
Nise, pater. Gaudete malis modo prodita nostris
Mœnia: nam fateor, merui; et sum digna perire.
Me tamen ex illis aliquis, quos impia læsi,
Me perimat. Cur, qui vicisti crimine nostro,
Insequeris crimen? scelus hoc patriæq; patriq; 130
Officium tibi sit. Te verè conjugæ digna est,
Quæ torvum ligno decepit adultera taurum;

*crimen? hoc scelus patriæque patrique, sit officium tibi. Illa adultera est vere digna te conjugæ,
quæ decepit torvum taurum ligno.*

TRANSLATION:

“ fly, barbarous man? whose victory is both my crime and merit. Can nei-
“ ther my present, nor my ardent love, and hopes fixed on thee alone, move
“ thee to compassion? For whither, thus abandoned, shall I repair? To my
“ country? It is subdued, and rendered desolate by the calamities of war. But
“ grant it remained: my treason has shut its gates against me. Shall I return
“ to my father? whom I have *basely* betrayed to you. My *native* citizens de-
“ servedly hate me. Neighbouring nations dread the example. I have shut up
“ against me all other regions of the earth, that Crete alone might be open to
“ receive me. And do you forbid me this too: Do you thus abandon me, un-
“ grateful man? Sure Europa never gave thee birth, but inhospitable Syrtis,
“ some ravenous tygress, or Charibdis agitated by the violent south winds. Thou
“ art no son of Jupiter, nor was thy mother deceived by the *assumed* figure of a
“ bull. That story of thy birth is false. A wild outrageous bull, charmed with
“ the love of a heifer, begot thee. Behold, O father Nisus, vengeance over-
“ take me. And ye bulwarks lately betrayed, exult and triumph in my woes:
“ It is, I own, the fate I deserve, I merit to perish. But let me rather fall by
“ some one of those whom I have so cruelly injured. Why shouldst thou pursue
“ a crime to which thou owest thy success? Though treason to my father and
“ country, it was the highest merit to you. She indeed deserved such a hus-
“ band, who within a wooden heifer courted a lowering bull, and bore in her

tulitque foetum diffortem utero. *Ecquid mea dicta perveniunt ad tuas aures? an venti ferunt inania verba; idemque fert tuas carinas ingrate? Jam jam non est mirabile Pasiphaen præposuisse taurum tibi: tu habebas plus feritatis. Me miseram! juvat properare: undaque divulsa remis sonat. Ab me terra recedit simul meum. Agis nil, o frustra oblite meorum meritorum. Insequar invitum: amplexaque recurvam puppim, trahar per longa freta. Vix dixerat; insilit undas, consequiturque rates, cupidine faciente vires, hæretque comes invidiosa Gnosfiacæ carinæ. Quam ut pater vidit, (nam jam pendebat in auras, et erat modo factus Halyætos fulvis alis.) Ibat, ut laniaret adunco rostro illam hærentem. Illa dimittit puppim metu: at aura levis visa est sustinuisse cadentem, ne tangeret æquora. Fuit pluma: mutata plumis in avem, vocatur Ciris, et adepta est hoc nomen a tonso capillo.*

Diffortemque utero foetum tulit. Ecquid ad aures
Perveniunt mea dicta tuas? an inania venti
Verba ferunt, idemque tuas, ingrate, carinas? 135
Jam jam Pasiphaen non est mirabile taurum
Præposuisse tibi: tu plus feritatis habebas.
Me miseram! properare juvat: divulsaque remis
Unda sonat. Mecum simul, ah! mea terra recedit.
Nil agis, ô frustra meritōrum oblite meorum. 140
Insequar invitum: puppimque amplexa recurvam
Per freta longa trahar. Vix dixerat, insilit undas:
Consequiturque rates, faciente Cupidine vires.
Gnosfiacæ hæret comes invidiosa carinæ.
Quam pater ut vidit (nam jam pendebat in auras,
Et modo factus erat fulvis Halyætos alis) 146
Ibat, ut hærentem rostro laniaret adunco.
Illa metu puppim dimittit: at aura cadentem
Sustinuisse levis, ne tangeret æquora, visa est.
Pluma fuit. Plumis in avem mutata vocatur 150
Ciris: et à tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo.
II. Vota Jovi Minos taurorum corpora centum
Solvit, ut egressus ratibus Curetida terram
Contigit, et spoliis decorata est regia fixis.
Creverat opprobrium generis: foedumque patebat

2. Minos, ut egressus ratibus contigit terram Curetida, solvit corpora centum taurorum vota Jovi; et regia est decorata spoliis fixis. Opprobrium generis creverat: foedumque adulterium matris patebat

TRANSLATION.

“womb an unshapely birth. Do these my complaints reach thy ears, or do
“the winds bear away my unavailing words, and alike urge forward thy fleet,
“ungrateful monster. I wonder not now, I wonder not that Pasiphae preferred
“a bull to thee; thou art of a nature still more savage. Wretch that I am, he
“speeds his course with joy, and the waves lashed by the oars resound. My
“country, alas, together with myself, retire from him. In vain thou flyest, un-
“grateful man. I will follow thee in spite, and grasping the crooked stern, shall
“be dragged through a length of seas.” She said, and leaped into the waves,
and love supplying her with strength, at last reached the fleet, and hung, an un-
welcome companion, by Minos’ ship. Whom, when her father saw (for he now
a sea-eagle, was suspended in air or tawny wings) he stooped from above to tear
with his crooked bill. She quits her hold through fear; but the light air sustained
her as she fell, nor touched she the surface of the sea. Wings bore her up; by
these changed to a bird, she is called Ciris, a name derived from the ravished lock.
II. Minos, soon as he landed on the Cretan shore, offered up to Jupiter the
bodies of an hundred bulls in performance of a vow, and adorned his palace with
the spoils won in war. The reproach of his family was now grown up, and the
shameful adultery of the mother notorious, from the unnatural appearance of

NOTE.

155. *Creverat opprobrium generis*] The next story we meet with, is that of the Minotaur and Labyrinth, the particulars of which are well known to all. Theseus at last slew the monster, and, by the help of a clue he re-

ceived from Ariadne, unravelled the puzzling mazes of that intricate building, and thus freed his country from the heavy tribute that had been imposed upon them.

Matris adulterium monstri novitate biformis. 156
Destinat hunc Minos thalamis remove pudorem ;

Multiplicique domo ; cæsisque includere tectis.
Dædalus ingenio fabræ celeberrimus artis
Ponit opus : turbatque notas, et lumina flexum 160
Ducit in errorem variarum ambage viarum.

Non secus ac liquidus Phrygiis Meandros in arvis

Ludit, et ambiguo lapsu refluitque, fluitque :
Occurrensque tibi venturas aspicit undas :
Et nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus apertum,

Incertas exercet aquas. Ita Dædalus implet
Innumeras errore vias : vixque ipse reverti
Ad limen potuit ; tanta est fallacia tecti.

Quo postquam tauri geminam juvenisque figuram
Claudit, et Actæo bis pastum sanguine monstrum
Tertia fors annis domuit repetita novenis ; 171

Utque ope virgineâ nullis iterata priorum
Janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto ;

Protinus Ægides, raptâ Minoïde, Dian
Vela dedit : comitemque suam crudelis in illo 175

Littore deseruit. Desertæ, et multa querenti,
Amplexus et opem Liber tulit. Utque perenni
Sidere clara foret, sumptam de fronte coronam
Immisit cœlo. Tenuis volat illa per auras,

novitate biformis monstri.
Minos destinat remove hunc pudorem thalamis ; includereque multiplici domo, cæsisque tectis. Dædalus celeberrimus ingenio fabræ artis ponit opus : turbatque notas, et ducit lumina in errorem flexum ambage variarum viarum. Non secus ac liquidus Meandros ludit in Phrygiis arvis ; et fluitque refluitque ambiguo lapsu, occurrensque sibi adspicit venturas undas : et nunc versus ad fontes, nunc in apertum mare, exercet incertas aquas. Ita Dædalus implet innumeras vias errore : vixque ipse potuit reverti ad limen, fallacia tecti est tanta. Quo postquam claudit geminam figuram tauri juvenisque et tertia fors repetita novenis annis domuit monstrum bis pastum Actæo sanguine. Utque ope virgineâ janua difficilis iterata nullis priorum, est inventa filo relecto : protinus Ægides, Minoïde raptâ, dedit vela Dian : crudelisque deseruit suam comitem in illo littore. Liber amplexus est, et tulit opem desertæ et querenti multa, utque foret clara perenni sidere immisit cœlo coronam sumptam de fronte. Illa volat per tenuis auras.

TRANSLATION.

the doubled-formed monster. Minos therefore resolves to remove from the palace this scandal of his house, and inclose it in the numerous chambers of a mazy labyrinth. Dædalus, highly famed for his skill in architecture, plans out the work, confounds all marks of distinction, and leads the eyes into wild meanders, by a mazy train of various paths. As limpid Meander strays in the Phrygian plains, and rolls backward and forward its various stream, often with wonder surveying its former banks : now it points upward to its source, now glides downward to the sea, and fatigues in various toil its wandering current. Just so Dædalus forms innumerable paths into endless windings, insomuch that he himself can scarce find the way to the entrance, so manifold and intricate are the turnings. Here when he had shut in the doubled formed monster, partly of human shape, partly resembling a bull : when twice fed with Attic blood, the third nonennial lot had at length subdued this devouring plague ; and when, by aid of the virgin princess, the puzzling entrance, hitherto gained by no former adventurer, had been explored by a guiding thread ; instantly the son of Ægeus carrying with him the daughter of Minos, sails for Dia, and afterward barbarously abandoned the companion of his flight on that shore. Thus solitary, and complaining bitterly of her hard fate, Bacchus aided and cherished her, and resolving to perpetuate her by a lasting star, snatches the crown from off her head, and darts it to heaven. It mounts the yielding air, and in its flight the jewels

*dumque volat, gemmæ ver-
tuntur in subitos ignes, consis-
tuntque loco, specie coronæ
remanente, qui est medius nix
ique genu, tenentisque an-
guem.*

3. *Interea Dædalus pero-
fas Creten, longumque exili-
um, tractusque amore natalis
solū; erat clausus pelago. In-
quit, licet Minos obstruat
terras et undas, at certe cæ-
lū patet. Ibimus illac.
Minos possideat omnia, non
possidet aëra. Dixit: et de-
mittit animum in ignotas artes:
novatque naturam. Nam po-
nit in ordine pennas, cæptas
ē minimā, breviorē sequenti
longam; ut putes crevisse cli-
vo. Sic quondam fistula rus-
tica, surgit paulatim dispari-
bus avenis. Tum alligat
medias pennas lino, et imas
ceris: atque flectit eas ita
compositas parvo curvamine;
ut imitentur veras aves. Pu-
er Icarus stabat una: et ig-
narus se tractare sua pericla,*

Dumque volat, gemmæ subitos vertuntur in ig-
nes, 180

Consistuntque loco, specie remanente Coronæ,
Qui medius nixique genu est, anguemque tenentis.

III. Dædalus interea Creten, longumque pe-
rosus

Exilium, tactusque soli natalis amore,
Clausus erat pelago. Terras licet, inquit, et un-
das 185

Obstruat, at cœlum certè patet. Ibimus illac.

Omnia possideat; non possidet aëra Minos.

Dixit: et ignotas animum dimittit in artes:

Naturamque novat. Nam ponit in ordine pennas,

A minimā cœptas, longam breviorē sequenti: 190

Ut clivo crevisse putes. Sic rustica quondam

Fistula disparibus paulatim surgit avenis.

Tum lino medias, et ceris alligat imas.

Atque ita compositas parvo curvamine flectit;

Ut veras imitentur aves. Puer Icarus unā 195

Stabat: et, ignarus sua se tractare pericla,

Ore renidenti, modò quas vaga moverat aura,

ore renidenti modò captabat plumas, quas vaga aura moverat:

TRANSLATION.

change to sparkling fires, and settle in the place assigned, (still retaining the form of a crown) between the constellation resting on his knee, and that which holds the snake.

III. Dædalus, mean time, hating Crete and his long exile, and impatient to revisit his native soil, is shut up by the sea." "If Minos, says he, beset land and sea, yet still the fields of air are open. Through them will I wing my flight. His dominion, it is true, extends over all beside, but these own not his sway." He said, and turns his thoughts to arts hitherto unknown, and attempts to vary the course of nature: for he ranges feathers in order, beginning with the least, and rising by degrees; a long succeeding the shorter, as if they grew on an ascending cliff. Thus often the rustic pipe gradually rises with unequal reeds. The middle pinions he binds together with thread, and secures the bottom stems with wax. Thus ranged, he forms them by a gentle bending into the figure of real wings. His son Icarus stood by him, and smiling, sometimes caught the feathers as they floated in the moving air, not aware of the danger

NOTE.

183. *Dædalus interea*] Dædalus was an Athenian, of the race of Erichonius, distinguished by his great skill in the mechanic arts. A mean jealousy pushed him on a crime that was the source of all his misfortunes. He had undertaken the education of his sister's son, a youth of a promising genius. Dædalus fearing he might prove a dangerous rival, secretly murdered him. This being discovered, he fled to Minos, who being

then at war with Athens, received him favourably. Here he gave many proofs of his art, but after some time, being suspected of favouring the queen's gallantries, he was imprisoned by Minos; but he soon found means to escape, and embarking, to speed his flight, contrived the use of sails. This gave rise to the story of his flying from Crete on artificial wings. Icarus his son perished in the voyage, and gave his name to the Icarian sea.

Captabat plumas : flavam modò pollice ceram
Mollibat ; lusuque suo mirabile patris
Impediebat opus. Postquam manus ultima cœp-
tis

Imposita est ; geminas opifex libravit in alas
Ipse suum corpus : motâque pependit in aurâ.
Instruit et natum : Medioque ut limite curras,
Icare, ait, moneo. Ne, si demissior ibis,
Unda gravet pennas ; si celsior, ignis adurat. 205
Inter utrumque vola : nec te spectare Boöten,
Aut Helicen jubeo, strictumque Orionis ense.
Me duce carpe viam. Pariter præcepta volandi
Tradit ; et ignotas humeris accomodat alas.

Inter opus monitusque genæ maduêre seniles : 210
Et patriæ tremuêre manus. Dedit oscula nato
Non iterum repetenda suo : pennisque levatus
Antè volat ; comitique timet, velut ales, ab alto
Quæ teneram prolem produxit in aëra nido.

Hortaturque sequi ; damnosâsque erudit artes : 215
Et movet ipse suas, et nati respicit alas.

Hos aliquis, tremulâ dum captat arundine pisces,
Aut pastor baculo, stivâve innixus arator,

Vidit, et obstupuit, quique æthera carpere pos-
sent,

Credidit esse Deos. Et jam Junonia lævâ 220
Parte Samos fuerant, Delosque, Parosque relictæ :

*esse deos, qui possent carpere æthera. Et jam Junonia Samos, Delosque, Parosque, fuerant re-
lictæ læva parte.*

*modo mollibat flavam ceram
pollice. lusuque suo impediebat
mirabile opus patris. Post-
quam ultima manus est impo-
sita cœptis : ipse opifex libra-
vit suum corpus in geminas
alas : pependitque in motâ
aurâ. Instruit et natum :
atque, Icare, moneo ut cur-
ras medio limite ; ne, si ibis
demissior, unda gravet pen-
nas ; si celsior, ignis adurat
eas. Vola inter utrumque :
nec jubeo te spectare Boöten,
aut Helicen, strictumque ense
Orionis. Carpe viam, me
duce ; pariter tradit præcep-
ta volandi, et accomodat
ignotas alas humeris. Genæ
seniles maduere : inter opus
monitusque : et patriæ manus
tremuere. Dedit oscula suo
nato, non iterum repetendâ :
levatusque pennis volat antè ;
timetque comiti. Velut ales
quæ producit teneram prolem
ab alto nido in aera. Hortat-
urque sequi, eruditque dam-
nosâs artes : et ipse movet
suas alas, et respicit alas na-
ti. Aliquis, dum captat pis-
ces tremula arundine, aut
pastor innixus baculo, ara-
torve innixus stiva, vidit hos,
et obstupuit : crediditque eos*

TRANSLATION.

from them impending ; sometimes softened with his thumb the pliant wax, and with his childish play retarded the wonderful work of his father. When now the last hand was put to the design, the ingenious contriver poised his body on equal wings, and hung suspended in the beaten air. He then instructs his son : "Remember, Icarus, to keep the middle tract ; lest, flying low, the waves should clog thy wings, or, soaring high, the fiery rays of Phœbus burn them : fly between both. Nor mark your course by Boötes, or Helice, or Orion's naked sword, but follow me as your guide." At the same time he gave him precepts for flying, and fits the untried wings to his shoulders. While thus engaged, and amid his admonitions, his aged cheeks are wet with tears, and the hands of the father trembled. He gave kisses to his son, never again to be repeated ; and poised on his pinions, flies before, anxious for his companion ; like a parent-bird, when first from the towering nest she leads forth her tender young to tempt the airy way. Thus he cheers him on, and instructs him in the fatal art, nimbly moving his own wings, and with attentive regard eyeing those of his son. These the angler, as with his trembling reed he ensnares the finny prey, or shepherd leaning on his crook, or peasant guiding the plow, descries, and with amazement views ; imagining they must be gods, who thus through the ætherial skies cut the liquid way. And now they had passed Samos sacred to Juno, and Delos and Páros on their left : on the right was Lebynthos, and Calymne

Lebynthos, Calymneq; sæcunda melle erant à dextra. Cum puer cœpit gaudere audaci volatu, deseruitque ducem; tractusque cupidine cœli, egit altius iter. Vicinia rapidi solis mollit odoratas ceras, vincula pennarum. Cerae tabuerant, ille quatit nudos lacertos: carensque remigio alarum, non percipit ullas auras. Oraque clamantia patrum nomen, excipiuntur cœrulea aqua; quæ traxit nomen ab illo. At infelix pater, nec jam pater, dixit Icare, Icare dixit, ubi es? qua regione requiram te? Icare, dicebat: adspexit pennas in undis, devovitque suas artes; condiditque corpus sepulchro, et tellus est dicta a nomine sepulti pueri. Garrula perdix prospexit ab ramosa ilice, hunc ponentem corpora miseri nati tumulo: et plaussit pennis: testataque est gaudia cantu; tunc unica volucris; nec visa prioribus annis, factaq; avis nuper, longum crimen tibi Dædale. Namque germana ejus ignara factorum, tradiderat huic suam progeniem docendum, puerum animi capacis ad præcepta, bis senis natalibus actis. Ille etiam traxit spinas notatas in medio pisce in exemplum: inciditque perpetuos dentes, ferro acuto, et reperit usum ferræ.

Dextra Lebynthos erat, fœcundaque melle Calymne.

Cùm puer audaci cœpit gaudere volatu;
Deseruitque ducem: cœlique cupidine tactus
Altiùs egit iter. . . Rapidi vicinia Solis 225

Mollit odoratas pennarum vincula ceras.
Tabuerant ceræ: nudos quatit ille lacertos:
Remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras.
Oraque cœrulea patrum clamantia nomen
Excipiuntur aqua: quæ nomen traxit ab illo. 230

At pater infelix, nec jam pater, Icare, dixit,
Icare, dixit, ubi es? quâ te regione requiram,
Icare, dicebat? Pennas aspexit in undis;
Devovitque suas artes; corpusque sepulchro
Condedit; et tellus à nomine dicta sepulti. 235

Hunc miseri tumulo ponentem corpora nati
Garrula ramosa prospexit ab ilice perdix:
Et plaussit pennis: testataque gaudia cantu est;
Unica tunc volucris; nec visa prioribus annis;
Factaque nupèr avis, longum tibi, Dædale, crimen. 240

Namque huic tradiderat, factorum ignara, docendam

Progeniem germana suam, natalibus actis
Bis puerum senis, animi ad præcepta rapacis.
Ille etiam medio spinas in pisce notatas
Traxit in exemplum: ferroque incidit acuto 245
Perpetuos dentes; et ferræ repperit usum.

TRANSLATION.

abounding in honey. When the youth began to aspire at a more daring flight, forsook his guide, and fond to trace the skies, soars aloft in air. The rapid sun now nearer softened the fragrant wax that held together his pinions: it melts away; he shakes his naked arms, and stripped of his oary wings, feels no resistance from the air. Then calling his father, plunges in the sea-green waves, which from him derived their name. But the unhappy father, now no more a father, calls upon his Icarus. "Where, where art thou, O Icarus? In what region of the world shall I search for thee?" When he beheld his pinions in the deep, and cursed his own *pernicious* art. He next reposed the body in a tomb, and called the country by the name of the youth interred. A partridge, from a branching oak, beheld him paying these last duties to the body of his ill fated son: and with fluttering wings and chirping notes, testified her joy. A single bird then, not known to former times, for but late it was transformed, a heavy crime against thee Dædalus. For his sister, ignorant of the fates, had to him committed her son for instruction, a youth of twice six years, and of a genius for the finest arts. He, from the spiny bone observed in the backs of fishes, took the hint of a noble invention, cut a continued range of teeth in edged iron, and found out the use of the saw. He too was the first, who bound two

Primus et ex uno duo ferrea brachia nodo
 Vinxit; ut, æquali spatio distantibus illis,
 Altera pars staret, pars altera duceret orbem.
 Dædalus invidit; sacrâque ex arce Minervæ 250
 Præcipitem mittit, lapsum mentitus. At illum,
 Quæ favet ingeniis, excepit Pallas; avemque
 Reddidit: et medio velavit in aëre pennis.
 Sed vigor ingenii, quondam velocis, in alas,
 Inque pedes abiit; Nomen quod et antè, reman-
 sit.

Non tamen hæc altè volucris sua corpora tollit,
 Nec facit in ramis altoque cacumine nidos;
 Propter humum volitat: ponitque in sepibus ova;
 Antiquique memor metuit sublimia casûs.

IV. Jamque fatigatum tellus Ætnæa tenebat 260
 Dædalon: et sumptis pro supplice Cocalus armis,
 Mitis habebatur. Jam lamentabile Athenæ
 Pendere desiêrant Theseâ laude tributum.
 Tempa coronantur: bellatricemque Minervam
 Cum Jove Dîsque vocant aliis, quos sanguine vo-
 to,

Muneribusque datis, et acerris thuris adorant.
 Sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes
 Theseos: et populi, quos dives Achaïa cepit,
 Hujus opem magnis imploravêre periclis: 269
 Hujus opem Calydon, quamvis Meleagron haberet,
 Sollicitâ supplex petiit prece. Causa petendi
*Achaia cepit, imploravere opem hujus magnis periclis. Calydon supplex petiit opem hujus sollicitâ
 prece, quamvis haberet Meleagron. Causa petendi*

*Et primus vinxit duo ferrea
 brachia ex uno nodo; ut illis
 distantibus æquali spatio, al-
 tera pars staret, altera pars
 duceret orbem. Dædalus in-
 vidit, mentitusque eum precipitem
 ex sacra arce Minervæ, men-
 titus esse lapsum. At Pallas
 quæ favet ingeniis excepit
 eum: reddiditque avem, et ve-
 lavit eam pennis in medio aere.
 Sed vigor ingenii quondam ve-
 locis, abiit in alas, inque pe-
 des. Nomen, quod et erat
 illi ante, remansit. Tamen
 hæc volucris non tollit sua
 corpora alte, nec facit nidos
 in ramis altoque cacumine;
 volitat propter humum: po-
 nitque ova in sepibus: memor-
 que antiqui casûs metuit sub-
 limia.*

*4. Jamque Ætnæa tellus
 tenebat Dædalon fatigatum:
 et Cocalus, armis sumptis pro
 supplice, habebatur mitis: jam
 Athenæ, Thesea laude, desi-
 erant pendere lamentabile tri-
 butum. Tempa coronantur:
 vocantque Minervam bellatri-
 cem, cum Jove aliisque diis:
 quos adorant voto sanguine,
 datisque muneribus, et acerris,
 thuris. Vaga fama sparserat
 nomen Theseos per Argolicas
 urbes: et populi quos dives*

TRANSLATION.

branches of iron to one hinge, that extending with ease, while one part stood fixed, the other might describe an equi-distant orb all around. Dædalus, jealous of his *superior talents*, precipitated him from the sacred tower of Minerva, pretending it was an accidental fall. But Pallas, the patroness of ingenious men, bore him up, and changed him to a bird, that through mid air with pinions winged his way. But the vigour of his genius, once so penetrating, passed into his feet and wings; his name too remained the same as before. Yet this bird raises not his body high, nor builds his nest in boughs, or towering tops of trees, but with low flight sweeps the ground, shelters it's eggs in hedges, and mindful of it's former fall, dreads to soar aloft in air.

IV. And now the Ætnean land receives Dædalus fatigued with his *long flight*; and Cocalus taking up arms for his suppliant guest, was commended by all for his mildness and humanity. Athens had now ceased to pay her mournful tribute by the gallant behaviour of Theseus. The temples are crowned, and they invoke warlike Minerva, with Jupiter and all the other gods, whom they adore with the blood of victims vowed rich offerings, and censers of frankincense. Winged fame had now spread the renown of Theseus through all the Grecian cities, and the nations of populous Achaia applied to him in threatening dangers. Calydon too, though guarded by Meleager, in suppliant terms implored his aid.

erat sus, famulus vindexque infestæ Dianæ. Namque ferunt Oenea, pro successibus pleni anni, libasse primitias, frugum Cereri, sua vina Lyæo, Palladios flavæ latices libasse Minervæ. 275
 Cœptus ab agricolis Superos pervenit ad omnes
 Invidiosus honos: solas sine thure relictas
 Præteritæ cessasse ferunt Latoidos aras.
 Tangit et ira Deos. At non impunè feremus;
 Quæque inhonoratæ, non et dicemur inultæ, 280
 Inquit: et Oeneos ultorem spreta per agros
 Misit aprum: quantò majores herbida tauros
 Non habet Epiros: sed habent Sicula arva minores.
 Sanguine et igne micant oculi, riget horrida cervix:
 Et setæ densis similes hastilibus horrent, 285
 Stantque velut vallum, velut alta hastilia setæ.
 Fervida cum rauco latos stridore per armos
 Spuma fluit: dentes æquantur dentibus Indis.
 Fulmen ab ore venit: frondes afflatibus ardent.
 Is modò crescenti segetes proculcat in herbâ: 290
 Nec matura metit fleturi vota coloni.
 Et Cererem in spicis intercipit. Area frustra,
 Et frustra expectant promissas horrea messes.
 Sternuntur gravidæ longo cum palmite foetus,
 Baccaque cum ramis semper frondentis olivæ. 295
 Sævit et in pecudes. Non has pastoresve, canesve,
 sternuntur. Baccaq; cum ramis olivæ semper frondentis. Sævit et in pecudes; non pastoresve canesve

TRANSLATION.

The cause of this request was a boar, the avenging minister of Diana's wrath. For, they tell us, that Oeneus, in gratitude for the blessings of a plenteous year, had made an offering of the first fruits of his grain to Ceres, of wine to Bacchus and the Palladian juice of olives to yellow-haired Minerva. This honour, beginning with the rural gods, was continued to all the heavenly divinities, only, they tell us, that Diana's altars were invidiously neglected, and no incense offered at her shrine. Wrath touches even the goddesses. "This daring insult, says she, shall not escape with impunity; unhonoured though I am, at least I shall not be all unrevenged." The neglected goddesses soon sent an avenging boar into the lands of Oeneus; no bulls of larger size feed in the fertile plains of Epirus, nor do any so large crop the Sicilian meads. His eyes glare with blood and fire, his neck is rough with pointed thorns, and his back shoots up in horrid spikes, that stand like an impenetrable rampart, guarded with rows of spears. The foam in waves flies round his sounding flanks, his tusks rival the Indian elephant; thunder guards his horrid jaws, and the fields are scorched with the steams issuing from his mouth. Now he tramples down the growing blade of corn, or crops the yet unripe hopes of the disconsolate swain; devours the ripening ears, and intercepts the labour of the year. In vain the threshing floor, in vain the barns expect the promised harvests. The grapes in clusters strew the fields, and laden boughs of the ever-green olive. He rages too amid the folds, neither dogs

Non armenta truces possunt defendere tauri.
 Diffugiunt populi : nec se, nisi mœnibus urbis,
 Esse putant tutos : donec Meleagros, et unâ
 Lecta manus juvenum coiêre cupidine laudis. 300
 Tyndaridæ gemini, spectatus cestibus alter,
 Alter equo ; primæque ratis molitor Iâson,
 Et cum Pirithoô felix cœcordia Theseus,
 Et duæ Thestiadæ, prolesque Aphareia, Lynceus,
 Et velox Idas ; et jam non fœmina, Cæneus, 305
 Leucippusque ferox, jaculoque insignis Acastus,
 Hippothoôsque, Dryasque, et cretus Amyntore
 Phoenix,

Astoridæque pares, et missus ab Elide Phyleus :
 Nec Telamon aberat, magnique creator Achillis :
 Cumque Phœretiade, et Hyanteo Iolao 310
 Impiger Eurytion, et cursu invictus Echion,
 Naryciusque Lelex, Panopeusque, Hyleusque, fe-
 roxque

Hippasus, et primis etiamnum Nestor in annis.
 Et quos Hippocoön antiquis misit Amyclis ;
 Penelopesque focer, cum Parrhasio Ancæo, 315
 Ampycidesque sagax, et adhuc à conjuge tutus
 Oeclides, nemorisque decus Tegeæa Lycæi.

Penelopes, cum Parrhasio Ancæo, Ampycidesque sagax, et Oeclides adhuc tutus à conjuge, Tegeæaque decus Lycæi nemoris.

TRANSLATION.

nor shepherds can defend them ; even the stern bulls are unable to guard the herds. The people fly, nor think themselves secure but when shut up within their walls : until Meleager and a chosen band of youths draw together from thirst of fame. The two sons of Tyndarus, one renowned at the rigid gauntlet, the other for managing the horse ; Jason the first who built a ship, and Theseus happy in his friendship for Pirithous, and the two sons of Thestius, and Lynceus, the son of Aphareus, and swift Idas, and Cæneus now no more a woman, brave Leucippus, and Acastus famed at the dart, Hippothoos, Dryas, and Phoenix, the son of Amyntor, and the twin sons of Actor, and Phyleus sent from Elis. Telamon too was there, and the father of the great Achilles ; and the son of Pheres, and Hyantian Iolaus, with gallant Eurytion, and Echion invincible in the race ; Narycian Lelex, Panopæus, bold Hyleus, Hippasus, and Nestor then in his first years. And those whom Hippocoön sent from ancient Amyclæ ; the father-in-law too of Penelope, and Parrhasian Ancæus, Mopsus, the sage son of Ampycus, and Amphiaræus of Oecleus' line, as yet unfold by his wife ; and Tegean Atalanta, the glory of the Lycæan groves. A polished buckle bound her

NOTES.

304. *Duo Thestiadæ*] Toxæus and Plexippus, the sons of Thestius, brothers to Althea, the mother of Meleager.

308. *Astoridesque pares*] Eurytus and Creatus, two brothers, the sons of Actor of Elis. They were both slain afterward by Hercules.

316. *Ampycidesque sagax*] Mopsus, the son

of Ampycus, therefore called sagax, because he had the gift of foresight.

Ibid. Et adhuc à conjuge tutus Oeclides] Amphiaræus, the son of Oecleus. He was once greatly renowned for his prophetic gifts. It is related of him, that foreseeing if he went to the Theban war he should never re-

*Huic rasilis fibula mordebat
summam vestem: crinis erat
simplex collectus in unum no-
dum. Eburnea custos telorum,
pendens ex lævo humero, re-
sonabat: læva quoque tene-
bat arcum. Cultus erat ta-
lis; facies erat, quam possi-
vere dicere virginem in pu-
ero, puerilem in virgine. Ca-
lydonius heros pariter vidit,
pariterque optavit hanc, deo
renuente: hausitque latentes
flammas, et inquit, ô felix,
si ista dignabitur quem vi-
rum! nec tempusque, pudorq;
sinunt dicere; plura majus
opus magni certaminis urget.
Sylva frequens trabibus,
quam nulla ætas ceciderat,
incipit à plano, prospicitque
arva devexa. Quo post-
quam viri venêre; pars ten-
dunt retia; pars adimunt
vincla canibus; pars sequun-
tur pressa signa pedum: cu-
piuntque reperire suum peri-
culum. Erat concava vallis,
qua rivi pluvialis aquæ af-
fuerant demittere se. Lenta
salix tenet ima lacunæ, ul-
væque leves, juncique palus-
tres, viminaque, et parvæ
cannæ sub longâ arundine.*

Hinc aper violentus excitus, fertur in medios hostes, ut ignes elisi excussis nubibus.

Rasilis huic summam mordebat fibula vestem;
Crinis erat simplex nodum collectus in unum:
Ilex humero pendens resonabat eburnea lævo 320
Telorum custos: arcum quoque læva tenebat.
Talis erat cultus: facies, quam dicere verè
Virginem in puero, puerilem in virgine posses.
Hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros
Optavit renuente Deo: flammæque latentes 325
Hausit, et, O felix, si quem dignabitur, inquit,
Ista virum! nec plura sinunt tempusque pudorque
Dicere; majus opus magni certaminis urget.
Silva frequens trabibus, quam nulla ceciderat æ-
tas,
Incipit à plano: devexaque prospicit arva. 330
Quò postquam venêre viri; pars retia tendunt;
Vincula pars adimunt canibus: pars pressa se-
quuntur
Signa pedum: cupiuntque suum reperire peri-
culum.
Concava vallis erat: quâ se demittere rivi
Affuerant pluvialis aquæ. Tenet ima lacunæ 335
Lenta salix, ulvæque leves, juncique palustres,
Viminaque, et longâ parvæ sub arundine cannæ.
Hinc aper excitus medios violentus in hostes
Fertur, ut excussis elisi nubibus ignes.

TRANSLATION.

robe, and her hair was tied up in a simple knot. An ivory quiver rattled on her left shoulder, and in her left hand she held a bow: such was her dress. Her face, what, in a boy, you might truly say, was that of a blushing-maid, in a maid, that of a lovely boy. The Calydonian chief at once beheld, and at once wished for the dame, with gods averse, and drew in the latent fire: O happy, says he, the man by fate reserved for her embraces. Time and glory suffer not more; a mightier work of mighty praise rouses his soul.

A wood thick of trees, which no age had cut down, rises from a plain, and overlooks the shaded fields below. When here the heroes were arrived, some spread around the toils, some unbind and set on the dogs, while part explore the monster's steps, and are impatient to trace their own danger. There was a hollow valley whither rivulets of rain water were wont to roll: in its marshy bottom sprung up the limber willow, smooth sedges, and slimy rushes, with osiers, and lengthened stalks of trembling reeds. Hence the boar roused, rushes violent amid his foes, like lightning darted from the bursting clouds. In his career

NOTE.

tarn, to avoid being compelled to it, he kept out of the way. His wife Eriphyle was the only person entrusted with the secret, as he believed her fidelity impregnable. But being won over by Adrastus, who presented her

with a fine necklace, she betrayed her husband. He was therefore obliged to accompany the other leaders to the Theban war, and, we are told, was swallowed up with his chariot by the earth.

Sternitur incurſu nemus ; et propulſa fragorem 340
 Silva dat. Exclamant juvenes ; prætentaque forti
 Tela tenent dextrâ, lato vibrantia ferro.
 Ille ruit ; ſpargitque canes, ut quiſque ruenti
 Obſtat ; et obliquo latrantes diſſipat ictu.
 Cuspis Echionio primùm contorta lacerto 345
 Vana fuit, truncoque dedit leve vulnus acerno.
 Proxima, ſi nimis mittentis viribus uſa
 Non foret, in tergò viſa eſt hæſura petito ;
 Longiùs it : auctor teli Pegæſeus Iaſon.
 Phœbe ait Ampycides, ſi te coluique colloque ; 350
 Da mihi, quod petitur, certo contingere telo.
 Quà potuit, precibus Deus annuit. Ictus ab illo,
 Sed ſine vulnere aper. ferrum Diana volanti
 Abſtulerat jaculo ; lignum ſine acumine venit.
 Ira ferì mota eſt : nec fulmine leniùs arſit : 355
 Lux micat ex oculis, ſpiratque è pectore flamma.
 Utque velat moles adducto concita nervo,
 Cùm petit aut muros, aut plenas milite turres ;
 In juvenes certo ſic impete vulnificus ſus
 Fertur ; et Eupalamon, Pelagonaque dextra tu-
 entes 360
 Cornua proſternit. Socii rapuère jacentes.
 At non letiferos effugit Enæſimus ictus
 Hippocoönte ſatus. Trepidantem, et terga paran-
 tem
 Vertere, ſuccifo liquerunt poplite nervi.
 certe non effugit letiferos ictus : nervi, poplite ſuccifo liquerunt eum

*Nemus ſternitur incurſu, et
 ſilva propulſa dat fragorem.
 Juvenes exclamant ; tenent-
 que tela vibrantia lato ferro,
 prætenta forti dextrâ. Ille
 ruit, ſpargitque canes, ut
 quiſque obſtat ruenti, et diſſi-
 pat latrantes obliquo ictu.
 Cuspis primum contorta Echi-
 onio lacerto fuit vana, dedit-
 que leve vulnus trunco acer-
 no. Proxima, ſi non uſa fo-
 ret nimis viribus mittentis,
 viſa eſt hæſura petito tergo.
 It longius, Pegæſeus Iaſon
 erat auctor teli. Ampycides
 ait, Phœbe, ſi coluique, co-
 loque te, da mihi contingere
 quod petitur certo telo. Deus
 annuit precibus qua potuit :
 aper eſt ictus ab illo, ſed ſine
 vulnere : Diana abſtulerat
 ferrum volanti jaculo, lig-
 num venit ſine acumine. Ira
 ferì eſt mota, nec arſit lenius
 fulmine, lux micat ex oculis,
 flammaque ſpirat e pectore.
 Utque moles concita adducto
 nervo volat, cum petit aut
 muros, aut turres plenas mi-
 lite ; ſic vulnificus ſus fertur
 in juvenes vaſto impete, et
 proſternit Eupalamon Pela-
 gonâque tuentes dextra cor-
 nua. Socii rapuere jacentes.
 At Enæſimus ſatus Hippoco-
 önte ſatus, et parantem ver-*

TRANSLATION.

he levels the grove, and bears down the wood with a crashing noise. The youths shout, and presenting their spears with nervous arm, brandish the broad-pointed steel. He rushes impetuous, and disperses the dogs that oppose him, repelling with slanting wounds the clamorous crew. The first spear, launched by Echion with unavailing aim, slightly wounded a mapple-tree trunk. The next seemed to threaten the monster's back, but, darted with too much force, it went beyond the mark: Pegæsean Jason aimed the stroke. "Phœbus, says the son of Ampycus, if I adore, and ever have adored thee, grant me with unerring aim "to reach the mark." The god consented, as far as fate allowed; he struck the savage, but without a wound; Diana disarmed the flying javelin, which whizzed along a pointless shaft. At this the monster's rage redoubles, quick as the winged lightning; fire flashes from his eye-balls, and flames expire from his breast. As a stone, launched from an engine against walls or guarded towers, flies with rapid force; just so with outrageous pace the destroying boar rushes on the youthful band, and beats down Eupalamon and Pelagon who guarded the right wing: their companions raised and bore them off as they lay. But Enæsimus, the son of Hippocoön, escaped not a mortal wound, for pierced in the ham, his nerves give way, nor sustain him trembling and preparing to fly. Perhaps the Pylian

Forſitan et Pylius periſſet ci- tra tempora Trojana: ſed conamine ſumto ab haſtâ poſi- ta, infiluit ramis arboris quæ ſtabat proxima, tutuſque lo- co, deſpexit hoſtem quem fu- gerat. Ille ferox dentibus tritis in querno ſtipite, immi- net exitio, ſidenſque recenti- bus armis, hauſit femur mag- ni Othriadæ roſtro adunco. At gemini ſi- atres, nondum cœleſtia ſidera, erant ambo conſpicui, ambo veſtabantur equis candidioribus nive, am- bo quatiebant per auras ſpi- cula haſtarum vibrata tre- mulo motu. Feciſſent vulne- ra, niſi ſetiger iſſet inter opa- cas ſylvas, loco pervia nec jacuiſſet, nec equo. Telamon perſequitur, incautusque ſtu- dio eundi, cecidit pronus, re- tentus ab arboreâ radice. Dum Peleus levat hunc, Te- gea impoſuit celerem ſagittam nervo, expulitque ſinuato ar- cu. Arundo fixa ſub aure feri diſtrinxit ſummum cor- pus; et rubef- cit ſetas exiguo ſanguine. Nec tamen illa e- rat lætior ſucceſſu ſui i-ctus, quam Meleagros. Primus putatur. vid-iſſe, et primus oſtendiſſe viſum cruorem ſocii, et dix-iſſe feres meritum honorem virtutis. Viri crubere, exhortanturque ſe, et addunt animos cum clamore; jaciuntque tela ſine ordine. Turba nocet jactis, et impedit i-ctus quos petit.

Forſitan et Pylius citra Trojana per-iſſet 365
Tempora; ſed ſumto poſitâ conamine ab haſtâ,
Arboris infiluit, quæ ſtabat proxima, ramis:
Deſpexitque loco tutus, quem fugerat, hoſtem.
Dentibus ille ferox in querno ſtipite tritis
Imminet exitio, ſidenſque recentibus armis 370
Othriadæ magni roſtro femur hauſit adunco.
At gemini, nondum cœleſtia ſidera, fratres,
Ambo conſpicui nive candidioribus albâ
Veſtabantur equis; ambo vibrata per auras
Haſtarum tremulo quatiebant ſpicula motu, 375
Vulnera feciſſent; niſi ſetiger inter opâcas
Nec jaculis iſſet, nec equo loca pervia ſilvas.
Perſequitur Telamon; ſtudioque incautus eundi,
Pronus ab arboreâ cecidit radice retentus;
Dum levat hunc Peleus, celerem Tegeæa ſagittam
Impoſuit nervo, ſinuatoque expulit arcu. 385
Fixa ſub aure feri ſummum diſtrinxit arundo
Corpus; et exiguo rubefecit ſanguine ſetas.
Nec tamen illa ſui ſucceſſu lætior i-ctus,
Quàm Meleagros erat. Primus vid-iſſe putatur; 385
Et primus ſociis viſum oſtendiſſe cruorem:
Et, meritum, dix-iſſe, feres virtutis honorem.
Erubuere viri; ſequæ exhortantur, et addunt
Cum clamore animos; jaciuntque ſine ordine tela.
Turba nocet jactis, et, quos petit, impedit i-ctus. 390

TRANSLATION.

chief too had here periſhed before the Trojan war, but that with violent effort aided by his ſpear, he vaulted on a tree that ſtood by him, and ſecure by his ſituation, looked down on the foe he had eſcaped. He whetting his tuſks on an oaken trunk, ſtands ready for deſtruction; and truſting to his newly-pointed weapons, with crooked jaws ranched the thigh of the great Othryades. But the two brothers, not yet ceſtial conſtellations, rode diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, on horſes whiter than the driven ſnow. Both with trembling motion brandiſhed in air their pointed ſpears, and both had wounded the briftly monſter, but that he ruſhed into the ſhady woods, impenetrable to horſes or the winged ſteel. Telamon preſſes on, and heedleſs in the eager purſuit, is ſtopped by the branch- ing root of a tree, and tumbles on the ground. While Peleus raiſes him up, the Tegean maid ſits an arrow to the ſtring, and drives it from the ſtraightened bow. The ſhaft grazing under the ear, pierced the ſkin, and died the briftles around with ſcanty blood: nor did ſhe herſelf rejoice more at the ſucceſſful ſtroke than Meleager. He firſt obſerved the wound, and firſt pointed it out to his compa- nions; nor, added he, ſhall thy valour want its due reward. The heroes bluſh through a noble emulation; they encourage and animate each other by joint acclamations, and pour in volleys their undiſtinguiſhed darts: but their mul- titude impede the aim, and mutually baſtle the comiſſioned ſtrokes. When lo

Ecce furens contra sua fata bipennifer Arcas,
 Discite foemineis quam tela virilia præstent.
 O juvenes, operique in eo concedite, dixit.
 Ipsa suis licet hunc Latonia protegat armis;
 Hunc tamen invitâ perimet mea dextra Dianâ. 395
 Talia magniloquo tumidus memoraverat ore;
 Ancipitemque manu tollens utraq; securim,
 Institerat digitis primos suspensus in artus;
 Occupat audacem, quâque est via proxima leto,
 Summa ferus geminos direxit in inguina dentes. 400
 Concidit Ancæus; glomerataque sanguine multo
 Viscera lapsa fluunt; madefactaque terra cruore
 est.

Ibat in adversum proles Ixionis hostem
 Pirithous, validâ quatiens venabula dextrâ.
 Cui procul Ægides, O me mihi carior, inquit, 405
 Pars animæ consistit meæ; licet eminus esse
 Fortibus: Ancæo nocuit temeraria virtus.
 Dixit; et æratâ torfit grave cuspide cornum:
 Quo bene librato, votique, potente futuro,
 Obstitit esculeâ frondosus ab arbore ramus. 410
 Misit et Æsonides jaculum; quod casus ab illo
 Vertit in immeriti fatum latrantis, et inter
 Ilia conjectum, tellure per ilia fixum est.
 At manus Oenidæ variat; missisque duabus;
 Hasta prior terrâ, medio stetit altera tergo. 415
 Nec mora; dum sævit, dum corpora versat in or-
 bẽm,

prior stetit terrâ, altera medio tergo. Nec mora, dum sævit, dum versat corpora in orbem,

TRANSLATION.

Arcadian Ancæus with his battle-ax rushing forward to his fate: "Mark, O
 " noble youths, says he, the difference between a manly weapon, and that sent
 " by a female hand, and give way to my assault. Did Diana herself protect this
 " stern savage, yet, even in spite of Diana, shall he fall by my right hand."
 These fierce boasts he uttered with a vain confident air, and raising with both
 hands the double-edged ax, stood stretched on his tip-toes. But the boar prevents
 him, and aiming at a speedy death, tears open his groin with both his tusks.
 Down falls Ancæus, and his bowels gathering in a knot, rush out in torrents of
 blood, and drench the earth with gore. Pirithous, the son of Ixion, advances
 next against the foe, brandishing his spear with strong arm; to whom from far
 the son of Ægeus, "O dearer to me than myself, thou better part of my soul,
 " stay; we may shew bravery at a distance. Ancæus fell a victim to his rash
 " courage." He said, and hurled his corner-spear, ponderous with massy brass;
 which well poised, and urging its unerring way, was checked by the arm of a
 branching oak. Jason too launched his spear, which fortune averting from the
 boar, lodged in the bowels of a harmless dog, and piercing them, it stuck fast in
 the ground. But the son of Oeneus aims with various event, for discharging
 two javelins, the one stood fixed in the ground, the other pierced the middle of
 his back. Instantly, while yet he rages, and wheels his body round, disgorging

*funditque spumam stridentem
cum novo sanguine; auctor
vulneris adest, irritatque hos-
tem ad iram, conditque splen-
dida venabula in adversos
armos. Socii testantur gau-
dia secundo clamore, petunt-
que conjungere victtricem dex-
tram suæ dextræ. Miran-
tesque spectant immanem fe-
rum, jacentem molæ telluri,
neque adhuc putant esse tu-
tum contingere; sed tamen
quisque cruentant sua tela
Ipse preffit exitiale caput
pede imposito, atque dixit ita:
Nonacria, sume spoliū me-
juris, et gloria veniat mihi in
partem tecum. Protinus dat
illi exuvias terga horrentia
rigidis setis, et ora insignia
magnis dentibus. Auctor mu-
neris, cum munere, est læti-
tiae illi. Alii invidiam, mur-
murque erat toto agmine. E-
quibus Thestiadae, tendentes
brachia, clamant ingenti vo-
ce, age, pone fœmina, nec
intercipe nostros titulos, nec
fiducia formæ decipiat te,
auctorque captus tuo amore sit
longe: et adimunt hunc mu-
nus, ut jus muneris. Heros
Mavortius non tulit, et fren-
dens tumida irâ, dixit: dis-
cite raptores alieni, bonum,
quantum facta distent minis.
Hauisitque pectora Plexippi, timentia
nil tale nesciat ferro.*

Stridentemque novo spumam cum sanguine fun-
dit,

Vulneris auctor adest, hostemque irritat ad iram;
Splendidaque adversos venabula condidit in armos.

Gaudia testantur socii clamore secundo; 420

Victtricemque petunt dextræ conjungere dextram;

Immanemque ferum multâ tellure jacentem

Mirantes spectant; neque adhuc contingere tu-
tum

Esse putant: sed tela tamen sua quisque cruentant.

Ipse pede imposito caput exitiale preffit; 425

Atque ita, Sume mei spoliū, Nonacria, juris:

Dixit; et in partem veniat mihi gloria tecum.

Protinus exuvias rigidis horrentia fetis

Terga dat, et magnis insignia dentibus ora.

Illi lætitiæ est cum munere, muneris auctor: 430

Invidere alii; totoque erat agmine murmur.

E quibus ingenti tendentes brachia voce,

Pone, age, nec titulos intercipe fœmina nostros,

Thestiadae clamant: neu te fiducia formæ

Decipiat; longèque tuo sit captus amore 435

Auctor; et huic adimunt munus, jus muneris illi.

Non tulit, et tumidâ frendens Mavortius irâ,

Discite raptores alieni, dixit, honoris,

Facta minis quantum distent. Hauisitque nefando

Pectora Plexippi, nil tale timentia, ferro. 440

*quantum facta distent minis. Hauisitque pectora Plexippi, timentia
nil tale nesciat ferro.*

TRANSLATION.

blood and foam, the author of the wound advances, and provokes his adver-
sary anew, and buries his shining spear in his opposed shoulders. His compa-
nions in applauding shouts testify their joy, and hasten in congratulation to seize
his victorious right hand. They behold with wonder the huge monster extended
on a breadth of earth, and scarce yet think it safe to touch him; yet all tinge
their weapons in his blood. Meleager, with his foot impressed on the monster's
baleful head, said: "Take Nonacrian nymph, these spoils by conquest mine,
"and share in my glory." Immediately he gives her the skin rough with horrid
bristles, and head distinguished by the huge tusks. She joyfully receives the
gift, nor is less pleased with the giver. The rest envied her, and a murmur ran
through the whole company. Above all the sons of Thestius, stretching out
their arms, exclaim with loud noise: "Lay down these spoils, nor think, a
"weak woman as thou art, to intercept the honours due to us. Let not a vain
"confidence in thy beauty deceive thee, nor hope for protection from the giver
"infatuated by thy charms." They said, and snatch from her the spoil, and
from him the right of disposing of it. The hero could not bear it, but swelling
with martial rage, "Learn, said he, ye ravishers of another's praise, how
"much deeds differ from threats," and pierced with his cruel sword the
breast of Plexippus, dreading no such fate. Nor suffers he Toxeus, who seemed

Toxæa, quid faciat, dubium, pariterque volentem
 Ulcisci fratrem, fraternaue fata timentem,
 Haud patitur dubitare diu; calidumque priori
 Cæde recalfecit consorti sanguine telum.
 Dona Deum templis nato victore ferebat; 445
 Cum videt extinctos fratres Althæa referri.
 Quæ plangore dato, mœstis ululatibus urbem
 Implet; et auratis mutavit vestibus atras.
 At simul est auctor necis editus; excidit omnis
 Luctus: et à lacrymis in pœnæ versus amorem
 est.

Stipes erat, quem, cum partus enixa jaceret
 Thestias, in flammam triplices posuere sorores;
 Staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes,
 Tempora, dixerunt, eadem lignoque, tibiue,
 O modò, nate, damus. Quo postquam carmine
 dicto

Excessere Deæ; flagrantem mater ab igne
 Eripuit torrem: sparsitque liquentibus undis,
 Ille diu fuerat penetralibus abditus imis;
 Servatusque tuos, juvenis, servaverat annos.
 Protulit hunc genitrix, tœdasque in fragmina poni
 Imperat; et positis inimicos admovet ignes. 461
 Tum conata quater flammis imponere ramum.
 Cœpta quater tenuit. Pugnant materque, sororque,
 Et diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus.
 Sæpe metu sceleris pallebant ora futuri: 465

mis, quater tenuit cœpta. Materque sororque pugnant, et duo nomina, trahunt unum pectus in
 diversa. Sæpe ora pallebant metu futuri sceleris;

TRANSLATION.

to waver between the fear of a like fate, and a desire to avenge his brother's death, long to deliberate; but again died in kindred blood his sword, yet warm with the late slaughter.

Althæa was bearing offerings to the temples of the gods for her son's victory, when she sees her brothers brought off dead *from the field*. Fetching a mournful groan, she fills the city with her lamentations, and changes her embroidered robes to the sable weeds of sorrow. But when she heard the author of their death, her grief vanished at once, and from tears her soul is bent upon revenge. There was a billet, which, as the daughter of Thestius lay labouring in the throws of birth, the triple sisterhood cast upon the fire; and spinning with thumbs impressed the fatal thread; "To thee, they said, O new-born babe, and this brand we give the same destiny." Thus sung, the *three* goddesses departed. The mother snatched from the fire the flaming wood, and sprinkled it with water. Long it had been kept in her most retired apartment, and thus preserved, had preserved too the life of the young hero. This the mother now brought out, and ordered a pile of split torches to be raised, and applies to it, when raised, the hostile flames. Then four times essaying to cast the branch upon the flaming pile, and four times repressed her hand. The mother and sister struggle long within her, and these different titles draw different ways one and the same breast. Often her looks were pale from an apprehension of the future

Deficiunt' ad cœpta manus. Meruisse fatemur
 Illum, cur pereat: mortis mihi displicet auctor.
 Ergo impunè feret; vivusque, et victor, et ipso
 Successu tumidus regnum Calydonis habebit? 405
 Vos cinis exiguus, gelidæque jacebitis umbræ?
 Haud equidem patiar. Pereat sceleratus; et ille
 Spemque patris, regnique trahat, patriæq; ruinam.
 Mens ubi materna est; ubi sunt pia jurâ paren-
 tum?

Et, quos sustinui, bis mensûm quinque labores?
 O utinam primis arsisset ignibus infans;
 Idque ego passa forem! vixisti munere nostro:
 Nunc merito moriere tuo. Cape præmia facti;
 Bisque datam, primûm partu, mox stipite raptò,
 Reddè animam; vel me fraternis adde sepulchris.
 Et cupio, et nequeo. Quid agam? modò vul-
 nera fratrum

Ante oculos mihi sunt, et tantæ cædis imago;
 Nunc animum pietas, maternaque nomina fran-
 gunt.

Me miseram! malè vincetis, sed vincite, fratres:
 Dummodo, quæ dederò vobis solatia, vosque 510
 Ipsa sequar, dixit: dextrâque averfa trementi
 Funereum torrem medios conjecit in ignes.
 Aut dedit, aut visus gemitus est ille dedisse,
 Stipes; et invitis correptus ab ignibus arsit.
 Inscius atque absens flammâ Meleagros ab illâ 515
 Uritur; et cæcis torreri viscera sentit

dedit, aut visus est dedisse gemitus et correptus ab invitis ignibus, arsit. Meleagros inscius atque absens uritur in illa flammâ, et sentit viscera torreri cæcis

TRANSLATION.

" own he deserves to perish, but he ought not to perish by a mother's hands.
 " Shall he then escape; shall he alive, victorious and elated with success, pos-
 " sess the kingdom of Calydon; while you are reduced to meer ashes, and cold
 " lifeless shades, I cannot bear it; let the wretch perish, and involve in his fall
 " his father's hopes, his country, and his kingdom. But where is the mother?
 " Where the pious affections of parents, and all the pangs I for twice five months
 " sustained? O that you had perished in the flames, when yet an infant, nor I
 " opposed your fate. You was preserved by my indulgence, but now must die
 " by your own guilt. Resign to me your life, mine by a double title; given
 " you first at your birth, and then preserved from the flames: or add me too to
 " the funerals of my brothers. I would, but cannot: what shall I do? Now
 " my brothers wounds stand before my eyes, and the idea of the horrid mur-
 " der: now piety and a mother's name disarm my soul. Wretch that I am!
 " It is an unnatural conquest, yet conquer; my brothers, if so be that I follow
 " you, and that son whom I sacrifice to appease your injured ashes." She said;
 and averting her eyes, tossed the fatal brand into the midst of the flames. It
 gave, or at least seemed to give, a groan; and, caught by the reluctant fire,
 was gradually consumed. Meleager, absent and unsuspecting, waits in that
 flame, and feels the contagion rage in his bowels, and with heroic patience sup-

Manus deficiunt ad cœpta: fatemur illum meruisse cur pereat; auctor mortis displicet mihi. Ergo feret impunè; vivusque, et victor, et tumidus ipsa successu, habebit regnum Calydonis? Vos jacebitis exiguus cinis, gelidæque umbræ. Equidem haud patiar. Sceleratus pereat; et ille trahat secum, spemque patris, ruinamque regni, patriæque. Ubi est mens materna? ubi nunc pia vota parentum? et labores bis quinque mensûm quos sustinui? o utinam arsisset infans primis ignibus, egue forem passa id! vixisti nostro munere, nunc moriere tuo merito. Cape præmia facti; reddeque animam bis datam, primûm partu, mox raptò stipite, vel adde me fraternis sepulchris. Et cupio, et nequeo, quid agam? modo vulnera fratrum sunt ante oculos mihi, et imago tantæ cædis; nunc pietas, maternaque nomina frangunt animum. Me miseram! malè vincetis ô fratres, sed vincite; dummodo ipsa sequar vos, solatiaque quæ dederò vobis. Dixit: aversaque conjecit funereum torrem in medios ignes trementi dextrâ. Ille stipes, aut

ignibus; at superat magnos dolores virtute. Tamen moeret quod cadat leto ignavo et sine sanguine. et aicit vulnere Ancæi felicia. Vocatque supremo ore cum genitu, grandævum patrem fratrumque, pias sororis, sociamque tori forsitan et matrem. Ignisque dolorque crescunt, iterumque languescunt. Uterque est simul extinctus, spiritusque abiit paulatim in leves auras. Alta Calydon jacet. Juvenisque, senesque lugent, vulgusque proceresque gemunt: scissæque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides Eveninæ. Pulvere canitiem genitor, vultusque seniles. Fœdat humi fusus; spatiosumque increpat ævum. Nam de matre manus diri sibi conscia facti Exegit pœnas, acto per viscera ferro. Non mihi si centum Deus ora sonantia linguis, Ingeniumque capax, totumque Heliconæ dedisset; Tristia persequerer miserarum dicta sororum. Immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt: Dumque manet corpus, corpus refoventque; foventque: Oscula dant ipsi, posito dant oscula lecto. Post cinerem, cineres haustos ad pectora versant: Affusæque jacent tumulo: signataque fæxo Nomina complexæ, lacrymas in nomina fundunt: Quas, Parthaoniæ tandem Latoïa clade Exfatiatâ domûs, præter Gorgenque nurumque
ad pectora, jacentque affusæ tumulo: complexæque fæxo signata nomine, fundunt lacrymas in nomina. Quas (præter Gorgenque, nurumque nobilis Alcmenæ) Latoïa, tandem exfatiatâ clade Parthaoniæ domûs,

TRANSLATION.

ports the mighty pains. Yet he grieves to fall by an inglorious death, without a wound, and thinks Aeneas happy in his hasty fate. And now expiring with a sigh he calls upon his aged father, his brothers, his pious sisters, and the partner of his bed; perhaps too his mother. The flames and his pain increase, and again languish; both are extinguished together, and his breath by degrees blends with the thin air. Lofty Calydon is now sunk in sorrow; young and old, nobles and people mourn; the Calydonian matrons with hair dishevelled lament his fate. His wretched father, prostrate on the ground, defiles his silver locks and aged face with dust, and chides his lingering years. For the mother, conscious of her direful deed, with her own hand exacted punishment, and thrust a sword through her bowels. Had I a mouth sounding with a hundred tongues, an imagination the most enlarged, and all the gifts that Helicon inspires, I could not yet describe the mournful complaints of his wretched sisters. Regardless of decency, they beat their breasts till they turn livid; and while the body remains, cherish, and cherish it again; cling to it in embraces, and even to the couch on which it was laid. And when reduced to ashes, pressed the ashes inclosed in an urn to their breasts, and lie prostrate round the tomb, and kiss his name graved upon the stone, bedewing it with tears. Whom at length the daughter of Latona, now satiated with the miseries of Parthaon's house, bore up on wings, all except Gorge, and

Nobilis Alcmenæ, natis in corpore pennis,
Allevat: et longas per brachia porrigit alas,
Corneaque ora facit, versasque per aëra mittit. 545

V. Interea Theseus sociati parte laboris
Functus, Erechtheas Tritonidos ibat ad arces.
Claudit iter, fecitque moras. Achelous eunti,
Imbre tumens. Succede meis, ait, inclyte, tec-

Cecropida; nec te committe rapacibus undis. 550
Ferre trabes solidas, obliquaque volvere magno
Murmure saxa solent. Vidi contermina ripæ
Cum gregibus stabula alta trahi: nec fortibus illic
Profuit armentis, nec equis velocibus esse.

Multa quoque hic torrens, nivibus de monte solu-

Corpora turbineo juvenilia vortice merfit.
Tutior est requies; solito dum flumina curreant
Limite; dum tenues capiat suus alveus undas.

Annuat Ægides: utarque, Acheloë, domoque,
Consilioque tuo, respondit: et usus utroque est.
Pumice multcavo, nec lævibus atria tophis 561
Structa subit. Molli tellus erat humida musco,
Summa lacunabant alterno murice conchæ.

Jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione menso,
Discubuere toris Theseus comitesque laborum:
Hæc Ixionides, illâ Træzenius heros 566

Parte Lelex, raris jam sparsus tempora canis:

cis, Theseus comitesque laborum discubuere toris: hæc parte Ixionides, illa Lelex Træzenius heros, jam sparsus tempora raris canis:

allevat pennis natis in corpore; et porrigit longas alas per brachia, facitque ora cornea, mittitque eas versas per aëra.

5. Interea Theseus, functus parte sociati laboris, ibat ad Erechtheas arces Tritonidos. Achelous tumens imbre claudit iter, fecitque moras eunti. Inclyte Cecropida ait, succede meis testis; nec committe te rapacibus undis. Solent ferre solidas trabes, volvereque obliqua saxa magno murmure. Vidi alta stabula contermina ripæ, trahi cum gregibus: nec illic profuit armentis esse fortibus, nec equis esse velocibus. Hic quoque torrens, nivibus solutis de monte, merfit multa juvenilia corpora turbineo vortice.

Requies est tutior, dum flumina curreant solito limite; dum suus alveus capiat tenues undas. Ægides annuit, responditque, Acheloë, utar domoque, tuoque consilio, et est usus utroque. Subit atria structa multcavo pumice, et tophis nec lævibus. Tellus erat humida molli musco. Conchæ lacunabant summa alterno murice. Jamque Hyperione menso duas partes lucis, Theseus comitesque laborum discubuere toris: hæc parte Ixionides, illa Lelex Træzenius heros, jam sparsus tempora raris canis:

TRANSLATION.

the daughter-in-law of noble Alcmena, covers their arms with long pinions, furnishes them with horny beaks, and sends them thus transformed to fleet in air.

V. Mean while Theseus, having discharged his part of this confederate labour, repaired to the Erechthean towers of Pallas. But Achelous, swelled with rains, opposed his journey, and stopped him on his way. "Illustrious Cecropian, says he, come under my roof, nor trust the rapid floods. They sometimes with roaring noise bear down huge beams, and roll along ponderous rocks. I have seen them sweep away the high folds and contiguous banks, with all the herds and cattle: nor did his strength avail the bulky steer, or his swiftness the prancing steed. Often, when swelled with melted snows from the mountains, it swallows in its whirling eddies the bodies of strongest youths. It is better to repose here, till the river returns to its wonted tract, and glides smoothly along its own channel." The son of Ægeus assented: "I embrace," says he, Achelous, your counsel, and accept the offer of your house;" and he accordingly accepted both. He enters the grot formed of pumice-stone, and rough sand-stone: the floor was of soft moss, the roof arched, and chequered with various shells. And now the declining sun had measured two thirds of his course, Theseus and his companions took each their place on couches. Here the son of Ixion, there Lelex the Træzenian hero, his temples now thinly covered

quosque alios amnis Acarnanum, lætissimus tanto hospite, fuerat dignatus parili honore. Protinus nymphæ nudæ quo ad vestigia instruere appostas mensas epulis; dapibusque remotis posuere merum in gemmâ. Tum maximus heros præficiens æquora subiecta oculis, inquit, Quis ille locus? (ostendit digit.) et doce quid nomen illa insula gerat, quam non videtur una. Ad hæc amnis inquit, Non est unum quod cernimus. Quinque terræ jacent: discrimine spatii fallunt. Quoque minus mirere factum præta Dianæ, hæc fuerant Naiades: quæ cum mactassent bis quinque juuencos, vocassentque deos ruris ad sacra duxere festas choreas immemores nostri. Intumui: eramque tantus quantus cum unquam feror plurimus; immanisque pariter animis et undis, revelli sylvas à sylvis, et arva ab arvis; provolvique in freta nymphas, tum denique memores nostri, cum loco. Fluctus nosterque, marisque diduxit continuam humum; resolvitque in totidem partes, quot cernis Echinadas in mediis undis.

6. Ut tamen ipse vides, procul, en una insula grata nobis, recessit procul. Navita dicit Perimelen. Ego ademi huic dilectæ nomen virginæ.

Quosque alios parili fuerat dignatus honore Annis Acarnanum, lætissimus hospite tanto. Protinus appostas nudæ vestigia Nymphæ 570 Instruere epulis mensas: dapibusque remotis In gemmâ posuere merum. Tum maximus heros Æquora prospiciens oculis subiecta, Quis, inquit, Ille locus? digitoque ostendit, et, Insula nomen Quod gerat illa, doce. Quanquam non una videtur. Annis ad hæc, Non est, inquit, quod cernimus, unum. 576

Quinque jacent terræ: spatii discrimine fallunt. Quoque minus spectatæ factum mirere Dianæ; Naiades hæc fuerant: quæ, cum bis quinque juuencos

Mactassent, rurisque Deos ad sacra vocassent, 580 Immemores nostri festas duxere choreas.

Intumui: quantusque feror, cum plurimus, unquam Tantus eram: pariterque animis immanis et undis, A silvis silvas, et ab arvis arva revelli.

Cumque loco Nymphas, memores tum denique nostri, 585

In freta provolvi. Fluctus nosterque, marisque Continuum diduxit humum; partesque resolvit In totidem, mediis quot cernis Echinadas undis.

VI. Ut tamen ipse vides, procul, en procul una recessit,

Insula grata mihi. Perimelen navita dicit. 590 Huic ego virginæ dilectæ nomen ademi.

navita dicit Perimelen. Ego ademi huic dilectæ nomen virginæ.

TRANSLATION.

the silver locks of age; and the rest whom the Acarnanian river, proud of so renowned a guest, had graced with the like honour. Nymphs bare-footed served up in order the several courses, and when the tables were removed, poured wine into a bowl adorned with gems. Then the great hero surveying the sea subjected to his eyes, "What place, says he, is that? and points to it with his finger: "inform me what name that island bears: and yet methinks it seems not one." To this the River replies; "It is not indeed one, but five distinct islands we see; "their distance deceives the sight. And that you may cease wondering at the "late instance of injured Diana's vengeance, these were once Naiads; who offering a sacrifice of twice five bullocks, and inviting all the rural gods to the "solemnity, celebrated the rural dance, regardless of me. I swelled, and with "redoubled rage, as when my stream rises highest, poured along with a torrent "mighty as my resentment, and tore woods from woods, and fields from fields; "and the nymphs (then at last mindful of me) with the place of their festival, "I hurried headlong to the sea. My waves, with those of the main, rent the "land before continued, and divided it into as many parts, as you see the isles "Echinades amid the waves."

VI. "Yet, as you see, one is removed far, far from the rest, an island grateful "to me: mariners call it Perimela. From this beloved nymph I took the name

Quod pater Hippodamas ægrè tulit : inque profundum

Propulit è scopulo parituræ corpora natæ.

Excepi ; nantemque ferens, O proxima cœlo

Regna vagæ, dixi, sortite, tridentifer, undæ, 595

In quo desinimus, quo sacri currimus amnes,

Huc ades, atq; audi placidus, Neptune, precantem.

Huic ego, quam porto, nocui. Si mittis, et æquus,

Si pater Hippodamas, aut si minùs impius eilet ;

Debuit illius misereri ; ignoscere nobis. 600

Affer opem ; merisæque precor feritate paternâ

Da, Neptune, locum : vel, sit locus ipsa, licebit.

Hanc quoque complectar. Movit caput æquoreus rex :

Concussitque suis omnes assensibus undas 604

Extimuit Nymphæ, nabat tamen. Ipse natantis

Pectora tangebam trepido salientia motu :

Dumque ea contrecto, totum durescere sensi

Corpus ; et inductâ condi præcordia terrâ.

Dum loquor : amplexa est artus nova terra natantes,

Et gravis increvit mutatis insula membris. 610

VII. Amnis ab his tacuit. Factum mirabile cunctos

Moverat. Irridet credentes, utque Deorum

Spretor erat, mentisque ferox Ixione, natus,

Ficta refers, nimiùmque putas, Acheloë, potentes

Esse Deos, dixit, si dant, adimuntque figuras. 615

spretor deorum, feroxque mentis, dixit ; Acheloë refers ficta, putasque deos esse nimium potentes, si dant adimuntque figuras.

TRANSLATION.

“ of a virgin, which her father Hippodamas bore with impatience, and pushed
 “ the body of his pregnant daughter from a rock into the sea. I received her,
 “ and bearing up her swimming weight ; O Neptune, said I, who wields the tri-
 “ dent, to whom belongs the kingdom of the waters encompassing the earth, in
 “ whom we sacred rivers end, and whither we direct our streams, attend, and
 “ propitious hear my prayer. It is I that have injured her whom I bear. Had
 “ her father been more mild and just, or less unnatural, he ought to have pitied
 “ her, and been reconciled to me. Aid us, O Neptune, and grant this unhappy
 “ nymph, plunged into the sea by her father’s cruelty, some place in thy realms,
 “ or change her to a place. Her even thus I shall embrace. The ruler of the
 “ sea bent his head, and shook all his waters with his assent. The nymph
 “ was afraid, yet still swam : I bore her up, and felt her heart leap trembling in
 “ her breast ; and as I felt it, perceived her whole body to grow hard, and her
 “ chest to be cruited over with earth. While I speak, new earth inclosed her
 “ swimming limbs, and a bulky island grew upon her transformed members :”

VI. Here the River was silent. The wonderful story made an impression on them
 all : only the son of Ixion, a contemner of the gods, and of a mind untamed laughs
 at their credulity. “ These are mere fictions (said he) Achelous, you attri-
 “ bute too much to the power of the gods, in thinking they can alter at pleasure

*Omnes obstupere, nec proba-
runt talia dicta; Lelexque
ante omnes, maturus animo et
ævo, ait sic: Potentia cæli
est immensa, que non habet fi-
nem, et quicquid superi vo-
luere, est peractum. Quæque
minus dubites, est in collibus
Phrygiis quercus contermina
tiliæ, circumdata modico mu-
ro. Ipse vidi locum, nam
Pittheus misit me in Pelopeia
arva, quondam regnata ju-
parenti. Haud procul hinc
est stagnum; olim tellus ha-
bitabilis; nunc undæ, cele-
bres mergis, fulicisque palu-
stribus. Jupiter venit huc
specie mortali, cumque paren-
te Atlantiades caducifer posi-
tis alis. Adiere mille do-
mos, petentes locum requiem-
que; peræ clausere mille do-
mos. Tamen una recepit eos,
parva quidem, tectaque sti-
pulis et cannâ palustri. Sed
Baucis pia anus, Philemon-
que parili ætate, sunt juncti
illâ annis juvenilibus, conse-
nuere illâ casa; fatendoque
paupertatem, effecere levem,
et ferendam nec iniquâ men-*

*Obstupere omnes, nec talia dicta probârunt:
Ante omnesque Lelex, animo maturus et ævo,
Sic ait: Immensa est, finemque potentia cæli
Non habet: et quicquid Superi voluere, peractum
est. 619
Quodque minùs dubites; tiliæ contermina quercus
Collibus est Phrygiis, modico circumdata muro.
Ipse locum vidi: nam me Pelopeia Pittheus
Misit in arva, suo quondam regnata parenti.
Haud procul hinc stagnum; tellus habitabilis olim;
Nunc celebres mergis, fulicisque palustribus undæ.
Jupiter huc, specie mortali, cumque parente 626
Venit Atlantiades positus caducifer alis.
Mille domos adiere, locum, requiemque petentes:
Mille domos clausere feræ. Tamen una recepit;
Parva quidem, stipulis et cannâ tecta palustri: 630
Sed pia Baucis anus, parilique ætate Philemon,
Illâ sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, illâ
Consenuere casâ: pupertatemque fatendo
Effecere levem, nec iniquâ mente ferendam.
Nec refert, dominos illic, famulosve requiras;
Tota domus duo sunt: idem parentque, jubent-
que. 636
Ergo ubi Cœlicolæ parvos tetigere penates;
Nec refert utrum requiras illic dominos famulosve, tota domus sunt duo: idem parentque, ju-
bentque. Ergo ubi cœlicolæ tetigere parvos penates:*

TRANSLATION.

“the forms of things.” All were amazed; nor approved his rash expressions; especially Lelex, ripe in age and understanding, “The power of heaven, says he, “is immense and boundless, nor can any thing resist the will of the gods. And “to leave no ground of doubt, among the mountains of Phrygia is an oak “contiguous to a lime tree, enclosed with a low wall. I myself have seen the “place: for Pittheus sent me into the Phrygian realms, formerly subject to his “father Pelops. Near this is a lake, formerly habitable land, but now a col- “lection of waters, the resort of cormorants, and coots that delight in fens. “Hither came Jove in human shape. Mercury too, the grandson of Atlas, the “bearer of the mystic rod, putting off his wings, accompanied his father. “They went to thousands of houses, begging admittance and shelter, but found “all the thousands locked against them. Yet one received them, small indeed, “and thatched with straw and marshy reeds: yet in this homely cottage dwelt “pious Baucis and Philemon, both in years. Here had they been united in their “younger days, here had they grown old together; and by owning their poverty “made it easy, and bore it with contented minds. It was all the same to call “for master or servant here; the whole family were but two, both command, “and both obey. When therefore the heavenly guests were come to this homely

NOTE.

626. *Jupiter huc, specie mortali*] The fable of Philemon and Baucis, which our poet here recounts in a strain so elegant and natural, is one of those that teach us, how acceptable hos- pitality is to heaven, and how sure of a re- compence from the gods.

Submissoque humiles intrârunt vertice postes ;
 Membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili :
 Quo superinjecit textum rude sedula Baucis. 640
 Inde foco tepidum cinerem dimovit: et ignes
 Suscitât hesternos; foliisque et cortice sicco
 Nutrit: et ad flammâ animâ producit anili:
 Multifidasque faces, ramaliaque arida lecto
 Detulit, et minuit, parvoque admovit aheno. 645
 Quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto,
 Truncat olus foliis. Furcâ levât ille bicorni
 Sordidâ terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno:
 Servatoque diu refecat de tergore partem
 Exiguam; sectamque domat ferventibus undis:
 Interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas: 651
 Sentirique moram prohibent. Erat alveus illic
 Fagineus, curvâ clavo suspensus ab ansâ:
 Is tepidis impletur aquis; artusque fovendos
 Accipit. In medio torus est de mollibus ulvis 655
 Impositus lecto, spondâ pedibusque salignis.
 Vestibus hunc velant, quas non nisi tempore festo
 Sternere consuêrant: sed et hæc villisque vetusque
 Vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno:
 Accubuere Dei. Mensam succincta tremensque; 660
 Ponit anus. Mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar:
 Testa parem fecit. Quæ postquam subdita cli-

vum

Sustulit, æquatam mentæ tersere virentes.

ait mensam: sed pes tertius mensæ erat impar. Testa fecit parem. cli-
vum; virentes mentæ tersere æquatam.

*intraruntque humiles postes
 submisso vertice, senex jussit
 eos relevare membra posito se-
 dili, quo sedula Baucis super-
 injecit rude textum. Inde di-
 movit tepidum cinerem foco,
 et suscitât hesternos ignes, nu-
 tritque foliis et sicco cortice,
 et producit ad flammâ animâ
 anili; detulitque lecto multi-
 fidas faces, aridaque ramalia
 et minuit, admovitque parvo
 aheno: truncatque olus quod
 suus conjux collegerat riguo
 horto, foliis. Ille levât fur-
 dida terga suis, pendentia ni-
 gro tigno, bicorni furcâ; re-
 secâtque exiguam partem de
 tergore diu servato, domatque
 sectam undis ferventibus. In-
 terea fallunt medias horas
 sermonibus, prohibentque mo-
 ram sentiri. Alveus fagi-
 neus erat illic, suspensus clavo
 ab ansâ curvâ. Is impletur
 tepidis aquis; accipitque ar-
 tus fovendos. In medio est
 torus de mollibus ulvis impo-
 situs lecto, spondâ, pedibus-
 que salignis. Velant hunc
 vestibus, quas non consuêrant
 sternere nisi festo Tempore;
 sed et hæc vestis erat villisque,
 vetusque, non indignanda lec-
 to saligno. Dei accubuere.
 Anus succincta tremensque po-
 nit p ssequam subdita sustulit*

TRANSLATION.

“ habitation, and stooping, entered through the little door, the old man begged
 “ them to rest their limbs upon a bench, over which officious Baucis threw a
 “ coarse covering; then spreads the ashes upon the hearth, and rouses the fire
 “ they had had the day before, and nourishes it with leaves and dry bark, and
 “ with her aged breath blows it into a flame; then bringing split faggots and
 “ dry chips, breaks them, and puts them under a small kettle. She next strips
 “ the leaves from some plants, which her husband had gathered in his well-wa-
 “ tered garden. Philemon with a two-grained fork took down a rusty chine of
 “ bacon, which hung on a sooty beam, and cut a slice from it, and plunges it
 “ into boiling water. Mean time they pass the hours in various discourse, and
 “ by pleasing chat shorten the delay. There was a beachen pail that hung by
 “ its crooked handle on a peg; that is filled with warm water, and offered to
 “ the guests, in which they might bathe their feet. In the middle of the room
 “ was a bed, the feet and borders of fallow: on this a heap of sedges were laid
 “ and covered with garments, used only on festival occasions. These too were
 “ coarse and old, yet might serve for a willow bed. The gods lie down. Baucis,
 “ her gown tucked up, and trembling through age, sets before them a table. Un-
 “ happily one of its feet was too short, which she remedied by thrusting under
 “ it a shell. The unevenness thus removed, she wiped the level table with green

*Bicolor bacca sinceræ Miner- Ponitur hîc bicolor sinceræ bacca Minervæ,
væ ponitur hic, cornaque au- Córditaque in liquidâ corna autumnalia fæce, 663
tumnalia condita in liquida
fæce, intubaque, et radix, et
massâ coacti lactis, ovaq; le- Intubaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti;
viter versatu favilla non acri: Ovaque, non acri leviter versata favilla;
omnia fictilibus. Post hac cælati Omnia fictilibus. Post hæc cælati eadem
cælati crater ex eadem ar- Sistitur argillâ crater; fabricataque fago 669
gilla sistitur; poculaq; fabri- Pocula, quâ cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris.
cata fago, quâ cava sunt il- Parva mora est; epulasque foci misère calentes:
lita flaventibus ceris. Morâ
est parva: foci misère epulas Nec longæ rursus referuntur vina senectæ;
calentes, vinaque nec longæ Dantque locum mēsis paulum seducta secundis.
senectæ rursus referuntur, se- Hîc nux, hîc mista est rugosis carica palmis,
ductaque paulum dant locum Prunaq; et in patulis redolentia mala canistris, 675
secundis mēsis. Hic est nux,
hic carica mixta rugosis pal- Et de purpureis collectæ vitibus uvæ.
mis, prunaq; et mala redolen- Candidus in medio favius est. Super omnia vultus
tia in patulis canistris, et u- Accessière boni: nec iners pauperque voluntas.
væ collectæ de purpureis viti- Interea, quoties haustum cratera repleti
bus. Candidus favius est in Sponte suâ, per seque vident succrescere vina, 680
medio. Boni vultus accessière Attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis
super omnia, voluntasque nec Concipiunt Baucisque preces, timidusque Phi-
iners, nec pauper. Interea lemon:
quoties vident haustum cratera Et veniam dapibus, nullisque paratibus orant.
repleti sua sponte, vinaq; suc- Unicus anser erat, minimæ custodia villæ:
crescere per se attoniti novita- Quem Dîs hospitibus domini mactare parabant:
te pavent, Baucisque, timi- Ille celer pennâ tardos ætate fatigat; 686
dusq; Philemon concipiunt pre- Fluditque diu: tandemque est visus ad ipsos
ces manibus supinis, et orant Confugisse Deos. Superi vetuère necari;
veniam dapibus, nullisque pa- Dîque fumus; meritaque luet vicinia pœnas
ratibus. Erat, unicus anser, fatigat eluditq; diu tardos æ-
custodia minimæ villæ, quem tate; tandemq; est visus confugisse ad ipsos deos. Superi vetuere eum necari, dixeruntque, fumus
domini parabant mactare dis dii; impiaque vicinia luet meritas pœnas.*

TRANSLATION.

“ mint. On this she placed the double-coloured berries of chaste Minerva, and
“ autumnal cherries preserved in pickle, and endive, and radishes, and curds
“ and cream, with eggs gently roasted at a slow fire, all in earthen ware.
“ Then a bowl of the same materials adorned with figures, and cups made of
“ beech, whose inside was varnished with yellow wax. The fire soon sent up
“ the warm repast; the wine, almost new, is withdrawn, and gives place to the
“ second course. This was of nuts and dried figs with wrinkled dates, and
“ plumbs and fragrant apples in wide baskets, and grapes gathered from the
“ purple vines. In the midst was placed a milk-white honey-comb; but above
“ all you might discern welcome looks, and a cheerful willing mind. Mean-
“ time Baucis and Philemon perceiving the bowl, as often as drunk off, to fill of
“ its own accord, and that the wine grew up of itself, astonished at the strange
“ appearance they fall a trembling, and with uplifted hands address the gods
“ in prayers, and beg pardon for their entertainment and homely fare. There
“ was but one goose, their guardian of the little cottage, which the owners
“ were preparing to kill for the gods, their guests. She, aided by her wings,
“ wearied them tardy thro’ age, and long eluded their pursuit, and at last seemed
“ to fly for shelter to the gods themselves. They interposed, and owning them-
“ selves to be gods, threatened the impious neighbourhood with deserved pu-

Impia, dixerunt. Vobis immunibus hujus
Esse mali dabitur: modò vestra relinquitte tecta;
Ac nostros comitate gradus; et in ardua montis
Ite simul. Parent ambo, baculisque levati
Nituntur longo vestigia ponere clivo.

Tantum aberant summo, quantum semel ire fa-
gitta

Missâ potest: flexêre oculos, et merfa palude
Cætera prospiciunt, tantum sua tecta manere.

VIII, IX. Dumque ea mirantur; dum deflent
fata suorum:

Illa vetus dominis etiam casa parva duobus,

Vertitur in templum: furcas subiêre columnæ: 700

Stramina flavescent; adopertaque marmore tellus

Cœlatæque fores, aurataque tecta videntur.

Talia cum placido Saturnius edidit ore:

Dicite, juste senex, et scæmina conjuge justo 704

Digna, quid optetis. Cum Baucide pauca locutus,

Consilium superis aperit commune Philemon:

Esse sacerdotes, delubraque vestra tueri

Poscimus: et quoniam concordēs egimus annos;

Auferat hora duos eadem: nec conjugis unquam

Busta meæ videam; neu sim tumulandus ab illâ.

Vota fides sequitur. Templi tutela fuêre, 711

Donec vita data est. Annis, ævoque soluti

Ante gradus sacros cùm starent fortè, locique

Narrarent casus; frondere Philemóna Baucis;

gradus, narrarentque casus loci; Baucis conspexit Philemona frondere;

690 Dabitur vobis esse immunibus
hujus mali; modò relinquitte
vestra tecta, ac comitate nos-
tros gradus, et ite simul in ar-
dua montis. Ambo parent, le-
vatique baculis, nituntur po-
nere vestigia longo clivo. Tan-
tum aberant summo, quantum
695 missâ sagitta potest ire semel:
flexere oculos, et prospiciunt
cætera merfa palude; et sua
tecta tantum manere.

8, 9. Dumque mirantur ea,
dum deflent fata suorum, illa
vetus casa, etiam parva duobus
dominis, vertitur in templum.
Columnæ subiere furcas, stra-
mina flavescent, tellusque ado-
perta marmore, cœlatæque fo-
res, aurataque tecta videntur.
Cum Saturnius edidit talia pla-
cido ore. Dicite, juste senex, et
scæmina digna justo conjuge;
quid optetis. Philemon locutus
pauca cum Baucide, aperit
commune consilium superis, Pos-
cimus esse sacerdotes tuerique
vestra delubra; et quoniam eg-
imus annos concordēs, eadem
hora auferat duos; nec un-
quam videam busta meæ con-
jugis neu sim tumulandus ab
illâ. Fides sequitur vota: fu-
ere tutela templi, donec vi-
ta data. Soluti annis ævoque,
cum forte starent ante sacros
gradus, conspexit Philemona frondere;

TRANSLATION.

“ nishment. Ye shall be exempted from this calamity, only leave your habi-
“ tation, follow our steps, and retire together to the summit of the mountain:
“ They both obey, and aiding their steps with clubs, struggle to gain the top
“ of the tardy ridge. They, now about the distance of an arrow-shot from
“ the summit, when turning their eyes, they see all the country round sunk in
“ a morass, and their own house alone left.

VIII, IX. “ While they stand wondering at the miraculous event, and mourn
“ the fate of their unhappy country, that old cottage of theirs, before scarce
“ large enough for two, is changed into a temple. The crotches rise in columns,
“ the roof seems covered with yellow tiles, the ground paved with marble, the
“ gates adorned with sculpture, and gilded ceilings grace the dome. When
“ thus the son of Saturn with mild accent began: Say, most upright of men,
“ and you worthy of so upright a spouse, what is your desire. Philemon,
“ after a short conference with Baucis, thus unfolds their joint petition to the
“ gods: We desire to be your priests, to have the care of your temple, and as
“ we have lived together in perfect harmony, we beg the same hour of death.
“ May I never behold the tomb of my wife, nor live to be buried after her. A
“ grant attends their wishes, they are guardians of the temple while they lived;
“ and when, at length, enervated with years, as by chance they stood before
“ the sacred steps relating these past adventures, each beheld the other sprout

et senior Phil-mon conspexit Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon. 715
Baucida frondere. Jamque Jamque super geminos crescente cacumine vultus,
cacumine crescente super gemi- nos vultus, dum licuit redde-
nos vultus, dum licuit redde- bant mutua dicta, dixerique
bant mutua dicta, dixerique simul; O conjux, vale, frutex
simul; O conjux, vale, frutex Ora frutex. Ostendit abhuc Tyaneus illic
simul textit ora abdita. Ty- Incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos. 720
aneus incola adhuc ostendit il- lic vicinos truncos de gemino
corpore. Senes non vani nar- Hæc mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vel-
rare hæc mihi, neque erat lent;)
cur vellent fallere. Equidem Narrayère senes. Equidem pendentia vidi
vidi ferta pendentia super ra- Serta super ramos: ponensque recentia, dixi,
mos; ponensque recentia dixi: Cura pii Dīs sunt, et qui coluère, coluntur.
Pii sunt cura diis, et qui co- X. Desierat: cunctosque et res et moverat auc-

tor;
 10. Desierat; et resque; et
 auctor moverat cunctos; præ-
 cipuè Thesea: quem volentem
 audire mira facta decorum, Ca-
 lydonius amnis nixus cubito, al-
 loquitur talibus verbis: Sunt,
 ô fortissime, quorum forma est
 semel mota, et mansit in hoc re-
 novamine. Sunt, quibus ist
 jus transire in plures figuras,
 ut tibi, Proteu, incola maris
 complexi terram. Nam modo
 videre te juvenem, modo vi-
 dere te leonem. Nunc eras
 violentus aper, nunc anguis
 quem timerent tetigisse; modo
 cornua faciebant te taurum.
 Sæpe poteras videri lapis, sæpe
 quoque arbor. Interdum imi-
 tatus faciem liquidarum aquarum,
 eras flumen: interdum ignis contrarius undis.

Thesea præcipuè: quem facta audire volentem
 Mira Deum, nixus cubito Calydonius amnis
 Talibus alloquitur: Sunt, ô fortissime, quorum
 Forma semel mota est, et in hoc renovamine mansit.
 Sunt, quibus in plures jus est transire figuras; 730
 Ut tibi, complexi terram maris incola, Proteu:
 Nam modò te juvenem, modò te vidère leonem:
 Nunc violentus aper, nunc, quem tetigisse time-
 rent,
 Anguis eras: modò te faciebant cornua taurum.
 Sæpe lapis poteras, arbor quoque sæpe videri. 735
 Interdum, faciem liquidarum imitatus aquarum,
 Flumen eras: interdum undis contrarius ignis.

TRANSLATION.

“ with verdant leaves. And now their heads shooting up in boughs, while
 “ yet they could, they mutually exchanged discourse, and, at once, said, faith-
 “ ful spouse, farewell; at once the bark closed upon their lips. The inhabi-
 “ tants of Tyana still shew the contiguous trees formed of their bodies. Then
 “ I learned of some old men, no vain pretenders, nor had they any motive
 “ to deceive me. I, myself, indeed, saw the garlands hanging from the boughs
 “ and, adding fresh ones to them, said: the good are the peculiar care of the
 “ gods, and they who honoured them, are now themselves honoured.”
 X. Here he ended, and both the story itself and the author of it made an im-
 pression upon all present, especially Theseus, whom, desirous to hear the won-
 derful acts of the gods, the Calydonian river leaning on his elbow, thus ad-
 dresses: “ There are, illustrious hero, beings whose form have been often
 “ changed, and continued under that alteration. Others have the privilege
 “ of assuming various shapes, as thou, Proteus, whose abode is in the sea, and
 “ compassing the earth. For sometimes you have been seen a young man,
 “ anon a lion, now a raging bear, again a snake dreadful to the touch,
 “ assuming horns, you appeared a bull. Often have you passed for a flower,
 “ often for a tree. Sometimes personating gliding water, you flowed a river,
 “ sometimes taking a contrary nature, aspired in flame.”

NOTE.

731. Ut tibi, complexi terram maris incola Proteu.] The different fictions of the poet
 in regard to Proteus, are well known.

XI. Nec minùs Autolyçi conjux Eriſichthone
 nata
 Juris habet. Pater hujus erat, qui numina Dî-
 vum
 Sperneret; et nullos aris adoleret honores. 740
 Ille etiam Cereale nemus violâſſe ſecuri
 Dicitur; et lucos ferro temerâſſe vetuſtos.
 Stabat in his ingens annoſo robore quercus;
 Una nemus: vittæ mediam, memoresque tabellæ,
 Sertaque cingebant voti argumenta potentiſ. 745
 Sæpe ſub hâc Dryades feſtas duxêre choreas:
 Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, trunci
 Circuiêre modum: menſuraque roboris ulnas
 Quinque ter implebat. Nec non et cætera tantò
 Silva ſub hâc, ſilvâ quantò jacet herba ſub omni.
 Non tamen idcirco ferrum Triopeiùs illà 751
 Abſtinuit; famuloſque jubet ſuccidere ſacrum
 Robur: et ut juſſos cunctari vidit, ab uno
 Edidit hæc raptâ ſceleratus verba ſecuri:
 Non dilecta Deæ ſolùm, ſed et ipſa licebit 755
 Sit Dea, jam tanget frondente cacumine terram.
 Dixit: et, obliquos dum telum librat in ictuſ,
 Contremuit, gemitumque dedit Deoia quercus:
 Et pariter frondes, pariter pallescere glandes
 Cœpêre: ac longi ſudore madescere rami. 760

11. Nec conjux Autolyçi, nata Eriſichthone, habet minus juris. Pater hujus erat, qui ſperneret numina diuina, et adoleret cunſullos honores aris. Ille dicitur etiam violâſſe Cereale nemus ſecuri; et temerâſſe vetuſtos lucos ferro. In his ingens quercus annoſo robore ſtabat, una nemus: Vittæ, memoresque tabellæ, ſertaque, argumenta potentiſ voti, cingebant mediam. Sæpe Dryades duxere feſtas choreas ſub hac. Sæpe etiam, manibus nexis ex ordine, circuiêre modum trunci: menſuraque roboris implebat ter quinque ulnas; nec non et cætera ſylva tanto jacet ſub hac, quanto herba jacet ſub omni ſylvâ. Tamen Triopeiùs non idcirco abſtinuit ferrum illa, jubetque famulos ſuccidere ſacrum robur: et ut ſceleratus vidit juſſos cunctari, ſecuri raptâ ab uno, edidit hæc verba: licebit non ſolum ſit dilecta deæ, ſed et ipſa ſit dea, jam tanget terram frondente cacumine. Dixit et dum librat telum in obliquos ictuſ, Deoia quercus contremuit, deditque gemitum, et pariter frondes, pariter glandes cœpere pallescere, ac longi rami madescere ſudore.

TRANSLATION.

XI. "Nor is the wife of Autolycus, the daughter of Eriſichthon, poſſeſſed
 " of leſs power. She had a father who deſpiſed the majeſty of the gods, and
 " neglected the honours due to their altars. He is even ſaid to have violated
 " with the ax a ſacred wood of Ceres, and to have profaned with ſteel her an-
 " cient groves. In theſe was a huge oak, of aged trunk, itſelf a wood. It's
 " ſhaft was encompassed with tillets, and monumental tablets, and garlands,
 " arguments of prosperous vows. Often the dryads under it led up the feſtival
 " dance; often with hands linked in order, they compaſſed round its trunk,
 " whoſe meaſure was fifteen yards complete. In height it ſurpaſſed the reſt of
 " the wood, as that aſpired above the humbler graſs. Yet did not the ſon of
 " Triopa reſtrain the piercing ax, but ordered his ſervants to cut down the hal-
 " lowed tree, and obſerving them hesitate, ſnatching from one of them a hatchet,
 " with wicked purpoſe, uttered theſe words: Were it not only the favourite of
 " a goddeſs, but a goddeſs itſelf, it ſhall now touch the ground with its leafy
 " top. He ſaid: and while he wields his weapon for a ſide ſtroke, the Deoian
 " oak trembled, and fetched a groan, and, at once, its leaves and acorns began
 " to look pale, and its long boughs to moiſten with ſweat. But no ſooner had he

NOTE.

738. *Nec minus Autolyçi conjux.*] After the anxiety and care of that dutiful child to ſupport her father, who had ruined himſelf by his debaucheries.

In cuius trunco ut impia manus fecit vulnus, sanguis haud aliter fluxit discussa cortice, quam cruor profusus ceruice abrupta solet fluere, ubi ingens taurus victima concidit ante aras. Omnes obstupere, aliquisque ex omnibus audet detertere nefas, inbibereque sævam bipennem. Thessalus aspicit hunc, dicitque, cape præmia piæ mentis, convertitque ferrum ab arbore in virum, detruncatque caput, ceditque repetita robora, cum talis sonus est editus è medio robore. Ego nympba gratissima Cereri, sum sub hoc ligno quæ moriens vaticinor pœnas tuorum factorum, solatia nostri leti, instare tibi. Ille persequitur suum scelus: arborque, tandem labefacta innumeris icibus, adductaque funibus, corruit, et prostravit multam silvam pondere. Dryades omnes germanæ, attonitæ damno suoque, nemorisque, mœrentes, adunt Cererem cum vestibis atris, orantque pœnam Erisichthonis. Pulcherrima Ceres annuit his; motuque sui capitis concussit agros oneratos gravibus messibus; moliturque miserabile genus pœnæ, si ille suis actis esset non miserabilis, nulli lacerare eum pestifera fame. Quæ quatenus non adeunda ipsi Deæ, neque enim fata finunt Cereremque famemque coire, compellat agristem Oreada, unam montani numinis his dictis. Est locus

TRANSLATION.

“ with impious hand wounded its trunk, than the blood flowed from the severed
 “ bark, as when spouting it gushes from the mangled neck of a huge victim slain
 “ at the altar. All stand amazed, and one of them ventures to check the daring
 “ impiety, and restrain the cruel ax. The Thessalian eyes him sternly, and
 “ says, take the reward of thy pious care, and leaving the tree, turns the
 “ ax against him, lop off his head, and then again attacks the oak with re-
 “ doubled strokes. When the following words were sent forth from the middle
 “ of the trunk: I, a nymph, grateful to Ceres, reside in this tree; and now
 “ dying, foretel, that the vengeance due to thy impiety, the solace of my death,
 “ is at hand. He pursues his wicked purpose, and the oak weakened at length
 “ by innumerable blows: and bent by the force of ropes, tumbles down, and
 “ with its weight levelled a great part of the wood. All the sister dryads grieve
 “ for their own loss, as well as that of the wood: disconsolate they repair in
 “ mournful habit to Ceres, and request the punishment of Erisichthon. The
 “ beauteous goddess assented, and nodding, shook the fields crowned with heavy
 “ harvests. She contrives a punishment might create pity, had not his actions
 “ shut up all access to pity: to torment him with persecuting famine. Who, be-
 “ cause not to be approached by the goddess (for the fates permit not Ceres and
 “ Famine to come together) she thus addresses rustic Oreas, one of the mountain

Est locus extremis Scythiæ glaciâlis in oris, 788 *in extremis oris glaciâlis Scythiæ; solum triste, tellus sterilis, sine fruge, sine arbore;*
 Triste solum, sterilis, sine fruge, sine arbore, tellus;
 Frigus iners illic habitant: Pallorque, Tremorque, *illic iners frigus pallorque habitant, tremorque, et jejuna*
 Et jejuna Fames: ea se in præcordia condât
 Sacrilegi scelerata jube: Nec copia rerum *fames: jube ut ea (fames) condât se in scelerata præcordia sacrilegi; nec copia rerum*
 Vincat eam; superetque meas certamine vires.
 Neve viæ spatium te terreat; accipe currus:
 Accipe, quos frænis altè moderere, dracones. 795 *Neve spatium viæ terreat te; accipe currus, accipe dracones, quos moderere altè frænis: et dedit.*
 Et dedit. Illa dato subvecta per aëra curru
 Devenit in Scythiam: rigidique cacumine montis *Illâ subvecta per aëra dato curru, devenit in Scythiam, levavitque collâ serpentum cacumine rigidi montis, appellant*
 (Caucasum appellant) serpentum collâ levavit:
 Quæsitamque Famem lapidoso vidit in agro,
 Unguibus et raras vellentem dentibus herbas. 800 *Caucasum: viditque quæsitam famem in agro lapidoso, vellentem raras herbas unguibus et dentibus. Crinis erat hirtus;*
 Hirtus erat crinis, cava lumina, pallor in ore,
 Labra incana situ, scabræ rubigine fauces:
 Dura cutis, per quam spectari viscera possent,
 Ossa sub incurvis exstabant arida lumbis: 804 *lumina cava; pallor in ore: labra erant incana situ: fauces scabræ rubigine: cutis dura, per quam viscera possent spectari: ossa arida exstabant sub incurvis lumbis. Locus*
 Ventris erat pro ventre locus. Pendere putares
 Pectus, et à spinæ tantummodo crate teneri.
 Auxerat articulos macies, genuumque rigeat
 Orbis, et immodico prodibant tubera tali. 808 *ventris erat pro ventre. Putares pectus pendere; et tantummodo teneri à crate spinæ. Macies auxerat articulos, orbisque genuum rigeat, et tali prodibant immodico tubere. Ut*
 Hanc procul ut vidit, (neque enim est accedere juxta
 Aufa) refert mandata Deæ, paulumque morata,
 Quanquam aberat longè, quanquam modò venerat
 illuc,
 Visa tamen sensisse Famem; retròque dracones
 Egit in Hæmoniam versis sublimis habenis.

paulum, quanquam aberat longè, quanquam modo venerat illuc, tamen visa est sensisse famem: sublimisque, egit dracones retro in Hæmoniam habenis versis.

TRANSLATION.

" deities: there is a place in the extreme coasts of icy Scythia, a dreary soil,
 " desolate and waste; without corn, without trees; where pinching cold, pale-
 " ness, trembling frights, and meagre famine dwell: bid her lodge herself in
 " the breast of this sacrilegious wretch; let no plenty overcome her, but let her
 " be superior to me in the contest. And that the length of way may not alarm
 " you, take my chariot, take my dragons, whom you may guide aloft in air
 " with reins. And she gave her them. She wasted through the air in the granted
 " chariot, arrives in Scythia, and on the top of a steep mountain (they call it
 " Caucasus) unyoked the harnessed dragons. There she saw the fiend she want-
 " ed in a stony field, tearing up the thinly strewed herbs with her nails and feet.
 " Rough was her hair, her eyes hollow, paleness sat on her cheeks, her lips were
 " foul with scurf, and her jaws furred with rust. Her skin was hard and dis-
 " covered her bowels within. Her bones dry and parched, stood out under her
 " crooked loins; and for a belly, there was the place of a belly. Her breast
 " seemed to hang; and be supported only by her spine. Leanness had en-
 " creased her joints; her knee-balls were become stiff, and her ancles bunch-
 " ed out to a monstrous size. How soon the nymph saw her at a distance, (for
 " she durst not venture to come near) she delivers the commands of the god-
 " dess, and though her stay was short, though she kept a great way off, and
 " was but just come, yet she seemed to feel famine; and turning the reins
 " guided her dragons aloft back into Hæmonia.

12. Fames peragit dicta Ce-
 reris, (quamquam est semper
 contraria operi illius) delataque
 est vento per aëra, ad jussam
 domum et protinus intrat tha-
 lamos sacrilegi; amplectiturque
 geminis alis eum solutum alto
 sopore (erat enim tempus noc-
 tis) inspiratque se viro efflat-
 que fauces et pectus, et ora;
 et spargit jejunia in vacuis
 venis. Functaque mandato,
 deserit fecundum orbem, re-
 vertiturque in domos inopes, as-
 sueta arva. Lenis somnus ad-
 huc mulcebat Erisichthona pla-
 cidis pennis. Ille petit dapes
 sub imagine somni, moraeque
 vana tra, fatigatque dentem in
 dente, gutturque exercet delu-
 sum inani cibo; proque epulis,
 nequicquam devorat tenues au-
 ras. Ut vero quies est expulsa,
 ardor edendi furit, regnatque
 per avidas fauces immensa que
 viscera. Nec mora: pascit quod
 pontus, quod terra, quod aër
 educat, et queritur jejunia ap-
 positis mensis: inque epulis
 quærat epulas. Quodque pote-
 rat urbibus esse satis, quod po-
 pulo, non sufficit uni, pliusque cu-
 pit, quo plura demittit in suam
 alvum. Utque fretum recipi:
 flumina de tota terra, nec sati-
 atur aquis, ebibitque peregri-
 nos amnes: utque rapax ignis
 non unquam recusat alimenta,
 crematque innumeras succs, et
 pro profani Erisichthonis

XII. Dicta Fames Cereris, (quamvis contraria
 semper

Illius est operi) peragit; perque aëra vento 815
 Ad jussam delata domum est: et protinus intrat
 Sacrilegi Thalamos; altoque sopore solutum
 (Noctis erat tempus) geminis amplectitur alis:
 Seque viro inspirat, faucesque, et pectus, et ora
 Aflat; et in vacuis spargit jejunia venis. 820
 Functaque mandato, fecundum deserit orbem;
 Inque domos inopes, assueta revertitur arva.
 Lenis adhuc somnus placidis Erisichthona pennis
 Mulcebat: Petite ille dapes sub imagine somni;
 Oraque vana movet, dentemque in dente fatigat;
 Exercetque cibo delusum guttur inani; 826
 Proque epulis tenues nequicquam devorat auras.
 Ut verò est expulsa quies; furit ardor edendi:
 Perque avidas fauces, immensa que viscera regnat.
 Nec mora; quod pontus, quod terra, quod edu-
 cat aër, 830

Poscit, et appositis queritur jejunia mensis;
 Inque epulis epulas quærit. Quodque urbibus esse,
 Quodque satis populo poterat, non sufficit uni;
 Plusque cupit, quò plura suam demittit in alvum.
 Utque fretum recipit de totâ flumina terrâ, 835
 Nec satiatur aquis, peregrinosque ebibit amnes,
 Utque rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat,
 Innumerasque trabes cremat, et quò copia major
 Est data, plura potit, turbâque voracior ipsâ est;
 Sic epulas omnes Erisichthonis ora profani 840
 quo major copia est data petit plura, estque voracior ipsa turba. Sic

TRANSLATION.

XII. "Famine (though constant in her opposition to Ceres) obeys the com-
 mands of the goddess, and borne through the air by the winds, reaches the
 assigned mansion, and enters the ruffian's bed-chamber. It was night, and
 he lay dissolved in deep sleep. The fiend embraces him with both her wings,
 inspires her whole self, and breathes upon his jaws, his breast, and face, scat-
 tering keen hunger through his empty veins. Her task thus dispatched, she
 flies these plenteous regions, and returns to the barren habitation of her won-
 ted caves. Gentle sleep still soothed Erisichthon with his downy wings. He
 in dreams, hunts after food, exercises his mouth in vain, tires his grinding
 teeth, and deludes his throat with imaginary meat, vainly feasting on empty
 air. But sleep once expelled, the pangs of hunger redouble, and reign law-
 less in his craving jaws and insatiable bowels. Strait he requires whatever
 the sea, the earth or air produce, complains of hunger at full tables, and
 starves in the midst of plenty. What might have sufficed whole cities and
 nations, is not enough for him alone, and the more he swallows, the more
 he still desires. And as the sea receives rivers from every shore, and insatiate
 drinks up the distant streams; as devouring fire never refuses nourishment
 burns innumerable beams, and the more that is thrown upon it, still craves

Accipiunt, poscuntque simul. Cibus omnis in illo
Causa cibi est; semperque locus fit inanis edendo.
Jamque fame patrias, altique voragine ventris,
Attenuârat opes: sed inattenuata manebat 844
Tum quoque dira fames; implacataque vigeat
Flamma gula. Tandem, demisso in viscera censu,
Filia restabat, non illo digna parente.
Hanc quoque vendit inops. Dominum generosa
recusat;

Et vicina suas tendens super æquora palmas,
Eripe me domino, qui raptæ præmia nobis 850
Virginitatis habes, ait. Hæc Neptunus habebat.
Qui prece non spretâ, quamvis modò visa sequenti
Esset hero, formamque novat, vultumque virilem
Induit, et cultus piscem capientibus aptos.
Hanc dominus spectans, O qui pendentia parvo 855
Æra cibo celas, moderator arundinis, inquit,
Sic mare compositum, sic sit tibi piscis in undâ
Credulus, et nullos, nisi fixus, sentiat hamos:
Quæ modò cum vili turbatis veste capillis 859
Littore in hoc steterat, (nam stantem in littore vidi)
Dic ubi sit; neque enim vestigia longius exstant.
Illa Dei munus bene cedere sentit; et à se
Se queri gaudens, his est resecuta rogantem:
Quisquis es, ignoscas, in nullam lumina partem

longius. Illa sentit munus dei cedere bene; et gaudens se queri à se, resecuta est rogantem his dictis. Quisquis es, ignoscas; flexi lumina in nullam partem

TRANSLATION.

“ the more, raging by its quantity of prey: thus impious Erichthon devours
“ all that comes in his way, and still demands more. All that he eats pro-
“ vokes his appetite anew, and there is still a void that craves a fresh supply.
“ And now hunger and the ravenous demands of an importunate stomach had
“ much diminished his paternal wealth; but cruel hunger unrelenting re-
“ mained, and the vengeful flame of famine preyed upon him with unabating
“ ardour. At length, having eat up his whole estate, his daughter only re-
“ mained, deserving of a more worthy father. Her, too, compelled by want, he
“ sold. She, with generous disdain, scorned a master, and stretching forth her
“ hands over the adjoining sea: Snatch me, says she, from bondage, thou who en-
“ joyest the treasure of me ravished divinity. Neptune had deflowered the maid;
“ and now regardful of her prayer, though but just then seen *in her known*
“ *figure* by her master, who pursued her, yet she instantly assumed a new form,
“ put on a manly look, and took the habit of a fisher. Her her master ad-
“ dresses; O thou who managest with steady hand the trembling rod, and
“ concealest with treacherous bait the hanging wire; so may the sea be smooth
“ from storms, so may the fish credulous throng around the steel, nor feel till
“ hook’d the latent snare; tell me where she is, who but just now stood upon
“ the shore with homely weeds and dishevelled hair; (for I saw her standing
“ upon the beach) nor can she have yet gone far. She perceiving that the pri-
“ vilege granted her by the god succeeded, and pleased herself to be enquired
“ after, thus replied; Whoever you are, forgive me; I have no where turned
“ my eyes from the waves, but been intent upon my diversion: and to satisfy

ab hoc gurgite; operatusque inhæsi studio. Quoque dubites minus, sic deus æquoris adiuvet has artes, ut jamcudum nemo, nec ulla fœmina, (Me tamen excepto) constitit in isto litore: et dominus pedo pressit arenam, abique elapsus. Sua forma est reddita illi. At uoi pater sentit suam filiam habere corpora transformia, sæpe vendit Triopeïda dominis. At illa abibat nunc equa, nunc ales; modo bis, modo cervus, præbebatque alimenta non iusta avido parenti. Tamen postquam illa vis mæsi; consumserat omnem materiam, dederatque nova pabula morbo; ipse cepit drolere suos artus lacero morfu: et infelix aiebat corpus minuendo. Quid moror externis? est etiam mihi ô juvenes, potestas finite numero, novandi sæpe corporis. Nam modo videtur quod sum nunc: modo flector in anguem: modo dux armenti sumo vires in cornua: in cornua inquam dixi potui: nunc ut ipse vides, altera pars frontis caret telo. Gemitus sunt secuti sua verba.

TRANSLATION.

“ you still more, so may the god of the ocean assist my art, as I have seen nei-
 “ ther man nor woman upon this shore, myself excepted. Her mother believ-
 “ ing, turned from her, and, tracing his way back over the sand, withdrew
 “ deluded: she again resumed her ancient form. But when her father saw
 “ her possessed of a body capable of so many changes, he often sold this grand-
 “ daughter of Triopa to other masters; but she under various shapes deceived
 “ her watchful keepers: sometimes a mare, sometimes a bird, now a steer,
 “ again a stag; and thus provided a dishonest support for her craving parent.
 “ But when the violence of hunger had consumed all she could furnish, and
 “ was daily adding fresh fuel to the dire disease, he began to tear his own
 “ limbs with mangling bites, and feed his body by lessening it. But why do
 “ I dwell thus on foreign instances? Even I, illustrious youths, have a
 “ bounded power of varying my form. For often I appear as now in my na-
 “ tural shade; sometimes a snake, wind up my rolling spires; again the lead-
 “ er of a herd, call all my strength into my horns: I say, while yet, I could
 “ boast of these, but now, as you see, one part of my forehead wants its go-
 “ ring weapon.” His words were followed with a groan.

NOTE.

872. *Triopeïda.*] Metra, who was the grand daughter of Triopa; for Metra was the daughter of Eresichthon, the son of Triopa.

883. *Nunc pars caret altera telo, frontis.*] This refers to the horn which Achelous had lost in the contest with Hercules, as will appear in the beginning of the next book.

LIBER NONUS.

I. **Q**UÆ gemitûs truncæque Deo Neptunius
heros

Causa rogat frontis ; cùm sic Calydonius amnis
Cœpit, inornatos redimitus arundine crines :
Triste petis munus. Quis enim sua prælia, victus
Commemorare velit ? referam tamen ordine, nec
tam

Turpe fuit vinci, quàm contendisse decorum est :
Magnaue dat nobis tantus solatia victor.
Nomine si quâ suo tandem pervenit ad aures
Deianira tuas, quondam pulcherrima virgo,
Multorumque fuit spes invidiosa procorum.
Cum quibus ut soceri domus est intrata petiti ;
Accipe me generum, dixi, Parthaone nate.
Dixit et Alcides : Alii cessere duobus.

O R D O.

I. Neptunius heros rogat
quæ sit causa deo gemitûs,
truncæque frontis : cùm Caly-
donius amnis redimitus inorna-
tos crines arundine, sic cœpit :
Petis triste munus. Quis enim
victus velit commemorare sua
prælia ? tamen referam omnia
ordine : nec fuit tam turpe
vinci, quàm est decorum con-
tendisse, victorquæ tantus dat
magna solatia nobis. Si quæ
Deianira tandem pervenit suo
nomine ad tuas aures, fuit
quondam virgo pulcherrima,
invidiosæque spes multorum
procorum. Cum quibus ut do-
mus soceri petiti est intrata ;
dixi, nate Parthaone, accipe
me generum ; et Alcides dixit
idem. Alii cessere duobus.

T R A N S L A T I O N.

I. **T**HE Neptunian hero asks him the cause of these groans, and his mu-
tilated front, when the Calydonian river, having his careless tresses
encircled with twining reeds, thus began : “ You impose a hard task upon
“ me; for who that has been vanquished, can bear to rehearse the mournful war.
“ Yet will I trace the *sad story of my woes*, nor was it so shameful to be con-
“ quered, as glorious to dispute the prize ; so renowned a conqueror softens
“ the disgrace. If peradventure the name of Dejanira has reached your
“ ears, she was formerly a celebrated beauty, and the envied hope of many
“ lovers. With these I joined, and entering the house of him I desired
“ for my father-in-law, Receive, said I, son of Parthaon, me for your
“ daughter’s husband. Alcides, too, said the same. All the rest resign their

N O T E.

We have seen in the end of the last book, that Achelous concludes his relation with lamenting his maimed forehead, and the loss of his horn, which very naturally excites a curiosity in Theseus to enquire the cause of that misfortune. This book accordingly begins with that recital. The river Achelous, which runs between Acarnania and Ætolia, often ravaged by its inundations the neighbouring country, and confounding the boundaries of the two people, engaged them in frequent wars.

Hercules, with the assistance of his companions, fenced it with moles, and made the course of the river so uniform, that it gave no further trouble to those people. Those who wrote this event, related it in a quite fabulous manner. Hercules, said they, fought with the god of that river, who had first transformed himself into a serpent, whereby was denoted its winding course ; and then into a bull, which sets forth the swelling and impetuosity of the river, and the desolation it made in the fields.

Ille referebat se dare Jovem socerum, famamque laborum, et jussa suæ novercæ superata. Ego contra (nam duxi esse turpe deum cedere mortali, illi nondum erat deus) dixi cernis me regem aquarum, fluentem inter tua regna obliquis cursibus. Nec ego gener ero hospes missus tibi ab externis oris, sed popularis, et una pars tuarum rerum. Tantum ne noceat quod nec regia Juno odit me, et omnis poena jussorum laborum abest. Nam quod jactas te creatum matre Alcmena, Jupiter est aut falsus pater, aut verus crimine. Petis patrem adulterio matris. Elige an malis Jovem esse fictum, an te ortum per dedecus. Hercules jamdudum spectat torvo lumine me dicentem talia; et non fortiter imperat accensæ iræ, redditque tot verba: dextera est melior mihi linguâ. Dummodo superem pugnando, vince tu loquendo; feroxque concreditur. Pudit me modo locutum magna, cedere. Rejeci viridem vestem de corpore, opposuique brachia, et paravi membra pugnæ. Ille spargit me pulvere hausto cavis palmis, invicemque flavescit jactu fulvæ arenæ.

Ille Jovem focerum dare se, famamque laborum,
Et superata sive referebat jussa novercæ. 15
Contra ego: (turpe deum mortali cedere duxi;
Nondum erat ille deus) regem me cernis aquarum
Cursibus obliquis inter tua régna fluentem:
Nec gener externis hospes tibi missus ab oris,
Sed popularis ero, et rerum pars una tuarum, 20
Tantum ne noceat, quod me nec regia Juno
Odit, et omnis abest jussorum poena laborum.
Nam quod te jactas Alcmenâ matre creatum;
Jupiter aut falsus pater est, aut crimine verus.
Matris adulterio patrem petis. Elige, fictum 25
Esse Jovem malis, an te per dedecus ortum.
Talia dicentem jamdudum lumine torvo
Spectat: et accensæ non fortiter imperat iræ:
Verbaque tot reddit: Melior mihi dextera linguâ;
Dummodo pugnando superem; tu vince loquendo.
Congrediturque ferox. Pudit modò magna lo-
cutum 35
Cedere. Rejeci viridem de corpore vestem;
Brachiaque opposui; tenuique à pectore varas
In statione manus; et pugnæ membra paravi.
Ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis; 35
Inque vicem fulvæ jactu flavescit arenæ.

TRANSLATION.

“pretensions to us two. He pleaded the fame of labour, the commands of
“his step-mother successfully executed, and the merit of giving the lady Jupi-
“ter for her father-in-law. I again (for I thought it dishonourable that a god
“should yield to a mortal; he was not yet enrolled among the gods) repre-
“sented that I was a king of the waters. You see too (added I) that through
“your realms I take my mazy way. I, who court your alliance, am no stran-
“ger from foreign lands, but a native of your own kingdom, and part of your
“state. If I am neither hated by royal Juno, nor bear the punishment of en-
“joined labours, that ought not to prejudice my suit; for as you boast of
“having Alcmena for your mother, Jupiter is then but your pretended fa-
“ther, or if your real sire, he is so by a crime. You claim a father from your
“mother’s guilt. Say then which is thy choice: Own that Jupiter is only thy
“pretended father, or that thou art descended from him in a way of infamy
“and dishonour. All the time I spoke, he eyed me with stern regard, and,
“scarce able to check his rising rage, thus replied: My right hand is better
“than my tongue; while I carry off the prize in fight, do you vanquish in
“words: and boldly assaults me. I was ashamed, after a speech so haughty and
“commanding, to yield; and, therefore, flinging my sea-green to the ground,
“I opposed my arms to his, and, holding my hands open from my breast,
“posted them upon guard, and prepared my limbs for the combat. He pours
“upon me a cloud of dust gathered, in his hollow palms, and in his turn is

Et modo cervicem, modò crura micantia captat ;
 Aut captare putes ; omnique a parte laceffit.
 Me mea defendit gravitas ; frustra que petebar.
 Haud secùs ac moles, quam magno murmure
 Fluctus

Oppugnant ; manet illa suoque est pondere tuta.
 Digredimur paulùm ; rursusque ad bella coimus ;
 Inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere ; eratque
 Cum pede pes junctus : totoque ego pectore pronus
 Et digitos digitis, et frontem fronte premebam. 45
 Non aliter fortes vidi concurrere tauros,
 Cùm pretium pugnae toto nitidissima saltu
 Expetitur conjux. Spectant armenta paventque ;
 Nescia quem maneat tanti victoria regni.
 Ter sine profectu voluit nitentia contrà
 Rejicere Alcides à se mea pectora ; quarto
 Executit amplexus, adductaque brachia solvit :
 Impulsumque manu (certum mihi vera fateri)
 Protinus avertit ; tergoque onerosus inhæsit.
 Si qua fides, (neque enim ficta mihi gloria voce 55
 Quæritur, imposito pressus mihi monte videbar.
 Vix tamen exferui sudore fluentia multo
 Brachia ; vix solvi duos à corpore nexus.
 Instat anhelanti ; prohibetque resumere vires,
 Et cervice meâ potitur. Tum denique tellus 60
 Pressa genu nostro est ; et arenas ore momordi.

Et modo captat cervicem, modo micantia crura, aut putes captare, laceffitque ab omni parte: mea gravitas defendit me, petebarque frustra. Haud secus ac moles quam fluctus oppugnant magno murmure; illa manet, estque tuta suo pondere. Digredimur paulum: rursusque coimus ad bella, stetimusque in gradu, certi non cedere; pesque erat junctus cum pede egoque pronus toto pectore, et premebam digitos digitis, et frontem fronte. Non aliter vidi fortes tauros concurrere, cum conjux nitidissima toto saltu expetitur pretium pugnae. Armenta spectant, paventque, nescia quem victoria tanti regni maneat. Ter Alcides sine profectu voluit rejicere à se mea pectora nitentia contra: quarto, executit amplexus, solvitque brachia adducta: protinusque avertit me impulsum manu (certum est mihi fateri vera) inhæsitque onerosus tergo. Si qua fides, (neque enim gloria quæritur mihi ficta voce) videbar mihi pressus imposito monte. Tamen vix exferui brachia fluentia multo sudore; vix solvi duos nexus à corpore. Instat anhelanti, prohibetque resumere vires:

res: et potitur nec cervice. Tum denique tellus est pressa nostro genu; et momordi arenas ore.

TRANSLATION.

“ covered with heaps of yellow sand. Oft he assails my neck and shifting legs:
 “ he seems even to grasp them, and attacks me on every side. I stand pro-
 “ tected by my bulk, and am assailed in vain: as when a mole is invaded
 “ with loud murmurs by the waves, it remains unshaken, and by its own sta-
 “ bility sustains the shock. We retire a little, and again rush together in fight;
 “ and, with foot joined to foot, maintain each our ground, determined not to
 “ yield. When bending forward with my whole breast, I press fingers to fin-
 “ gers, and forehead to forehead. Thus have I seen two furious bulls en-
 “ counter, when the fairest heifer in the grove is contended for as the prize
 “ of victory: the herds behold and tremble, uncertain for whom this so
 “ mighty conquest is reserved. Thrice Alcides essayed in vain to disengage
 “ himself from my reluctant grasp; at the fourth attempt he broke from my
 “ hold, and untied my hampering arms; and with a pull of his hand (I aim
 “ not to disguise the truth) turned me quite round, and clung a mighty load to
 “ my back. If any credit is due to me, (nor do I study by feigned narration to
 “ augment my praise) I seemed pressed down as with a mountain’s weight. Yet,
 “ with much struggle, I unlocked my arms covered with a deluge of sweat,
 “ and freed myself from his firm grasp. He again assails me as I am still panting
 “ for breath, nor suffers me to recover my strength, and seizes my neck. Then
 “ at length my knee pressed the ground, and I bit the sand with my mouth.

*Inferior virtute, divertor ad
meas artes; formatusque in
longum anguem elabor viro.
Qui, postquam sinuavi corpus
in flexos orbes, movique bisul-
cam linguam cum fero stridore,
Tirynthius risit, et illudens no-
stras artes, dixit: superare an-
gues est labor mearum cuna-
rum, et ut Achelœe vincas dra-
cones, quota pars tu unus ser-
pens eris Lernæe Echidnæ?
Illa erat fœcunda suis vulneri-
bus, nec ullum caput de nume-
ro centum est recisum, impune,
quin cervix esset valentior ge-
mino hærede. Ego domui hanc
ramosam colubris natis e cæde
crescentemque malo, peremique
domitam. Quid forte credas te
facturum, qui versus in fal-
sum anguem moves aliena ar-
ta, quem precaria forma cel-
lat? dixerat, et injicit vincula
digitorum summo collo; ange-
bar, seu pressus guttura forci-
pe; pugnabamque evellere me-
as fauces pollicibus. Tertia
forma trucis tauri restabat mi-
hi devictio sic quoque: mutatus
membra tauro rebello. Ille in-
duit lacertos toris à lævâ
parte, trahensque sequitur ad-
missum; figitque deprensa cor-
nua dura humo; sternitque me
altâ arenâ. Nec id fuerat satis:
dum tenet rigidum cornu fera dextra, infregit, revellitque à truncâ fronte.*

Inferior virtute meas divertor ad artes,
Elaborque viro longum formatus in anguem,
Qui postquam flexos sinuavi corpus in orbes,
Cumque fero movi linguam stridore bisulcam, 65
Risit, et illudens nostras Tirynthius artes;
Cunarum labor est angues superare mearum,
Dixit: et ut vincas alios, Acheloë dracones,
Pars quota Lernææ serpens eris unus Echidnæ:
Vulneribus fœcunda suis erat illa: nec ullum 70
De centum numero caput est impunè recisum:
Quin gemino cervix hærede valentior esset.
Hanc ego ramosam natis e cæde colubris,
Crescentemque malo, domui domitamque peremi.
Quid fore te credas, falsum qui versus in an-
guem, 75
Arma aliena moves, quem forma precaria celat?
Dixerat; et summo digitorum vincula collo
Injicit. Angebar, seu guttura forcipe pressus:
Pollicibusque meas pugnabam evellere fauces.
Sic quoque devicto restabat tertia tauri 80
Forma trucis: tauro mutatus membra rebello.
Induit ille toris à lævâ parte lacertos;
Admissumque trahens sequitur: deprensâque durâ
Cornua figit humo; meque altâ sternit arenâ.
Nec satis id fuerat: rigidum fera dextera cornu 85
Dum tenet, infregit; truncâque à fronte revellit.

TRANSLATION.

“ inferior thus in strength, I have recourse to my art; and, changed into a
“ long snake, elude his hold. When bending my body into winding rings,
“ and brandishing, with dreadful hissings, my forked tongue, the Tirynthian
“ hero laughed, and despising my unavailing arts; To vanquish serpents,
“ said he, was the labour of my cradle; and grant, Achelous, you are more
“ terrible than other serpents, yet what art thou compared with the hydra of
“ Lernus? She gathered strength and vigour from her wounds, nor was any
“ of her hundred heads cut off, but a dreadful pair sprung up from the same
“ neck. Yet I subdued this monster stronger by its own disasters; and branch-
“ ing with new snakes from every wound, and stretched her dead upon
“ the plain. What can’st thou do, who, changed to a false snake, trustest to
“ terrors not thy own; whom a precarious form conceals. He said, and strain-
“ ing his fingers round my neck, tortured me as if grasped with pincers. I
“ struggled hard to free my jaws from his gripping thumbs. Thus vanquished
“ too, a third form still remained, that of a furious bull. Changed, therefore,
“ to a bull, I renew the fight. He throws his nervous arms on the left side
“ of my brawny neck, and, dragging, follows me as I press forward; then,
“ seizing my horns, he stuck them fast in the ground, and felled my bulk
“ along the deep sand. Nor did he stop there; but, as with an hostile right
“ hand he grasps my stubborn horn; he broke it, and tore it from my

Naiades hoc, pomis et odore flore repletum,
 Sacrârunt; divesque meo bona copia cornu est.
 Dixerat: at nymphe ritu succincta Dianæ
 Una ministrarum, fufis utrimque capillis,
 Incessit, totumque tulit prædivite cornu
 Autumnum, et mentas felicia poma secundas.
 Lux subit, et, primo feriente cacumina sole
 Discedunt juvenes. Neque enim dum flumina

pacem,
 Et placidos habeant lapsus, motæque residant, 95
 Opperiuntur aquæ. Vultus Achelöus agrestes,
 Et lacerum cornu mediis caput abdedit undis.
 Hunc tamen ablati domuit jactura decoris;
 Cætera sospes erat. Capitis quoque fronde salignâ,
 Aut super impositâ celatur arundine damnum. 100

II. At te, Nessë ferox, ejusdem virginis ardor
 Perdiderat volucris trajectum terga sagittâ.
 Namque, novâ repetens patrios cum conjuge

muros
 Venerat Eveni rapidas Jove natus ad undas,
 Uberiùs solito nimbis hyemalibus auctus, 105
 Vorticibusque frequens erat, atque impervius
 amnis.

Intrepidum pro se, curam de conjuge agentem

Naiades sacrarunt hoc reple-
 tum pomis et odore flore, bene-
 que copia est dives meo cornu.
 Dixerat: at nymphe succinctæ
 90 ritu Dianæ, una ministrarum,
 capillis fufis utrinque, incessit,
 tulitque totum autumnum præ-
 divite cornu, et felicia poma se-
 cundas mentas. Lux subit: et
 primo sole feriente cacumina
 montium juvenes discedunt.
 Neque enim opperiuntur dæ-
 flumina habeant pacem et pla-
 cidos lapsus, motæque aquæ
 residant. Achelous abdedit a-
 grestes vultus, et lacerum cor-
 nu mediis undis. Tamen jactura
 ablati decoris domuit
 hunc, erat sospes quod ad cæ-
 tera. Damnum capitis quingæ
 celatur fronde salignâ, aut a-
 rundine super impositâ.

2. At ferox Nessë, ardore
 ejusdem virginis perdidit et
 trajectum quod terga volucris
 sagittâ. Namque natus Jove
 repetens patrios muros cum no-
 va conjuge, venerat ad rapidas
 undas Eveni. Amnis erat auc-
 tus uberius solito hyemalibus
 undis, eratque frequens vorti-
 cibus, atque impervius. Ness-
 us adit eum intrepidum pro
 se, agentem curam pro conjuge,

TRANSLATION.

“mutilated front. This heaped with fruits and odoriferous flowers, the Naiads have consecrated, and auspicious plenty is enriched by my horn.” He said, and a menial nymph, girt like Diana’s train, with her hair flowing loose on either side, advanced, and bore in the copious horn the whole store of autumn, with mellow apples for the second board. Mean time light comes on apace, and the rising sun striking *with his rays* the tops of the mountains, the youths depart; nor stay they till the troubled stream subsides, and glides smoothly along its channel with peaceful current. Achelous plunged his rustic face and head dismantled of its horn, into the midst of the stream. Yet the loss of this honour was his only grief, for he had received no other wound; and even this loss was concealed by a garland of willow leaves, and verdant reeds that shaded his forehead.

II. But a passion for this same virgin proved fatal to thee, Nessus! pierced through the back with a winged arrow. For the son of Jove, returning with his new bride to his native walls, was come to the rapid streams of Evenus. The river, unusually swollen with winter rains, was full of eddies, and unpassable: regardless of himself, but full of concern for his spouse, Nessus approaches him;

NOTES.

88. *Divesque meo bona copia cornu est.*] Hercules, by reducing the two arms of the river into one, introduced plenty into the country, so that this horn became a Cornucopia; though by the Cornucopia is often understood that of

Amalthea, who had nursed Jupiter, which the nymphs, we are told, gave Achelous, in exchange for that torn from him.

104. *Eveni.*] A river of Ætolia, formerly the Lycormas.

Nessus valensque membris, scitusque vadonum; aitque, Alcide, hæc meo officio sistetur in illa ripâ: tu utere viribus nando. Aonius tradidit Nessò pavidam Calydonidâ, pallentemque metu, fluviumque ipsumque timentem
 Tradidit Aonius pavidam Calydonidâ Nessò.
 Mox, ut erat, phæctrâque gravis, spolioque leonæ, [Nam clavam, et curvos trans ripam miserat arcus]
 Quandoquidem cœpi, superentur flumina, dixit. Nec dubitat; nec qua sit clementissimus annis, Quærit: et obsequio deferri spernit aquarum.
 Jamque tenens ripam, cum tolleret missos arcus, agnovit vocem: Nessoque parante fallere depositum. Quò te fiducia, clamat
 Vana pedum, violente, rapit? tibi, Nessè biformis, Dicimus. Exaudi: nec res incipe nostras.
 Si te, nulla mei reverentia movit; at orbes Concubitus vetitos poterant inhibere paterni.
 Haud tamen effugies, quamvis ope fidis equinâ. Vulnere, non pedibus te consequar. Ultima dicta
 Re probat: et missâ fugientia terga sagittâ Trajicit. Exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum.
 Quod simul evulsum est, sanguis per utrumque foramen
 Emicuit, mistus Lernæi tabe veneni.

TRANSLATION.

who, as he was strong-limbed, and well acquainted with the shallows, offered to convey his wife to the other bank, while he might use his strength in swimming. The Aonian hero committed to Nessus his Calydonian spouse, pale with fear, and equally dreading the river and the centaur. Immediately, armed as he was with his quiver, and the lion's spoils (for he had tossed his club and crooked bow across the stream), Since I have begun, says he, the stream must be passed. Nor does he hesitate, or seek where the river glides with smoothest current, and disdains to be indebted to the compliant stream. And now having reached the bank, as he took up his bow, which he had thrown over before him, he heard his bride's known voice. And as Nessus was preparing to rob him of what he had entrusted to his care; "Whither," cries the hero, vile ravisher, does thy vain confidence in flight hurry thee. "To you I speak, double-shaped monster; hear, nor presume to invade my right. If you are swayed by no regard for me, yet your father's racking wheel might restrain you from lawless lust. Think not, perfidious wretch, to escape, though winged with horse's speed; I will pursue thee with a wound, not with my feet." His threats were soon confirmed by deeds; and letting fly an arrow, he pierced the monster's back as he fled. The barbed weapon stood out from his breast, which, when torn away in anguish, the blood, mixed with Lernæan venom, gushed forth from both wounds. This

Excipit hunc Nessus: neque enim moriemur inulti,
Secum ait: et calido velamina tincta cruore
Dat munus raptæ, velut irritamen amoris.

Nessus excipit hunc. Enim (ait secum) neque moriemur inulti: et dat munus raptæ velamina tincta calido cruore velut irritamen amoris.

III. Longa fuit medii mora temporis: actaque magni

3. Mora medii temporis fuit longa: actaque magni Herculis, odiumque novercæ implerant terras. Ille rediens victor ab Oechalia parabat sacra vota Ceneæ Jovi, cum fama loquax (quæ gaudet addere falsa veris, et crescit à minima per sua mendacia) præcessit ad tuas aures Dejanira, Amphitryoniaden teneri ardore Iles. Amans credit: perterritaque fama novæ Veneris, primo indulgit lachrymis; miserandaque diffudit suum.

Herculis implêrant terras, odiumque novercæ. 135

Victor ab Oechalia Cenæo sacra parabat

Vota Jovi, cùm fama loquax præcessit ad aures,

Dejanira, tuas, (quæ veris addere falsa

Gaudet, et è minimâ sua mendacia crescit)

Amphitryoniaden Iolcs amore teneri. 140

Credit amans: Venerisque novæ perterrita famâ

Indulgit primò lachrymis; flendoque dolorem

Diffudit miseranda suum: mox deinde, Quid autem

ait, Quid autem flemus? pellex lætabitur istis lachrymis; quæ quoniam adventat properandum est, aliquidque novandum, dum licet; et altera nondum tenet nostros thalamos.

Flemus, ait? pellex lachrymis lætabitur istis:

Quæ quoniam adventat, properandum, aliquidque novandum est, 145

Dum licet; et nondum thalamos tenet altera nostros.

Conquerar, an fileam? repetam Calydonâ, morerne?

ait, Quid autem flemus? pellex lætabitur istis lachrymis; quæ quoniam adventat properandum est, aliquidque novandum, dum licet; et altera nondum tenet nostros thalamos. Conquerar an fileam? repetam Calydonâ, morerne? excedam tectis? an si faciam nihil amplius, obstem. Quid si memor, Meleagre, me esse tuam sororem, paro forte facinus; testorque jugulatâ pellice, quantum fœmineus dolor injuriæque possit? animus habet varios incursus. Prætulit omnibus mittere illi vestem imbutam Nessæo sanguine.

Excedam tectis; an, si nihil amplius, obstem?

Quid si, me, Meleagre, tuam memor esse sororem,

Fortè paro facinus: quantumque injuria possit, 150

Fœmineusque dolor jugulatâ pellice testor?

In cursus animus varios abit. Omnibus illi

Prætulit imbutam Nessæo sanguine vestem

TRANSLATION.

Nessus took: nor shall my death, said he, to himself, go unrevenge; and gives his garment dyed in the warm blood as a present, to rouse the passion of love.

III. A long interval of time succeeded, and the actions of the great Hercules, and his step-dame's hate, had filled the earth. Returning victorious from Oechalia, he was, in consequence of a vow, preparing a sacrifice to Cenean Jove; when buzzing Fame, which delights in adding fiction to truth, and from small beginnings swells to a great bulk with growing lies, hastily assailed thy ears, Dejanira; that the son of Amphitryon burned with a passion for Iole. Her love believes it, and, alarmed at the report of this new rival, gives way to tears, diffusing her load of grief in heavy lamentation. But soon recovering herself, "Why, says she, do I weep? My rival will rejoice in these tears; who, as she is already on the way, I must be speedy, and resolve on something while yet there is time, while yet she has not taken possession of my bed. Shall I complain or be silent? Shall I seek Calydon, or remain here? shall I leave the palace, or, if that be all my power, oppose their entrance? What, Meleager, if mindful that I am your sister, I resolve on some desperate deed, and, by murdering my rival, give the world a proof to what height revenge and a woman's rage may rise?" Her mind wavers amid various resolves, but at last prefers that of sending him the garment dyed in the blood of Nessus, to re-

quæ reddat vires defecto amo- Mittere; quæ vires defecto reddat amor.
ri. Nesciaque quid tradat, ip- Ignaroque Lichæ, quid tradat nescia, luctus 155
sa tradit suos luctus ignaro Ipsa suos tradit: blandisque miserrima verbis
Lichæ, miserrimæque mandat blandis verbis, ut det illa dona
viro. Inscius heros capit ea, Dona det illo viro, mandat. Capit inscius heros,
induiturque humeris virus Lerna- Induiturque humeris Lernææ virus Echidnæ.
æ Echidnæ Dabat thura Thura dabat primis, et verba precantia flammis,
et precantia verba primis flam- Vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras: 160
mis; fundebatque vina paterâ Incaluit vis illa mali; resolutaque flammis
in marmoreas aras. Illa vis Herculeos abiit latè diffusa per artus.
mali incaluit; resolutaque flam- Dum potuit, solitâ gemitum virtute repressit.
mis, abiit latè diffusa per artus Victa malis postquam patientia, reppulit aras;
Herculeos. Dum potuit repressit Vincta malis postquam patientia, reppulit aras;
fit gemitum solita virtute. Post Implevitque suis nemorosum vocibus Oeten. 165
quam patientia est vincta malis, Nec mora, letiferam conatur scindere vestem:
reppulit aras; implevitque nemor sum Oeten suis vocibus. Quâ trahitur, trahit illa cutem: fœdumque relatu,
Nec mora; conatur scindere leti- Aut hæret membris frustrâ tentata revelli,
tiferam vestem: illa qua trahi- Aut laceros artus, et grandia detegit ossa: 169
tur, trahit cutem; fœdumque relatu, aut frustra tentata re- Ipse cruor, gelido ceu quondam lamina candens
velli hæret membris, aut detegit laceros artus, et grandia
ossa. Ipse cruor stridit, ceu quondam candens lamina tincta
gelido lacu; coquiturque agente veneno. Nec est modus: avidæ
flammæ sorbent præcordia: cœ- Tincta lacu, stridit; coquiturque ardente veneno;
rulensque sudor fluit de toto cor- Nec modus est: sorbent avidæ præcordia flammæ:
pore: ambustique nervi sonant: Cœruleusque fluit toto de corpore sudor:
medullisque liquefactis cæca Ambustique sonant nervi: cœcæque medullis
tabe, tendens palmas ad sidera, Tabe liquefactis, tendens ad sidera palmas, 175
exclamat; Saturnia, pascere nostris cladibus pascere; et crudelis spectata hanc pestem ab alto:
exclamat; Saturnia, pascere nostris cladibus pascere; et crudelis spectata hanc pestem ab alto:

TRANSLATION.

animate his decayed love. Herseif, not knowing what she gave, commits to unsuspecting Lichas her future woes, and begs him, in softest terms; safely to convey these presents to her husband. The unwitting hero takes the gift, and throws over his shoulders the poison of the Lernæan hydra. He was strewing with incense the rising flames, and, after offering up his vows, was pouring wine from a goblet upon the marble altars. Strait the poison began to rage, and dissolved by the flame, spread itself wide over all the hero's limbs. While he could, he suppressed his groans with his wonted fortitude; but when his patience was unable longer to sustain the cruel anguish, he pushed away the altars, and filled the forests of Oete with his cries. Instantly he endeavours to tear from his body the pestilential garment, but wherever he plucks, the skin too follows; and, shocking to relate, it either sticks to his body, all attempts to tear it off being vain, or bares his mangled limbs and huge bones. His blood hisses, like red-hot iron plunged in cold water, and ferments with the raging venom. His misery is without bounds; the preying flames devour his entrails, and livid sweat flows down all his body; his scorched nerves burst; and now his whole marrow wasted by the lurking poison; lifting up his hands to heaven, he cries; "Satiatethyself, daughter of Saturn, with my misery; satiate thyself, and cruel as thou art, look down from high heaven on my anguish, and glut thy savage

NOTE.

165. *Oeten.*] A mountain of Thessaly.

Corque ferum fatia. Vel si miserandus et hosti,
(Hostis enim tibi sum) diris cruciatibus ægram,
Invisamq; animam, natamq; laboribus, aufer. 180
Mors mihi munus erit. Decet hæc dare dona no-
vercam.

Ergo ego fœdantem peregrino templa cruore
Busirin domui? sævoque alimenta parentis
Antæo eripui? nec me pastoris Iberi
Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere,
movit? 185

Vosne manus validi pressistis cornua tauri?
Vestrum opus Elis habet, vestrum Stymphalides
undæ,

Partheniumque nemus? vestrâ virtute relatus
Thermodontiaco cælatus balteus auro,
Pomaq; ab insomni male custodita dracone? 190
Nec mihi Centauri potuere resistere, nec mi
Arcadiæ vastator aper? nec profuit Hydræ
Crescere per damnum, geminasq; resumere vires?
Quid? cum Thracas equos humano sanguine
pingues,

Plenaque corporibus laceris præsepia vidi, 195
Visaque dejeci, dominumque ipsosque peremi?
His elisa jacet moles Nemeæa lacertis?
Hæc cælum cervice tuli? defessa jubendo est
Sæva Jovis conjux: ego sum indefessus agendo.
Sed nova pestis adest: cui nec virtute resisti, 200

defessa jubendo: ego sum indefessus agendo. Sed nova pestis adest: cui nec potest resisti virtute,

TRANSLATION.

“heart. Or, if I deserve pity even from an enemy, (for a profest enemy I am
“to thee) take away a life insupportable under this load of torments, hateful
“to thee, and destined to trouble. Death will be to me a welcome gift, such a
“gift it becomes a step-mother to bestow. Was it for this I subdued Busiris,
“profaning the temples of the gods with the blood of strangers? For this did
“fierce Antæus, up-born from the ground, lose the fresh supplies of vigour, he
“constantly received from his mother? Did neither the triple form of the
“Iberian shepherd, nor thine, *huge* Cerberus, startle me? Did these hands
“controul the horns of the mighty bull? Does not Elis speak of thy toils, the
“Stymphalian lakes, and Parthenian grove? Was it thy valour won the belt
“inlaid with gold of Thermodon, and apples guarded in vain by the wakeful
“dragon? Could neither the Centaurs resist me, nor the boar that laid waste
“Arcadia? What availed it the hydra to grow by his wounds, and shoot up
“with double strength? Why should I speak of the Thracian horses, fat with
“human blood, and the mangers full of torn bodies? These I saw and over-
“threw, with their barbarous lord. Did not these hands crush the huge Nemean
“lion? And this neck sustain the canopy of heaven? The unrelenting wife
“of Jove, fatigued at length, suspended her commands, but no fatigue could
“conquer my resolution in executing. But here a new calamity pursues me,

nec telis, armisve. Ignis edax errat imis pulmonibus, pasciturque per omnes artus. At Eurystheus valet? et sunt qui possint credere esse deos? Dixit: sauciusque graditur per altum Oeten haud aliter quam si Tigris gerat venabula fixa corpore, auctorque facti refugerit. Videres illum sæpe edentem gemitus, sæpe frementem, sæpe retentantem infringere totas vestes, sternentemque trabes; irascentemque montibus, aut tendentem brachia patrio cælo. Ecce adspicit Lichan trepidum, et latitantem rupe cavatâ: utque dolor collegerat omnem rabiem; dixit, tunc Licha tulisti dona feralia? tunc oris auctor meæ necis? Ille pallidus tremit pavetque; et timidè dicit excusantia verba. Alcides corripit eum dicentem parantemque adhibere manus genibus; et mittit terque quaterque rotatum tormento in Euboïcas undas. Ille pendens induruit per æëriis auras. Utque ferunt imbres concreescere gelidis ventis, nives fieri inde; nivibus quoque rotatis, molle corpus ostringi, et glomerari spissâ grandine: sic prior ætas edidit illum ætæ per inane validis lacertis, exsanguemque metu, nec habentem quidquam humeris, versum in rigidos filices.

Nec telis, armisve potest. Pulmonibus errat Ignis edax imis, perque omnes pascitur artus. At valet Eurystheus. Et sunt, qui credere possint Esse deos, dixit? Perque altum sauciùs Oeten Haud aliter graditur, quàm si venabula tigris 205 Corpore fixa gerat, factique refugerit auctor. Sæpe illum gemitus edentem, sæpe frementem, Sæpe retentantem totas infringere vestes, Sternentemque trabes, irascentemque videres 209 Montibus, aut patrio tendentem brachia cælo: Ecce Lichan trepidum, et latitantem rupe cavatâ Adspicit; utque dolor rabiem collegerat omnem; Tunc, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Tunc meæ necis auctor eris? tremit ille, pavetq; Pallidus; et timidè verba excusantia dicit. 215 Dicentem, genibusque manus adhibere parantem, Corripit Alcides; et terque quaterque rotatum Mittit in Euboïcas, tormento fortiùs, undas. Ille per æërias pendens induruit auras. 219 Ut que ferunt imbres gelidis concreescere ventis; Inde nives fieri; nivibus quoque molle rotatis Adstringi, et spissâ glomerari grandine, corpus; Sic illum validis ætæ per inane lacertis, Exsanguemque metu, nec quicquam humoris habentem, In rigidos versum filices prior edidit ætas. 225

TRANSLATION.

“ against which neither valour, arms, nor darts can avail. A preying flame
“ strays through my entrails, and feeds upon my lungs and shriveled joints. Yet
“ still Eurystheus lives. And are they any, said he, who after this can believe
“ there are gods?” He said, and stung with pain, ranges the lofty hills of
Oete; as when a wounded tyger scours the grove, bearing in his body the piercing steel, and seeks the flying author of his pain. Oft might you have seen him uttering groans, and raging in loud laments; oft striving to tear the clinging garments from his body, levelling huge trees, or venting his fury against rocks, and stretching out his hands to his paternal sky. When lo! he beheld Lichas trembling, and lurking in a hollow rock, and as the anguish he felt had summoned together all his rage; “Was it you, said he, Lichas, who brought that
“ fatal gift? Shall I then owe my fate to thee?” He trembles, and pale with shivering fear, utters some words of excuse with faltering tongue. While he yet speaks, and strove with his hands to clasp his knees, Alcides seizes him, and whirling him several times round, tosses him into the Eubœan waves more forcibly than from an engine. He, as he hung aloft in air, hardened; and, as they tell us, that showers coagulate by freezing winds, and that thence snow is formed; that snow by its rotation congeals in soft balls, hardens by degrees, and is rolled up in solid hail: thus we learn, from ancient tradition, that Lichas, hurled through air by the hero’s nervous arms, his veins bereft of blood with fear, and his whole body drained of its moisture, was transformed into a

Nunc quoque in Euboïco scopulus brevis emicat
altè

Gurgite, et humanæ servat vestigia formæ.

Quem, quasi sensurum, nautæ calcare verentur ;

Appellantque Lichan. At tu, Jovis inclyta proles,

Arboribus cæsis, quas ardua gesserat Oete, 230

Inque priam structis, arcus, pharetramque ca-
pacem,

Regnaque visuras iterum Trojana sagittas,

Ferre jubes Pœante satum : quo flamma ministro

Subdita. Dumque avidis comprehenditur ignibus
agger ;

Congeriam silvæ Nemeæo vellere summam 235

Sternis : et impositâ clavæ cervice recumbis,

Haud alio vultu quàm si convivâ jaceres

Inter plena meri redimitus pocula fertis.

IV. Jamque valens, et in omne latus diffusa
sonabat,

Securosq; artus, contemptoremq; petebat 240

Flamma suum. Timuere Dei pro vindice terræ.

Quos ita (sensit enim) læto Saturnius ore

Jupiter alloquitur : Nostra est timor iste voluptas,

O superi : totoque libens mihi pectore grator

Quòd memoris populi dicor rectorq; paterq; 245

Et mea progenies vestro quoq; tuta favore est.

Nam quanquam ipsius datur hoc immanibus actis ;

Obligor ipse tamen. Sed enim, nec pectora vano

quam hoc datur immanibus actis ipsius, ipse tamen obligor. Sed enim ne pectora fida paveant vano

Nunc quoque brevis scopulus emicat altè in Eubœico gurgite ; et servat vestigia humanæ formæ. Quem nautæ verentur calcare quasi sensurum, appellantque Lichan. At tu inclyta proles Jovis, arboribus quas ardua Oete gesserat cæsis, structisque in pyram, jubes satum Pœante ferre arcus, pharetramque pacem, sagittasque iterum visuras regna Trojana : quo ministro flamma est subdita. Dumque agger comprehenditur avidis ignibus, sternis summam congeriem silvæ Nemeæo vellere : et cervice impositâ clavæ recumbis baud alio vultu quam si jaceres conviva, redimitus fertis inter plena pocula meri.

4. Jamque flamma valens, et diffusa in omne latus sonabat, petebatque securos artus, suumque contemptorem. Dei timuere pro vindice terræ ; quos Saturnius Jupiter (sensit enim) ita alloquitur læto ore. Isse timor ô superi, est nostra voluptas, libensque grator mihi toto pectore, quod dicor rectorque paterque memoris populi ; et quod mea progenies est tuta vestro quoque favore. Nam quan-

TRANSLATION.

rigid stone. Even yet a small rock rear its front, high over the Eubœan sea, and retains the traces of human form ; which mariners are afraid to tread upon, as still retaining sensibility, and call it by the name of Lichas. But thou, illustrious offspring of Jove, felling the trees which lofty Oete bore, and raising them into a pile, gavest to the son of Pœan, thy bow, and capacious quiver, and arrows, destined again to visit the Trojan realms. He set fire to the pile ; and while the greedy flames climb round the structure, thou coveredst the woody pile, with the skin of the Nemean lion, and resting thy neck upon the knotty club, wert stretched at ease with a serene countenance, as if, crowned with garlands, thou satest a guest amid cheerful bowls of sparkling wine.

IV. And now his flames prevailing, and spreading on every side, crackle round the undismayed limbs, and approach the hero, who mocked their rage. The gods were alarmed for this great defender of the earth ; whom Saturnian Jove (for he perceived it) thus with joyful voice addresses : “ The concern you now express, O immortal powers, gives me great pleasure, and I readily congratulate myself, that I am the governor and father of a grateful people, and that my progeny can boast the protection too of your favour. For although this regard be justly paid to his immortal deeds, yet you oblige me also in it. “ But now, to ease your breasts of this vain fear, know, that you ought to despise

metu, spernite Oetæas flammæ. Ille qui vicit omnia, vincet ignes quos cernitis nec sentiet potentem Vulcanum nisi materna parte. Quod traxit a me est æternum, et expers atque immune necis, domabileque nulla flammâ. Egoque accipiam cœlestibus oris id defunctum terrâ, confidoque meum factum fore lætabile cunctis dīs. Tamen si quis erit forte doliturus Hercule deo, si quis nolet præmia data; sed sciet cum meruisse ea dari; invitique probabit. Dei assensere. Conjux quoque regia visa est cætera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu, dicta tulisse Jovis; seque indoluiffe notatam. Interea, quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ Mulciber abstulerat; nec cognoscenda remansit Herculis effigies; nec quidquam ab imagine ductum Matris habet; tantumque Jovis vestigia servat. Utque novus serpens, positâ cum pelle senectâ, Luxuriare solet, squammâque nitere recenti: Sic, ubi mortales Tirynthius exuit artus, Parte sui meliore viget; majorque videri Cœpit, et augustâ fieri gravitate verendus. Quem pater omnipotens inter cava nubila raptum, Quadrijugo curru radiantibus intulit astris.

Fida metu paveant, Oetæas spernite flammæ. Omnia qui vicit, vincet, quos cernitis, ignes: 250
Nec nisi maternâ Vulcanum parte potentem Sentiet. Æternum est, à me quod traxit, et expers Atque immune necis, nullâque domabile flammâ. Idque ego defunctum terrâ cœlestibus oris Accipiam, cunctisq; meum lætabile factum. 255
Dīs fore confido. Si quis tamen Hercule, si quis Fortè Deo doliturus erit, data præmia nolet; Sed meruisse dari sciēt; invitique probabit. Assensere Dei. Conjux quoque regia visa est Cætera non duro, duro tamen ultima vultu, 260
Dicta tulisse Jovis; seque indoluiffe notatam. Interea, quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ Mulciber abstulerat; nec cognoscenda remansit Herculis effigies; nec quidquam ab imagine ductum Matris habet; tantumque Jovis vestigia servat. 265
Utque novus serpens, positâ cum pelle senectâ, Luxuriare solet, squammâque nitere recenti: Sic, ubi mortales Tirynthius exuit artus, Parte sui meliore viget; majorque videri Cœpit, et augustâ fieri gravitate verendus. 270
Quem pater omnipotens inter cava nubila raptum, Quadrijugo curru radiantibus intulit astris.

Quem raptum inter cava nubila pater omnipotens intulit quadrijugo curru radiantibus astris.

TRANSLATION.

“ these Oetian flames: the hero, who has vanquished all things, shall vanquish
“ even them too. That part alone, which he derived from his mother, shall
“ feel the rage of Vulcan; what he drew from me, is immortal, exempt from
“ death, and not to be conquered by any flames. This when disengaged from
“ earth, will I receive into these celestial mansions, nor doubt but all the powers
“ will approve the righteous act. Yet if any one, if any one, I say, should
“ peradventure grieve at seeing Hercules a god, and repine at the honour con-
“ ferred upon him; still they must own he merited it, and, in spite of them-
“ selves, approve the deed.” The gods assented. The queen of heaven too
bore the rest of Jupiter’s speech with a contented air, and seemed displeased
only with his last words, which so plainly pointed at her. Mean time, what-
ever was in the power of flame, was now consumed, nor was the form of Her-
cules any more to be known; nor did aught he had derived from his mother
remain, he retains only the traces of *immortal* Jove. As a serpent, renewed by
casting off old age with his wrinkled skin, gathers fresh strength, and glitters in
recent scales; thus the Tyrrhian hero, when divested of mortal limbs, flou-
rishes in his better part, looks more majestic, and becomes venerable by an
awful gravity. Him the almighty father, snatching up in hollow clouds, bore
aloft in a four horsed chariot, and lodged among the shining stars.

NOTE.

363. *Mulciber*] Vulcan, so called *a mulcendo ferro*. As he was the god of fire, he is often
put for fire itself.

V. Sensit Atlas pondus. Neque adhuc Sthenelēus iras

Solverat Eurystheus ; odiumque in prole paternum
Exercebat atrox. At longis anxia curis 275

Argolis Alcmenē, questus ubi ponat aniles,

Cui referat nati testatos orbe labores,

Cuive suos casus, Iōlen habet. Herculis illam

Imperiis thalamoque animoque receperat Hyllus ;

Implēratq; uterum generoso germine. Cui sic 280

Incipit Alcmenē : Faveant tibi numina saltem :

Corripiantque moras, tum cū matura vocabis

Præpositam timidis parientibus Ilithyiam ;

Quam mihi difficilem Junonis gratia fecit.

Namque laboriferi cū jam natalis adesset 285

Herculis, et decimum premeretur fidere signum,

Tendebat gravitas uterum mihi : quodq; ferebam,

Tantum erat, ut posses auctorem dicere tecti

Ponderis esse Jovem. Nec Jam tolerare labores

Uteriū poteram ; quin nunc quoq; frigidus artus,

Dum loquor, horror habet ; parsque est meminisse

doloris.

Septem ego per noctes, totidem cruciata diebus,

Fessa malis, tendensque ad cœlum brachiā, magno

Lucinam Nixosque pares clamore vocabam.

Ego cruciata per septem noctes, totidem diebus, fessa malis, tendensque brachiā ad cœlum, vocabam Lucinam, Nixosque pares magno clamore :

TRANSLATION.

V. Atlas felt the *additional* load ; nor had Eurystheus, the son of Sthenelus, as yet forgot his resentment ; but, unrelenting, vented the hatred he had borne the father, against his offspring. But Argolic Alcmena, oppressed with a continued load of cares, is still happy in Iole ; to whom she may unbosom the complaints of her old age, to whom relate the labours of her son, attested now by all the world, and her own misfortunes. Hyllus, at the desire of Hercules, had received her into his bed and heart, and swelled her womb with a noble birth. To her Alcmena thus begins : “ May the gods be propitious, and shorten the “ hours of suffering then chiefly, when having accomplished thy months, thou “ shalt invoke Ilithya, who presides over women in those dreaded hours ; whom “ the influence of Juno rendered cruel and inexorable to me. For when now the “ natal hour of Hercules, destined to so many toils, was at hand, and the “ tenth sign had received the sun, a mighty load extended my womb, and the “ burden itself readily proclaimed Jove the father of the latent growth. Nor “ could I longer support the unutterable pangs ; even now, while I speak, cold “ horror seizes my limbs, and remembrance in part renews my grief. Tortured for seven nights together and as many days, fatigued with ills ; and “ extending my hands to heaven, I, with a loud voice, invoked Lucina and the

NOTE.

274. The next fable is the birth of Hercules, which the poet describes very circumstantially. As Alcmena had a difficult labour, hence it was feigned, that Juno prevailed upon Lucina to obstruct the birth. As for Gu-

lanthis, Alcmena's slave, whom Ovid makes to have been transformed into a weasel, this is an episode invented to set the resentment of Juno in a stronger light.

Illa quidem venit, sed præcorrupta, meumque corrupta, quæque vellet donare meum caput iniquæ Junoni. Utque audit meus gemitus, subsedit ante fores in illa ara, pressaque quod ad lævum genu a dextro poplite, digitis junctis inter se pectine, sustinuit nixus. Dixit quoque carmina tacitâ voce, et carmina tenuerunt inceptos partus. Nitor, et demens facio vana convicia ingrato Jovi, cupioque mori, querorque verba motura duras filices. Matres Cadmeides adfunt, suscipiuntque vota; exhortanturque dolentem. Galanthis una ministrarum de media plebe, flava quod ad comas aderat, strenua faciendis jussis, et dilecta suis officiis: Ea sensit nescio quid geri iniquâ Junone: dumque sæpe exit et intrat fores, vidit divam residentem in ara, tenentemque brachia connexa digitis in genibus: et ait, quæcunque es, gratare dominæ, Argolis Alcmenæ est levata, puerperaque, potitur voto. Diva potens uteri exsiluit, pavefactaque remisit junctas manus. Ipsa levor vinculis remissis. 6. *Est fama Galanthisa risisse decepto numine. Sæva dea traxit ridentem, prensamque ipsis capillis, et arcuit volentem relevare corpus è terra: mutavitque brachia in primos pedes.*

Illa quidem venit, sed præcorrupta, meumque corrupta, quæque vellet donare meum caput iniquæ Junoni. Utque audit meus gemitus, subsedit in illâ Ante fores arâ; dextroque à poplite lævum Pressa genu, digitis inter se pectine junctis, Sustinuit partus: tacitâ quoque carmina voce 300 Dixit; et inceptos tenuerunt carmina partus. Nitor, et ingrato facio convicia demens Vana Jovi; cupioque mori, moturaque duras Verba queror filices. Matres Cadmeides adfunt, Votaque suscipiunt, exhortanturque dolentem. 305 Una ministrarum mediâ de plebe Galanthis, Flava comas, aderat, faciendis strenua jussis; Officiis dilecta suis. Ea sensit iniquâ Nescio quid Junone geri; dumque exit, et intrat Sæpe fores, Divam residentem vidit in arâ; 310 Brachiaque in genibus digitis connexa tenentem: Et, quæcunque es, ait, dominæ gratare; levata est Argolis Alcmenæ; potiturque puerpera voto. Exsiluit, junctasque manus pavefacta remisit Diva potens uteri. Vinculis levor ipsa remissis. 315

VI. Numine decepto risisse Galanthisa fama est. Ridentem, prensamque ipsis Dea sæva capillis Traxit, et è terrâ corpus relevare volentem Arcuit; inque pedes mutavit brachia primos.

TRANSLATION.

“ two Nixi. She came indeed, but with a hostile mind, and determined to give
 “ my life a sacrifice to vengeful Jūno. When she heard my groans, she took her
 “ seat on that altar before the gate, and pressing her left knee with her right
 “ ham, her fingers joined in form of a comb, she stayed my delivery, and
 “ muttered charms in a low voice. Her charms delayed the unfinished birth. I
 “ struggle hard, and, distracted with pain, vainly reproach Jove’s ingratitude,
 “ wish for death, and complain in words that might have moved the hardest
 “ rocks. The Theban matrons are present, offer up vows, and encourage me
 “ to support my pains. Among the rest was Galanthis, one of my maids of the
 “ vulgar throng, but graced with golden locks, active in executing my com-
 “ mands, and beloved for her ready service. She perceived that these woes pro-
 “ ceeded from the persisting hate of Juno, and, as she often passed and repassed,
 “ observed the goddess sitting upon the altar, and holding her hands linked by
 “ her fingers upon her knees. Whoever you are, says she, congratulate my
 “ mistress; she is released from her pains, and Alcmena, now a mother, enjoys
 “ her wish. The goddess, who presides over the womb, sprung from her seat,
 “ and, struck with sudden surprize, unlocked her hands. These bonds thus
 “ loosed, I was instantly relieved.

VI. “ It is said, that Galanthis, after deceiving the goddess, laughed. The
 “ goddess seizing her by the hair as she laughed, dragged her along, nor suffered
 “ her to raise her struggling body from the ground, but changed her arms into

Strenuitas antiqua manet: nec terga colorem 320
Amisere suum; forma est diversa priori.

Quæ, quia mendaci parientem iuverat ore,
Ore parit; nostrasque domos, ut et antè, frequentat.

VII. Dixit; et admonitu veteris commota ministræ,

Ingemuit. Quam sic nurus est affata dolentem: 325
Te tamen, ô genitrix, alienæ sanguine vestro
Rapta movent facies. Quid si tibi mira sororis
Fata meæ referam? quanquam lachrymæque dolorque

Impediunt, prohibentque loqui. Fuit unica matri
(Me pater ex aliâ genuit) notissima formâ 330
Oechalidum Dryope: quam virginitate carentem
Vimque Dei passam, Delphos Delonque tenentis,
Excipit Andræmon; et habetur conjuge felix.

Est lacus, acclivi devexo margine formam
Littoris efficiens; summum myrteta coronant. 335
Venerat huc Dryope, fatorum nescia; quoque
Indignere magis, Nymphis latura coronas.
Inque sinu puerum, qui nondum impleverat annum,

Dulce ferebat onus; tepidique ope lactis alebat.
Haud procul à stagno, Tyrios imitata colores, 340
In spem baccarum florebat aquatica lôtos:
Carpserat hinc Dryope, quos oblectamina nato

ta Tyrios colores, florebat in spem baccarum. Dryope carpserat hinc flores quos porrigeret oblectamina nato,

Antiqua strenuitas manet: nec terga amisere suum colorem: forma est diversa priori. Quæ, quia iuverat parientem mendaci ore, parit ore: frequentatque nostras domos, ut et ante.

7. Dixit; et commota admonitu veteris ministræ, ingemuit: quam gementem, nurus est affata sic: Tamen ô genitrix, facies rapta alienæ à vestro sanguine movent te. Quid si referam tibi fata meæ sororis? quanquam lachrymæque dolorque impediunt: prohibentque loqui. Dryope fuit unica filia matri (à pater genuit me ex aliâ) formâ notissima Oechalidum: quam carentem virginitate, passamque vim dei tenentis Delphos, Delorque, Andræmon excipit, et habetur felix conjuge. Est lacus efficiens formam acclivi littoris devexo margine: myrteta coronant summum. Dryope nescia fatorum venerat huc; quoque magis indignere, latura coronas nymphis. Ferebatque in sinu puerum, dulce onus, qui nondum impleverat annum: alebatque ope tepidi lactis. Haud procul à stagno, aquatica lôtos, imitata

TRANSLATION.

“fore-feet. Her former activity remains, nor did her back lose its wonted
“colour, but her form is wholly lost. Who, as she had aided her lady in
“child-bed by a lying mouth, brings forth by the mouth, and still haunts the
“houses she loved before.”

VII. She said; and, moved by this remembrance of an old faithful servant,
sighed; whom, sighing, her daughter-in-law thus addressed: “You, mother,
“are moved at the loss of form, in one who was a stranger to your blood.
“What were I to relate to you the surprising fate of my sister? Although tears
“and grief check me, and tie up my speech. Dryope, the most beautiful of
“the Oechalian nymphs, was her mother’s only hope, (for I was my father’s
“offspring by a second bride.) Her, deflowered and ravished by the god, whose
“power is acknowledged at Delphi and Delos, Andræmon espoused, and he was
“accounted happy in a wife. There is a lake, whose shelving border makes
“the appearance of a sloping shore: groves of myrtle crown its summits. Hither
“Dryope was come, unknowing of her fates; and, to raise your indignation
“yet more, was preparing an offering of garlands for the nymphs. In
“her bosom, she bore her son, a grateful load, who had not yet completed his
“first year, and whom she nursed with warm milk. Not far from the lake
“flourished a watery Lotos, whose glowing blossoms vied with the Tyrian dye,
“and promised a rich crop of fruits. Dryope had plucked some of these flowers.

*et videbar factura idem, nam-
que aderam. Vidi guttas cru-
entas decidere e flore, et ra-
mos moveri tremulo horrore.
Scilicet, ut tardi agrestes
nunc denique referunt, nym-
phe Lotis fugiens obscœna
Priapi, contulerat vultus
versos in hanc, nomine ser-
vato.*

*8. Soror nescierat hoc; quæ
cum perterrita vellet ire retro,
et discedere nymphis adoratis,
pedes hæserunt radice, pugnat
convellere, nec movet quid-
quam nisi summa. Lentus
cortex succrescit ab imo, pau-
latimque premit tota inguina.
Ut vidit; conata laniare ca-
pillis manu, implevit manum
fronde: frondes tenebant om-
ne caput. At puer Amphissos
(nam avus Eurytus addide-
rat hoc nomen illi) sentit ma-
terna ubera rigescere: nec
lacteus humor sequitur du-
centem. Aderam spectatrix
crudelis fati; nonque poteram
ferre opem tibi soror: quan-
tumque valebam morabar am-
plexa crescentem truncum ra-
mosque. Et (fateor) volui
condi sub eodem cortice. Ecce
vir Andræmon, genitorque
miserrimus adsunt, et quæ-
runt Dryopen; ostendi loton
illis quærentibus Dryopen.
Dant oscula tepido ligno;*

*Porrigeret, flores: et idem factura videbar;
Namque aderam. Vidi guttas è flore cruentas
Decidere, et tremulo ramos horrore moveri. 345
Scilicet, ut referunt tardi nunc denique agrestes,
Lotis in hanc Nymphæ, fugiens obscœna Priapi,
Contulerat versos, servato nomine, vultus.*

*VIII. Nesciêrat soror hoc; quæ cum perterrita
retrò*

*Ire et adoratis vellet discedere Nymphis; 350
Hæserunt radice pedes. Convellere pugnat:
Nec quicquam, nisi summa, movet. Succrescit ab
imo,*

*Totaque paulatim lentus premit inguina cortex.
Ut vidit; conata manu laniare capillos,
Fronde manum implevit; frondes caput omne te-
nebant. 355*

*At puer Amphissos (namque hoc avus Eurytus illi
Addiderat nomen) materna rigescere sentit*

*Ubera; nec sequitur ducentem lacteus humor.
Spectatrix aderam fati crudelis; opemque 359
Non poteram tibi ferre, soror: quantumque va-
lebam,*

*Crescentem truncum ramosq; amplexa, morabar:
Et (fateor) volui sub eodem cortice condi.*

*Ecce vir Andræmon, genitorque miserrimus, ad-
sunt!*

*Et quærent Dryopen; Dryopen quærentibus illis
Ostendi loton. Tepido dant oscula ligno; 365*

TRANSLATION.

“ to please her infant son, and I, who was also present, had done the same, but
“ lo! I observed bloody drops to fall from the violated blossoms, and the boughs
“ to shake with tremulous horror. For, as the swains, now at length too
“ late, say, the nymph *Lotis* flying the lawless lust of *Priapus*, lodged her
“ changing form in this plant, which which still preserves her name.

VII. “ This my sister knew nothing of, who as astonished, she endeavoured to
“ retire, and leave the place, having first adored the nymphs; her feet stuck fast
“ by a root. She strives to tear them up, but can only move above: the in-
“ croaching bark grows from below, and, by slow degrees, covers all her groin.
“ Surprized and raising her hand to rend her hair, her hand is filled with leaves,
“ for now her whole head was encircled with leaves. The child *Amphisus* (for
“ by this name his grandfather *Eurytus* had called him) perceived his mother's
“ breasts to harden, nor does the milky moisture follow upon his sucking. I was
“ a spectator of thy cruel destiny, nor could I, sister, bring thee aid, but clung
“ to the growing trunk and boughs, if possible, to delay the rising bark; nay,
“ even wished to share her fate. Behold her husband *Andræmon*, and her un-
“ happy sire appear, and enquire for *Dryope*. I shewed them the springing
“ lotos for *Dryope*: they print kisses on the warm rind, and cleave in close

Affusique suæ radicibus arboris hærent.

Nil nisi jam faciem, quod non foret arbor, habebas, Cara soror. Lachrymæ verso de corpore factis

Irrorant foliis ; ac, dum licet, ora que præstant Vocis iter, tales effundit in aëra questus : 370

Si qua fides miseris, hoc me, per numina juro, Non meruisse nefas. Patior sine crimine pœnam:

Viximus innocuæ : si mentior, arida perdam, Quas habeo, frondes ; et cæsa securibus urar.

Hunc tamen infantem maternis demite ramis, 375 Et date nutrici : nostrâque sub arbore sæpe

Lac facitote bibat ; nostrâque sub arbore ludat ; Cùmque loqui poterit, matrem facitote salutet ;

Et tristis dicat, Latet hoc sub stipite mater ! Stagna tamen timeat, nec carpat ab arbore flores ;

Et frutices omnes corpus putet esse Dearum. 381 Care, vale, conjux, et tu germana, paterque ;

Queis si qua est pietas, ab acutæ vulnere falcis, A pecoris morfu frondes defendite nostras.

Et quoniam mihi fas ad vos incumbere non est ; Erigite huc artus, et ad oscula nostra venite, 386

Dum tangi possunt, parvumque attollite natum. Plura loqui nequeo. Nam jam per candida mollis

Colla liber serpit ; summoque cacumine condor. Ex oculis removete manus. Sine munere vestro

Contegat inductus morientia lumina cortex. 391

cum dum possum tangi. Nequeo loqui plura, nam jam mollis liber serpit per candida colla : condor-que summo cacumine. Removete manus ex oculis. Cortex inductus contegat morientia lumina sine vestro munere.

TRANSLATION.

“ embrace to the roots of the tree. And now, dear sister, your face only
 “ retained its human form. Tears distil upon the leaves that spring from your
 “ changed body ; and, while yet she may, while her mouth allows a passage for
 “ the voice, she pours forth her complaints in such accents as these : if any cre-
 “ dit is due to the wretched, I swear by all the gods, I merited not this cruel
 “ vengeance. I suffer for no wilful crime, my life has ever been innocent. If
 “ I speak false, may these green leaves drop from my withered trunk, may
 “ axes fell me to the ground, and crackling flames consume me. Take, how-
 “ ever, this infant from his mother’s arms, and give it to some *kind* nurse : yet
 “ let him oft be fed with milk under my tree, and sport in my shade ; and, as
 “ soon as he can speak, teach him to hail his mother, and to say with weeping
 “ eyes my parent lies concealed within this plant. But let him dread the lakes,
 “ nor crop the blossoms from trees, but suspect a goddess shrined in every shrub.
 “ Farewel, my dear spouse, and you, my sister, and my fire. If you still
 “ retain any love for me, guard my boughs from the wounds of the piercing
 “ bill, and the persecuting bites of cattle. And since it is not allowed me to
 “ bend down to you, advance your lips to mine, and come to my embraces,
 “ while yet I may be touched, and reach me my infant son. I can say no
 “ more, for now the soft rind creeps along my white neck, and closes over my
 “ head. Remove your hands ; the invading bark will soon, without your aid

Ora simul deficerant loqui, simul esse : ramique recentes diu caluere mutato corpore.

9. *Dumque Iole refert factum miserabile sororis; dumque Alcmene siccant lacrymas Eurytidos admoto pollice, et ipsa tamen flet : nova res compescuit omnem tristitiam. Nam Iolaus pæne puer constitit alto limine, tegensque malas dubiâ lanugine, reformatus ora in primos annos.*

10. *Junonia Hebe victa precibus viri dederat hæc muneris illi : quæ cum pararet jurare e tributuram posthac talia dona nulli, Themis non esse passa. Nam jam, dixit, Thebæ movent discordia bella, Capaneusque haud poterit vinci nisi ab Jove; fratresque pares ibunt in vulnera : vatesque adhuc vivus, videbit suos manes seductâ tellure : natusque ultus parentem parente, erit pius et sceleratus eodem facto. Attonitusque malis, exul mentisque domusque, agitabitur vultibus Eumenidum, umbrisque matris; donec conjux poposcerit eum fatale aurum; ensisque Phegeius hauserit cognatum latus. Tum demum Acheloia Callirhoë supplex petet ab Jove magna hos annos natis infantibus.*

Deficerant simul ora loqui, simul esse; diuque Corpore mutato rami caluere recentes.

IX. Dumq; refert Iole fatum miserabile, dumq; Eurytidos lachrymas admoto pollice siccant 395 Alcmene, flet et ipsa tamen, compescuit omnem Res nova tristitiam. Nam limine constitit alto Pæne puer, dubiâque tegens lanugine malas Ora reformatus primos Iolaus in annos.

X. Hoc illi dederat Junonia muneris Hebe, 400 Victa viri precibus. Quæ cum jurare pararet Dona tributuram posthac se talia nulli, Non est passa Themis. Nam jam discordia Thebæ Beila movent, dixit: Capaneusq; nisi ab Jove vinci Haud poterit; ibuntq; pares in vulnera fratres; Seductâque suos manes tellure videbit; 406 Vivet adhuc vates; ultusque parente parentem Natus erit facto pius et sceleratus eodem: Attonitusque malis, exul mentisque domusque, Vultibus Eumenidum, matrisq; agitabitur umbris; Donec eum conjux fatale poposcerit aurum, 411 Cognatumque latus Phegeius hauserit ensis. Tum demum magno petet hos Acheloia supplex Ab Jove Callirhoë natis infantibus annos.

TRANSLATION.

“ seal those dying eyes. Her mouth ceased at once to speak, and to be; and
“ though the nymph was now wholly changed, yet long the boughs retained a
“ human heat.”

IX. And while Iole thus relates the amazing fate of her sister, and Alcmene with pitying hand dries up her tears, grief streaming the while from her own eyes; a new and unexpected event hushed all their sorrow. For Iolaus, changed to years of early youth, stood before the threshold; a boy he stood, having his cheeks covered with imperceptible down.

X. Hebe, the daughter of Juno, yielding to the solicitations of her husband, had bestowed this grace; and now she was about to swear, that no mortal should henceforward taste of this gift; but Themis interposed: “ For soon, said she, “ shall Thebes engage in civil war, nor is Capaneus to be conquered, but by the “ hands of Jove. The guilty brothers shall rush into mutual wounds, and “ earth dividing, the bard shall, alive, behold his destined shades. His son “ shall, by a parent’s death, avenge a parent’s fate; and, in the same action, “ be both unjust and good. Haunted by the sentence of his crime, and persecuted “ by the furies and his mother’s ghost, he shall wander, deprived of reason and “ home, till his wife demand the fatal bracelet, and the Phegeian sword pierce “ his kindred side. Then shall Callirhoe, the daughter of Achelous, suppliant “ request of Jupiter those years of youth for her infant sons. Jupiter, moved

NOTES.

399. *Iolaus*] According to Solinus, the son of Iphiclus, the brother of Hercules. Arriving to a great age, he was, at the entreaty of Hercules, restored to youth by Hebe.

414. *Callirhoë natis infantibus annos*] The poet goes on to recount how Callirhoe obtained the same favour for her children.

Jupiter his motus, privignæ dona, nurusque 415
Præcipiet; facietque viros impubibus annis.

XI. Hæc ubi fatigano venturi præscia dixit
Ore Themis, vario superi sermone fremebant:
Et, cur non aliis eadem dare dona liceret,
Murmur erat. Queritur veteres Pallantias annos
Conjugis esse sui; quæritur canescere mitis 421
Iäsonia Ceres; repetitum Mulciber ævum
Poscit Erichthonio. Venerem quoque cura futuri
Tangit, et Anchisæ renovare paciscitur annos.
Cui studeat, Deus omnis habet; crescitque favore
Turbida seditio, donec sua Jupiter ora 426
Solvit: et, O nostri si qua est reverentia, dixit,
Quo ruitis? tantumne sibi quis posse videtur,
Fata quoque ut superet? fatis Iölaus in annos,
Quos egit, rediit: Fatis juvenescere debent 430
Callirhoë geniti; non ambitione, nec armis.
Vos etiam, quoque hoc animo meliore feratis,
Me quoque fata regunt: quæ si mutare valerem,
Nec nostrum feri curvarent Æacon anni;
Perpetuumque ævi florem Rhadamanthus haberet
Cum Minoë meo: qui propter amara senectæ 436

Jupiter motus his præcipiet dona privignæ nuru que, facietque viros impubibus annis.

11. Ubi Themis præscia futuri dixit hæc fatigan. ore, superi fremebant vario sermone. Et erat murmur cur non liceret aliis dare eadem dona. Pallantias queritur annos conjugis sui esse veteres: mitis Ceres quæritur Iäsonia canescere: Mulciber poscit repetitum ævum Erichthonio. Cura futuri tangit quoque Venerem, et paciscitur renovare annos Anchisæ. Omnis deus habet cui studeat, seditioque turbida crescit favore, donec Jupiter solvit sua ora: et dixit: O si est qua reverentia nostri, quo ruitis? quisne videtur sibi se posse tantum, ut superet quoque fata? fatis Iölaus rediit in annos quos egit: fatis geniti Callirhoë debent revirescere, non ambitione, nec armis. Fata regunt vos etiam, quæ feratis hoc meliore animo, regunt me quoque: quæ si

valerem mutare, nec feri anni curvarent nostrum Æacum, Rhadamanthusque haberet perpetuum florem ævi cum meo Minoë, qui nunc despicitur propter

TRANSLATION.

“by her tears, shall order for them *this advance of years*, the peculiar gift of
“his step-daughter and daughter-in-law, and bid their unripe bosoms glow
“with manly heat.”

XI. When prophetic Themis had thus spoke with prescient voice, the gods broke out in various murmurs; and complaints arose, that others had not also a power of dispensing the same gifts. Aurora grieves for her aged spouse, and gentle Ceres laments the freezing years of Iason. Vulcan requests a new life for Erichthonius; Venus too is concerned for her future race, and would fain restore the blooming age of Anchises. Each god has a different care, and their various interests encrease their jars; till Jupiter *rising*, addressed them thus: “Is
“ought of the reverence due to me left among you? Why then this discord?
“Does any one fancy himself powerful enough to resist fate? By fate Iölaus
“resumed his youthful years. By the appointment of fate the sons of Callirhoe
“shall spring forward to manhood, not by ambition or arms. And that you
“may submit to this with more contentment of mind, know, that I also am
“ruled by fate. Could I revoke its decrees, you should not behold my Æacus
“bending under a load of years. Rhadamanthus should flourish in perpetual
“youth; and my son Minos too, who now is despised, because of the heavy

NOTES.

415. *Privignæ dona nurusque*] Hebe was the daughter of Juno without the participation of her husband, and hence she was Jupiter's step-daughter Privignæ: she was his daughter-in-law too, as being married to his son Hercules.

420. *Pallantias*] Aurora, the daughter of Hyperion, and cousin-german by the father's side to Pallas the giant.

422. *Iäsonia*] Iäsones was the son of Jupiter and Electra, and beloved by Ceres.

amara pondera senectæ; nec regnat ordine quo prius. Dicta Jovis movere deos: nec ullus (cum videant Rhadamantbon, et Æacon, et Minoa fessos annis) sustinet queri. Qui Minos dum fuit integer ævi, terruerat magnas gentes ipso quoque nomini. Tunc erat invalidus, pertimuitque Miletum. Deionidem superbum robore juventæ, Phœboque parente; credensque cum insurgere suis regnis, tamen haud est ausus arcere patriis penetibus. Tu Milete fugis tuâ sponte, metirisque celeri carina Ægeas aquas, et constituis in terra Aside maniu habentia nomen positoris. Hic filia Mæandri redeuntis toties eodem, Cyanæe, præstanti forma quod ad corpora, cognita, dum sequitur curvamina patriæ ripæ, est enixa tibi gemellam prolem, Byblida cum Cauno. Byblis est in exemplo ut puellæ ament concessa. Byblis correpta cupidine Apollinei fratris, amavit fratrem non ut soror, nec quâ debebat. Illa quidem primo intelligit nullos ignes nec putat se peccare quod sæpius jungat oscula, quodque circumdet sua brachia fraterno collo; diuque fallitur mendaci umbrâ pietatis.

Pondera despicitur; nec, quo prius, ordine regnat. Dicta Jovis movere Deos. Nec sustinet ullus (Cum videant fessos Rhadamanthon et Æacon annis, Et Minoa) queri; qui, dum fuit integer ævi, 440 Terruerat magnas ipso quoque nomine gentes. Tunc erat invalidus: Deionidemque juventæ Robore Miletum, Phœboque parente superbum, Pertimuit; credensque suis insurgere regnis, Haud tamen est patriis arcere penetibus ausus. 445 Sponte fugis, Milete, tuâ, celerique carinâ Ægæas metiris aquas; et in Aside terrâ Mœnia constituis, positoris habentia nomen. Hic tibi, dum sequitur patriæ curvamina ripæ, Filia Mæandri toties redeuntis eodem, 450 Cognita Cyanæe, præstanti corpora formâ, Byblida cum Cauno prolem est enixa gemellam. Byblis in exemplo est, ut ament concessa puellæ: Byblis Apollinei correpta cupidine fratris, Non soror ut fratrem, nec quâ debebat, amavit. 456 Illa, quidem primò nullos intelligit ignes; Nec peccare putat, quòd sæpius oscula jungat; Quòd sua fraterno circumdet brachia collo: Mendacique diu pietatis fallitur umbrâ.

TRANSLATION.

“load of old age, nor reigns with his wonted dignity.” These words of Jove silenced the gods. None now presume to urge their complaints, when they see Rhadamanthus, and Æacus, and Minos, broken with years. Minos, when in the bloom of life, had by the fame of his name, been the terror of powerful nations; but now enfeebled with age, he dreaded Miletus, the son of Deione: whom elated with youth, and vain of his father Phœbus, he durst not drive from his native coast, though he suspected him of aiming at his kingdom. You, Miletus, left the island by choice, and ploughed the Ægean waves in thy swift vessel, and built on the Asiatic coast a city bearing the name of its founder. Here, as she traces the windings of her father’s bank, Cyanæe, the daughter of Meander, whose channel glides so often backward to its source, a nymph of surpassing beauty, yielding to thy embraces, brought forth a double offspring, Caunus and Byblis. Byblis serves as an example to guard *unthinking* maids against forbidden love; for Byblis, seized with a passion for her brother, the grand-son of Apollo, loved him more than became a sister, and burnt in unlawful flames. At first indeed she apprehended no guilty fire; she saw no crime in giving him frequent kisses, in throwing her arms round her brother’s neck, and is long deceived by

NOTE.

442. *Deionidem Miletum*] Miletus, according to Ovid, was the son of Apollo and Deione, though others give him Ilia for his mother. He designed to invade Crete, but deterred by

admonitions from Jove, he sailed for Asia, where he built Miletus, a celebrated city of Caria.

Paulatim declinat amor : visuraque fratrem 460
 Culta venit ; nimumque cupit formosa videri :
 Et, si qua est illic formosior, invidet illi.
 Sed nondum manifesta sibi est ; nullumque sub illo
 Igne facit votum ; veruntamen æstuat intus.
 Jam dominum appellat ; jam nomina sanguinis
 odit :

Byblida jam mavult, quam se vocet ille sororem.
 Spes tamen obscœnas animo dimittere non est
 Ausa suo vigilans. Placidâ resoluta quiete
 Sæpè videt, quod amat. Visa est quoque jungere
 fratri

Corpus ; et erubuit, quamvis sopita jacebat. 470
 Somnus abit : filet illâ diu ; repetitque quietis
 Ipsa suæ speciem ; dubiâque ita mente profatur :
 Me miseram ! tacitæ quid vult sibi noctis imago ?
 Quam nolim rata sit. Cur hæc ego somnia vidi ?
 Ille quidem est oculis quamvis formosus iniquis :
 Et placet, et possum, si non sit frater, amare ; 476
 Et me dignus erat. Verum nocet esse sororem.
 Dummodo tale nihil vigilans committere tentem,
 Sæpe licet simili redeat sub imagine somnus.
 Testis abest somno ; nec abest imitata voluptas.
 Proh Venus, et tenerâ volucer cum matre Cu-
 pido,

Gaudia quanta tuli : quam me manifesta libido
 Contigit ! ut jacui totis resoluta medullis !

pido volucer cum tenerâ matre, quanta gaudia tuli ! quam manifesta libido contigit me ! ut jacui resoluta totis medullis !

Amor paulatim declinat ; venitque culta visura fratrem ; nimumque cupit videri formosa, et si qua formosior est illic, invidet illi. Sed nondum est manifesta sibi ; facitque nullum votum sub illo igne ; veruntamen æstuat intus. Jam appellat dominum ; jam odit nomina sanguinis ; jam mavult ut ille vocet se Byblida quam sororem. Tamen non ausa est vigilans dimittere obscœnas spes suo animo : resoluta placida quiete, sæpe videt quod amat, visa est quoque jungere corpus fratri, et erubuit, quamvis jacebat sopita. Somnus abit : illa filet diu ; ipsaque repetit speciem suæ quietis, profaturque ita dubiâ mente. Me miseram ! quid vult sibi imago tacitæ noctis ? quam nolim sit rata, cur ego vidi hæc somnia. Ille quidem est formosus oculis quamvis iniquis, et placet, et possum amare, si non sit frater ; et erat dignus me, verum nocet me esse sororem. Dummodo vigilans tentem committere nihil tale, licet somnus sæpe redeat sub simili imagine. Testis abest somno, nec imitata voluptas abest. Proh Venus, et Cupido

TRANSLATION.

the fallacious image of piety. But this pious love insensibly declines ; she comes drest to visit her brother, is too anxious to appear beautiful, and envies every nymph, whose charms surpass her own. But she is yet a stranger to herself, nor harbours any wishes under her flame, and only fluctuates with inward care. Now she calls him lord, now she hates her kindred name, now she would rather be called her Byblis than sister. Yet, waking, she suffered no criminal hopes to assault her breast ; but when dissolved in the soft embraces of sleep, the pleasing vision oft accosts her mind. She even seems linked with her brother in a close embrace, and blushed as she lay asleep on the *conscious* bed. Sleep goes off ; she continues long silent, and ruminates upon the appearance of her dream ; then thus, with wavering mind, exclaims : “ Ah me ! What means this image of the “ silent night ? How far I am from wishing it real ? Why this incestuous dream ? “ He, it is true, must appear beautiful, even to envious eyes ; he charms my “ soul, he is every way worthy of me, and were he not a brother I could love “ him ; but it is my misfortune to be his sister. If, awake, I carefully avoid every “ crime, where is the harm, though sleep often brings back the same image ? “ No witness disturbs these scenes of sleep, nor is pleasure wanting in so near a “ resemblance. O Venus, and winged Cupid, the offspring of that soft goddess ! “ how great was my joy ! how nearly real my transport ! how was I dissolved

ut juvat meminisse ! quamvis illa voluptas fuit brevis, nex-
que præceps, et invida nostris Ut meminisse juvat ! quamvis brevis illa voluptas,
cceptis. O si liceat jungi no- Noxque fuit præceps, et ceptis invidia nostris. 485
mine mutato, quam bene ego, O ego, si liceat mutato nomine jungi,
Gaune, poteram esse nurus tuo Quàm benè, Caune, tuo poteram nurus esse pa-
parenti ! quam bene, Caune, renti !
poteras esse gener meo parenti ! Quàm benè, Caune, meo poteras gener esse pa-
dii facerent omnia essent com- renti !
munia nobis præter avos. Omnia, Dî facerent, essent communia nobis,
Vellem tu esses generosior me. Præter avos. Tu me vellem generosior esses. 490
Igitur pulcherrime, facies ne- Nescio quam faciès igitur, pulcherrime, matrem :
scio quam matrem : at cris nil At mihi, quæ malè sum, quos tu, fortita parentes,
nisi frater mihi, quæ sum ma- Nil nisi frater eris. Quod obest, id habebimus
le sortita parentes quos, tu es unum.
fortitus. Habebimus id u- Quid mihi, significant ergo mea visa ? quod autem
num quod obest. Quid ergo Somnia pondus habent ? an habent et somnia pon-
mea visa significant mihi ? dus ? 495
somnia autem quod pondus ha- Dî melius ! Dî nempè suas habuère sorores.
bent ? an et somnia habent Sic Saturnus Opim junctam sibi sanguine duxit,
pondus ? dii melius ! dii nem- Oceanus Tethyn, Junonem rector Olympi.
pe habuere suas sorores. Sic Sunt Superis sua jura. Quid ad cœlestia ritus
Saturnus duxit Opim junc- Exigere humanos, diversaque fœdera tento ? 500
tam sibi sanguine, Oceanus Aut nostro vetitus de corde fugabitur ardor :
Tethyn, rector Olympi Juno- Aut, hoc si nequeo, peream precor ante ; toroque
nem. Sua jura sunt superis. Mortua componar : positæque det oscula frater.
Quin tento exigere ad ritus Et tamen arbitrium quærit res ista duorum.
humanos fœdera cœlestia di- Finge placere mihi : scelus esse videbitur illi. 505
versa que. Aut vetitus ar- At non Æolidæ thalamos timuère sororum.
dor fugabitur de nostro corde, *aur si nequeo hoc, precor pe-*
ream ante, mortuaque compo-
nar toro, fraterque det oscula
positæ. Et tamen ista res
quærit arbitrium duorum.
Finge placere mihi ; videbi-
tur illi esse scelus. At non Æolidæ timuere thalamos sororum.

TRANSLATION.

“ in the rapturous embrace ! how pleasing is the remembrance, though the enjoy-
 “ ment was but short, night headlong, and envious of my bliss ! O were but
 “ the hated name of sister away ! Could I, without a crime, become thy spouse,
 “ what joy must I find, Caunus, in being a daughter-in-law to thy father ?
 “ With what pleasure should I hear thee salute my parent by the kindred name ?
 “ Would to heaven all things were common to us, but our parents ; that you
 “ were of a race more illustrious than mine ! thou art therefore destined, amiable
 “ man ! to bless some unknown stranger with a mother’s joys. To me, who is, by
 “ an unhappy lot, born of the same parents, thou wilt be only a brother. We
 “ claim that only tie, which destroys all our hopes. What then do my dreams
 “ avail ? What can I flatter myself from these visions of sleep ? Have such vain
 “ phantoms any weight or reality ? Better the heavenly powers ! they have often
 “ married their own sisters. Thus Saturn espoused Ops, joined to him by the strict-
 “ est ties of blood ; thus the ocean, Tethys ; and the ruler of Olympus, Juno. But
 “ the gods have their peculiar prerogatives. Why do I attempt to measure human
 “ love by the standard of celestial laws ? Either this forbidden flame shall be ba-
 “ nished my breast, or if that is a task beyond my strength, sooner may I perish, and
 “ stretched on my bed a breathless corse, there receive my brother’s last embrace.
 “ But should I yield to gratify this passion, love requires the consent of both ;
 “ and what so much pleases me, may seem criminal to him. The son of Æolus

Unde sed hos novi? cur hæc exempla paravi?
Quo feror? obscenæ procul hinc discedite flam-
mæ.

Nec, nisi qua fas est germanæ, frater ametur.
Si tamen ipse mei captus prior esset amore, 510
Forſitan illius poſſem indulgere furori.

Ergo, ego, quem fueram non rejectura petentem,
Ipsa petam? poterisne loqui? poterisne fateri?
Coget amor; potero. Vel, si pudor ora tenebit,
Litera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes. 515

Hæc placet, hæc dubiam vincit ſententiâ mentem.
In latus erigitur; cubitoque innixa ſiniſtro,
Viderit; infanos, inquit, fateamur amores.

Hei mihi! quo labor! quem mens mea concipit
ignem!

Et meditata manu componit verba trementi. 520
Dextra tenet ferrum, vacuum tenet altera ceram.

Incipit, et dubitat: ſcribit, damnatque tabellas:

Et notat, et delet: mutat, culpatque probatque:

Inque vicem ſumptas ponit, poſitaſque reſumit.

Quid velit, ignorat: quicquid factura videtur, 525

Diſplicet. In vultu eſt audacia mixta pudori.

Scripta ſoror fuerat: viſum eſt delere ſororem,

Verbaque correctis incidere talia ceris:

Quam, niſi tu dederis, non eſt habitura ſalutem,

Hanc tibi mittit amans; pudet ah! pudet edere
nomen! 530

derique talia verba correctis ceris. Amans mittit tibi hanc ſalutem, quam non eſt habitura ipſa, niſi tu dederis. Pudet! ah! pudet edere nomen!

*Sed unde novi hos? cur pa-
ravi hæc exempla? quo fe-
ror? obſcenæ flammæ diſce-
dite procul hinc, nec frater
amietur, niſi qua eſt fas ger-
manæ. Si tamen ipſe eſſet
prior captus amore mei, for-
ſitan poſſem indulgere furori
illius. Ergo ego ipſa petam
illum, quem non fueram re-
jectura petentem me? pote-
risne loqui? poterisne fateri?
amor coget: potero. Vel ſi
pudor tenebit ora, arcana li-
tera fatebitur celatos ignes.
Hæc placet, hæc ſententiâ
vincit dubiam mentem. E-
rigitur in latus, innixaque
cubito ſiniſtro, Viderit, in-
quit, fateamur infanos amo-
res. Hei mihi! quo labor?
quem ignem mens mea conci-
pit? et componit meditata
verba trementi manu. Dex-
tra tenet ferrum, altera tene-
vacuum ceram. Incipit, et
dubitat; ſcribit; damnatque
tabellas: et notat, et delet:
mutat, culpatque, probatque:
ponitque ſumptas tabellas re-
ſumitque poſitas invicem. Ig-
norat quid velit: quicquid
videtur factura diſplicet.
Audacia eſt mixta pudori in
vultu. Soror fuerat ſcripta:
viſum eſt delere ſororem, inci-
denda talia verba correctis ceris.*

TRANSLATION.

"was not afraid of a ſiſter's embrace. But how come I to know of him? Why
"am I furniſhed with theſe examples? Whither does my paſſion hurry me?
"Hence be gone, ye guilty flames; I will harbour no love, but ſuch as a
"brother may claim. And yet, had he been firſt touched with a love for me,
"I might perhaps have conſented to eaſe his pain. May I not then myſelf addreſs
"the man, whoſe addreſſes I ſhould have liſtened to with pleaſure? Canſt thou
"not reſolve to ſpeak and avow thy flame? I can. Love will inſpire boldneſs;
"or, if ſhame reſtrains my ſpeech, a private letter ſhall reveal the latent fire."
This thought pleaſes her moſt, this fixes her wavering mind. She is raiſed upon
her ſide, and leaning on her left elbow, "He ſhall know my paſſion, ſays ſhe; I
"am determined to avow this frantic love. Alas! in what miſery do I plunge
"myſelf! What flame is this that rages in my breaſt!" Then, with a trembling
hand, and weighing her words with care, ſhe writes. Her right hand holds a
pencil, her left a fair waxen ſcrole. She begins, and doubts, writes, and razes
what is written; marks down, then blots, corrects, likes and diſlikes; by turns
lays down, by turns takes up the ſcrole. She knows not what ſhe would be at,
nor can think of any thing to pleaſe her; ſhame and aſſurance appear in her
countenance. The word ſiſter was written, but ſoon ſhe effaced ſiſter, and marked
theſe words in the corrected ſcrole. "Thy lover wiſhes thee that health,
"which ſhe cannot herſelf enjoy, but as thy gift. I bluſh! ah! I bluſh to diſcover

Et si quæris quid cupiam; vellem mea causa posset agi sine meo nomine: nec Byblis forem cognita, antequam spes votorum fuisset certa. Multa quidem poterant esse tibi index læsi pectoris; et color, et macies, et vultus, et lumina sæpe humida, suspiriaque mota nec patienti causâ, et crebri amplexus; et oscula, quæ si forte notasti, possent sentiri non esse fororia. Ipsa tamen, quamvis habebam grave vulnus animo, quamvis igneus furor erat intus, feci omnia (dii sunt testes mihi) ut essem tandem sanior, diuque pugnavi infelix effugere violenta arma cupidinis; et ego dura tuli plus, quam putes puellam posse ferre. Superata cogor fateri, exposcereque opem tuam timidis votis. Tu solus potes servare, tu perdere amantem. Elige utrum facias: non inimica precatur hoc, sed quæ cum sit junctissima tibi expetit esse junctior; et ligari tecum vinclo propiore. Senes norint jura, et inquirent quid liceat, quidque sit fasque nefasque; servantque examina legum. Venus temeraria est conveniens nostris annis. Nescimus adhuc quid liceat: et credimus cuncta licere: et sequimur exempla magnorum deorum.

Et, si quid cupiam, quæris; sine nomine vellem
 Posset agi mea causa meo: nec cognita Byblis
 Antè forem, quàm spes votorum certa fuisset.
 Esse quidem læsi poterant tibi pectoris index,
 Et color, et macies, et vultus, et humida sæpe 535
 Lumina, nec causâ suspiria mota patienti;
 Et crebri amplexus; et quæ, si fortè notasti,
 Oscula sentiri non esse fororia possent.
 Ipse tamen, quamvis animo grave vulnus habebam,
 Quamvis intus erat furor igneus, omnia feci, 540
 [Sunt mihi Dî testes] ut tandem sanior essem:
 Pugnaviq; diu violenta Cupidinis arma
 Effugere infelix; et plus, quàm ferre puellam
 Posse putes, ego dura tuli. Superata fateri
 Cogor, opemq; tuam timidis exposcere votis. 545
 Tu servare potes, tu perdere solus amantem.
 Elige utrum facias. Non hoc inimica precatur:
 Sed quæ, cùm tibi sit junctissima, junctior esse
 Expetit; et vinclo tecum propiore ligari.
 Jura senes nôrint: et quid liceatque, nefasq; 550
 Fasque sit, inquirent; legumq; examina servant.
 Conveniens Venus est annis temeraria nostris.
 Quid liceat, nescimus adhuc: et cuncta licere
 Credimus: et sequimur magnorum exempla De-
 orum.

Nec nos aut durus pater, aut reverentia famæ, 555

TRANSLATION.

" my name ! I would have my wishes known to you, without a name ; nor
 " until secure of my hopes, would I have Byblis suspected as your lover. But
 " doubtless you must have already discovered the wound in my breast. My
 " pale complexion, leanness, *disconsolate* looks, and eyes, often wet with
 " tears ; my sighs, fetched without any seeming cause ; my frequent caresses
 " and kisses (if by chance you minded) too ardent for a sister, were but too plain
 " indications of my frailty. Yet, though deeply wounded in my soul, though rag-
 " ing fires prey upon my inmost vitals, the gods can witness, how I have struggled
 " to oppose this frantic passion, and escape the cruel unerring dart of Cupid ;
 " I have firmly resisted, even beyond what you could have expected from a tender
 " maid. But, vanquished at length, I am forced to own my flame, and, with
 " timorous prayers, beg your compassion. It is in your power to preserve or
 " destroy one that loves you : chuse which you will do. Only consider, that it
 " is not an enemy, who now addresses you, but one who, though already strictly
 " united to you, aims at a yet closer union, and would be linked to you by the
 " nearest ties. Leave it to age to study the laws, to debate upon right and
 " wrong, and establish the forms of decency. Bolder flights of love are suited
 " to our sprightly years. We know not as yet the proper bounds of vice ; we
 " run on without check, and follow the example of the great gods. We have
 " neither the terror of a severe father, nor the awe of fame, nor fear of any

Aut timor, impediens; tantum absit causa timendi.
 Dulcia fraterno sub nomine furta tegemus.
 Est mihi libertas tecum secreta loquendi;
 Et damus amplexus; et jungimus oscula coram.
 Quantum est, quod desit! miserere fatentis amorem,
 Et non lassuræ, nisi cogeret ultimus ardor: 561
 Neve merere meo subscribi causa sepulchro.
 Talia nequicquam perarantem plena reliquit
 Ceramanum, suminusque in margine versus adhæsit.
 Protinus impressâ signat sua crimina gemmâ 565
 Quam tinxit lachrymis: linguam defecerat humor.
 Deque suis unum famulis pudibunda vocavit:
 Et pavidum blandita, Fer has, fidissime, nostro,
 Dixit, et adjecit post longo tempore, fratri.
 Cum daret, elapsæ manibus cecidere tabellæ. 570
 Omine turbata est: misit tamen. Apta minister
 Tempora nactus adit; traditque latentia verba.
 Attonitus subitâ juvenis Mæandrius irâ,
 Projicit acceptas, lectâ sibi parte, tabellas: 574
 Vixque manus retinens trepidantis ab ore ministri,
 Dum licet, ô vetitæ scelerate libidinis auctor,
 Effuge, ait: qui, si nostrum tua fata pudorem
 Non traherent secum, pœnas mihi morte dedisses.
 Ille fugit pavidus; dominæque ferocia Cauni
 Dicta refert. Palles auditâ Bybli, repulsâ; 580
 Et pavet obsessum glacialia frigore pectus.
 Mens tamen ut rediit, pariter rediêre furores:

si tua fata non traherent secum nostrum pudorem, dedisses, mihi pœnas morte. Ille fugit pavidus, refertque ferocia dicta Cauni domina. Palles Bybli, repulsâ auditâ; et pectus obsessum glaciali frigore pavet: tamen ut mens rediit, furores pariter rediêre,

TRANSLATION.

“kind to controul us. Let us not therefore be alarmed with vain phantoms; our
 “kindred name will cover the sweet thefts. We have the liberty of conversing
 “together in private, we caress each other openly without censure. How little
 “is wanting to complete our bliss! Pity a sister, who owns her passion for you,
 “nor would thus own it, unless compelled by outrageous love. Merit not to be
 “inscribed upon my tomb the cause of my death.” Thus she writes in vain;
 and, having filled the waxen page, inserts her last words in the margin. She
 next sealed her criminal letter with a gem, which she wet with her tears, for
 the moisture had deserted her tongue. Then, blushing, she called a page;
 and soothing him with a faltering voice, “Bear this, she said, thou faithful
 “boy, to my (and, after a long pause, added) brother.” As she gave it, the
 letter, slipping, fell from her hands: the omen shocked her, yet she sent it.
 The boy, watching a favourable season, goes to her brother, and delivers the
 secret writing. The Mæandrian youth, seized with sudden rage, after reading
 part of the letter, hastily threw it from him, and, hardly restraining his hands
 from the face of the trembling page; “Thou impious pander, says he, to her
 “guilty lust, fly hence, while you may. Instant death should be thy punish-
 “ment, were I not afraid of drawing down infamy upon our family.” He flies,
 trembling, and carries to his mistress the threatening answer of Caunus. Byblis
 grew pale at hearing the sad repulse, and her alarmed breast was beset with an

linguaque vix dedit tales voces, isto aere. Et merito; quid enim temeraria feci indicium hujus vulneris? quid tam citò commisi properatis tabellis verba quæ fuerunt celanda? sententia animi erat ante protentanda mihi ambiguis dictis. Debueram notare aliqua parte veli, quæ aura foret ne non sequeretur euntem; decurrereque tuto mari: quæ nunc implevi linthea ventis non exploratis. Igitur auferor in scopulos, obruorque submersa into oceano: neque mea vela habent recursum. Quid? quod prohibebat certis ominibus indulgere amori meo, tum cum cera excidit mihi jubenti ferre, et fecit nostras spes caducas. Nonne vel illa dies, vel tota voluntas, sed potius dies fuerat mutanda? ipse deus monebat, dabatque certa signa: si non fuisset malefana. Et tamen ipsa debueram loqui, præsensque aperire meos furores, nec committere me ceræ. Vidisset lachrymas: vidisset vultum amantis. Poteram loqui plura quam quæ tabellæ cepere. Potui circumdare brachia invito collo: amplectique pedes: affusaque poscere vitam; et si rejicerer, posui videri moritura. Fecissem omnia, quorum si singula non petrant

Linguaque vix tales isto dedit aëre voces :
Et meritò : quid enim temeraria vulneris hujus
Indicium feci ? quid, quæ celanda fuerunt, 585
Tam citò commisi properatis verba tabellis ?
Antè erat ambiguis animi sententia dictis
Prætentanda mihi. Ne non sequeretur euntem,
Parte aliquâ veli, qualis foret aura, notare
Debueram; tutoq; mari decurrere: quæ nunc 590
Non exploratis implevi linthea ventis.
Auferor in scopulos igitur, submersaque toto
Obruor Oceano: neque habent mea vela recursus.
Quid quòd et ominibus certis prohibebar amori
Indulgere meo, tum cum mihi ferre jubenti 595
Excidit, et fecit spes nostras cera caducas ?
Nonne vel illa dies fuerat, vel tota voluntas
Sed potius mutanda dies ? Deus ipse monebat ;
Signaque certa dabat : si non malefana fuisset.
Et tamen ipsa loqui, nec me committere ceræ 600
Debueram ; præsensque meos aperire furores.
Vidisset lachrymas ; vultus vidisset amantis.
Plura loqui poteram, quàm quæ cepere tabellæ.
Invito potui circumdare brachia collo :
Amplectique pedes : affusaque poscere vitam : 605
Et, si rejicerer, potui moritura videri,
Omnia fecissem. Quorum si singula duram

Potui circumdare brachia invito collo : amplectique pedes : affusaque poscere vitam ; et si rejicerer, posui videri moritura. Fecissem omnia, quorum si singula non petrant

TRANSLATION.

icy cold. But, with life, her raging passion too returns, and her tongue faintly uttered these complaining words : “ It is just : for why did I rashly discover this
“ latent wound ? Why did I so hastily commit to writing, what ought to have
“ been hid in endless night ? I ought to have beforehand tried him by ambi-
“ guous speeches. Apprehensive of this refusal, I should, with but a part of my
“ sail, have examined the rising blasts : but now, trusting to the unfaithful seas,
“ I am driven along with full extended sails, and tossed on the rolling billows :
“ It is thus that I am urged on threatening rocks, and, overwhelmed by the
“ mighty ocean, find no means of retreat. Nay, was not the rash discovery
“ of my love checked by manifest omens ; when giving charge to the servant,
“ the letter dropt from my hand, and bore my hopes to the ground ? Should I
“ not then have changed the day, or indeed my whole purpose ? At least I ought
“ to have chosen another day. Heaven pointed out my course by, undoubted
“ signs, had not infatuation wholly blinded me. And yet it had been better to
“ bear the message myself, and personally avow the flame, so indiscreetly com-
“ mitted to writing. He had then seen my tears, he had seen my passionate
“ looks ; and I might have said more than a letter could contain. I might
“ have thrown my arms round his reluctant neck, and, had he repulsed me,
“ fallen, as dying at his feet, and embraced his knees. I might have begged for
“ life with a flood of tears, and assailed him with every tender moving con-
“ sideration. If, singly, these could not avail, yet, all united, they must have

Flectere non poterant, potuissent omnia, mentem,
 Forsitan et missi sit quædam culpa ministri.
 Non adiit aptè: non legit idonea, credo,
 Tempora: nec petiit horamque animumque vacan-

flectere duram mentem, omnia potuissent. Forsitan, et sit quædam culpa missi ministri. Non adiit aptè, credo non legit idonea tempora: nec petiit horamque animumque vacan-

tem.
 Hæc nocuere mihi. Neque enim de tigride natus;
 Nec rigidas filices, solidumve in pectore ferrum,
 Aut adamantâ gerit: nec lac bibit ille lænæ.

Hæc nocuere mihi; neque enim est ille natus de tigride, nec gerit rigidas filices, solidumve ferrum, aut adamantâ in pectore, nec bibit lac lænæ, vincetur.

Vincetur. Repetendus erit. Nec tædia coepti 615
 Ulla mei capiam; dùm spiritus iste manebit.

Erit repetendus: nec capiam ulla tædia mei coepti, dum iste spiritus manebit.

Nam primum (si fata mihi revocare liceret)
 Non coepisse fuit: coepa expugnare secundum est.

Nam primum (si liceret mihi revocare fata) fuit non coepisse: secundum est expugnare coepa.

Quippe nec ille potest (ut jam mea vota relinquam)
 Non tamen ausorum semper memor esse meorum

Quippe (ut jam relinquam mea vota) nec potest ille non esse tamen semper memor meorum ausorum.

Et, quia desiêrim, leviter voluisse videbor: 621
 Aut etiam tentasse illum, insidiisque petisse.

Et quia desiêrim, videbor voluisse leviter; aut etiam tentasse petisseque illum insidiis.

Vel certè non hoc, qui plurimus urit et uffit
 Pectora nostra, Deo, sed victa libidine credar.

Vel certe credar victa non hoc deo, qui plurimus urit et uffit nostra pectora, sed libidine.

Deniq; jam nequeo nil commisisse nefandum. 625
 Et, scripsi, et petiit: temerata est nostra voluntas.

Denique, jam nequeo commisisse nil nefandum. Et scripsi, et petiit: nostra voluntas est temerata, ut adjiciam, nil non possum dici innoxia.

Ut nihil adjiciam, non possum innoxia dici. [vum.
 Quod superest, multum est in vota, in crimina par-

Quod superest, est multum in vota, parvum in crimina. Dixit: et (discordia incertæ mentis est tanta) cum pigeat tentasse, libet tentare, exitque modum, et infelix committit sæpe repelli.

Dixit: et (incertæ tanta est discordia mentis)
 Cùm pigeat tentasse, libet tentare: modumq; 630

Exit, et infelix committit sæpè repelli.
 Mox ubi finis abest, patriam fugit ille; nefasque:

Inque peregrinâ ponit nova moenia terrâ.

ubi finis abest; ille fugit patriam nefasque, ponitque nova moenia in peregrina terrâ.

TRANSLATION.

“ shaken his mind. Perhaps the careless messenger was in fault. He interrupted
 “ him unseasonably; he chose not a proper time, or an hour when his mind
 “ was disengaged. This has doubtless undone me; for sure he was not born of a
 “ tigress; he has not a heart fenced with flinty rocks, or solid iron, or adamant,
 “ nor has he drank the milk of a lioness: he will comply at last. I must repeat
 “ the tryal; nor, while life remains, will I, discouraged, abandon the design.
 “ For (could I recall the past transactions of fate) it had been better never to
 “ make the attempt; but now, what is attempted, I must urge to its accom-
 “ plishment. For were I now to relinquish my hopes, yet can he never forget
 “ my frailty; and, because I desist, it will seem as if I had but slightly loved
 “ him, or, even meant to ensnare and circumvent him: or, I shall be thought
 “ not actuated by that god, who has so wholly possessed my soul, but a slave to
 “ infamous lust. Besides, I cannot now revoke the guilty deed; I have wrote
 “ to him, I have wooed him, in vain do I flatter myself; my will is guilty, and
 “ should I stop here, I am not therefore innocent; what remains will complete
 “ my happiness, and cannot render me more criminal.” She said; and such is the
 unsteadiness of her wavering mind, that though she regrets her vain attempt,
 she yet determines to persist; and, breaking through all bounds of decency,
 exposes herself to be often repulsed. But, when he finds there is no end, he flies at
 once his country and the crime, and builds a new city in a foreign land. Then,

Tum vero ferunt Miletida Tum verò mæstam totâ Miletida mente
mæstam defecisse totâ mente. Defecisse ferunt. Tum verò à pectore vestem 635
Tum vero diripuit vestem à Diripuit : planxitque suos furibunda lacertos.
pectore ; furibundaque planx- Jamque palàm est demens ; inconcessamque fatetur
it suos lacertos. Jamque est Spem Veneris. Sine quâ patriam, invisosque penates
palàm demens, fateturque in- Deserit ; et profugi sequitur vestigia fratris.
concessam spem Veneris ; sine Utque tuo motæ, proles Semeleia, thyrsos 640
quâ deserit patriam invisosque Ismaria celebrant repetita triennia Bacchæ ;
penates ; et sequitur vestigia Byblida non aliter latos ululasse per agros
profugi fratris. Utque Bac- Bubasides vidêre nurus ; quibus illa relictis
chæ Ismaria motæ tuo thyrs- Caras, et armiferos Lelegas, Lyciamque pererrat.
so, proles Semeleia, celebrant Jam Cragon, et Lymiren, Xanthique reliquerat
repetita triennia ; non aliter undas, 645
Bubasides nurus videre Byb- Quoque Chimæra jugo mediis in partibus ignem,
lida ululasse per latos agros : Pectus et ora leæ, caudam serpentis habebat.
quibus relictis illa pererrat Deficiunt silvæ : cùm tu lassata sequendo
Caras, et armiferos Lelegas, Procidis ; et, durâ positis tellure capillis,
Lyciamque. Jamque relique- Bybli, taces : frondesq; tuo premis ore caducas. 650
rat Cragon, et Lymiren, un- Sæpe etiam Nymphæ teneris Lelegeides ulnis
dasque Xanthi, jugumque, Tollere conantur : sæpè, ut moderetur amori,
quo jugo Chimæra habebat Præcipiunt ; surdæque adhibent solatia menti.
ignem in mediis partibus, pec- Muta jacet ; viridesq; suis terit unguibus herbas 654
tus et ora Leæ, caudam ser- Byblis : et humectat lachrymarum gramine rivo.
pentis. Sylvæ deficiunt, cum Naïdas his venam, quæ nunquam arescere posset,
tu lassata sequendo procidis Supposuisse ferunt. Quidenim dare majus habebant?
Bybli, et capillis positis in muta : teritque virides herbas suis unguibus ; et humectat gramina rivo lachrymarum. Ferunt
dura terrâ, taces, premisque Naïdas supposuisse his venam, quæ nunquam posset arescere : enim quid habebant majus dare ?
caducas frondes ore tuo. Sæ-

TRANSLATION.

they tell us, that the daughter of Miletus, unable longer to support her sorrows, fainted away : then she tore the robe from her breast, and, in furious transport, beat her arms. And now she openly raves, and proclaims to all her unlawful hopes ; which seeing frustrated, she abandons her country and hated gods, and follows the steps of her flying brother. And as the Ismarian Bacchantes, roused by thy Thyrsus, O son of Semele, celebrate thy orgies at their triennial returns ; such did the Bubasian matrons behold Byblis howling in the ample fields ; leaving which, she traverses Caria, the plains of the warlike Lelegæ, and Lycia. And now she had passed Cragos, and Lymire, and the floods of Xanthus, and the mountain where the Chimera appears, with his middle begirt with flames, having the face and breast of a lion, and the tail of a dragon. The woods at length fail her ; when, wearied with following him, she falls down ; and, laying her head upon the hard ground, is silent, and presses with her face the fallen leaves. The Lelegian nymphs too often endeavour to raise her up with their tender arms, often request her to moderate her love, and apply consolations to a mind, insensible to all they can say. Byblis is silent, and tears the verdant grass with her nails, and waters the ground with a flood of tears. They tell us, that the Naïads converted them into a stream, which never dries ; for what

NOTES.

634. *Miletida*] Byblis, the daughter of Miletus.

640. *Proles Semeleia*] Bacchus, so called from his mother Semele.

Protinus, ut secto piceæ de cortice guttæ,
 Utve tenax gravidâ manat tellure bitumen;
 Utve sub adventum spirantis lene Favonî
 Sole remollescit, quæ frigore constitit unda,
 Sic lachrymis consumpta suis Phœbeia Byblis
 Vertitur in fontem, qui nunc quocque vallibus illis
 Nomen habet dominæ; nigrâque sub ilice manat.

XII. Fama novi centum Cretæas forsitan urbes
 Implēset monstri; si non miracula nupèr 666
 Iphide mutatâ Crete propiora tulisset.

Proxima Gnoſſiaco nam quondam Phæstia regno
 Progenit tellus, ignoto nomine Ligdum,

Ingenuâ de plebe virum. Nec census in illo 670
 Nobilitate suâ major: sed vita fidesque

Inculpata fuit. Gravidæ qui conjugis aures

Vocibus his movit; cum jam prope partus adesset:

Quæ voveam duo sunt: minime ut relevere labore;

Utque marem parias. Onerosior altera fors est! 675

Et vires naturâ negat. Quod abominor, ergo

Edita fortè tuo fuerit si foemina partu;

[Invitus mando: pietas ignosce] necetur.

Dixerat: et lachrymis vultum lavêre profusis,

Tam qui mandabat, quàm cui mandata dabantur.

Sed tamen usque suum vanis Telethusa maritum

Sollicitat precibus, ne spem sibi ponat in arcto.

Certa sua est Ligdo sententia. Jamque ferendo

Vix erat illa gravem maturo pondere ventrem:

bantur, lavêre vultum profusis lachrymis. Sed tamen Telethusa usque sollicitat suum maritum vanis precibus; ne ponat spem sibi in arcto. Sententia sua est certa Ligdo. Jamque illa vix erat apta ferendo, ventrem gravem maturo pondere;

TRANSLATION.

greater gift had they to bestow? Immediately, as drops distil from the cut-bark of the pitch-tree, or binding bitumen from impregnated earth, or as water, congealed in frost; yields to the sun, when the gentle breathing zephyrs begin to blow, thus the Phœbeian maid, dissolved in tears, changes to a fountain, which still, in those vallies, bears its mistress's name, and flows under a gloomy oak.

XII. The fame of this new prodigy would perhaps have filled all the hundred cities of Crete, had not Crete lately produced a nearer wonder of her own in the change of Iphis. For of old, in the country near Phœstus, which borders on the Gnoſſian kingdom, was born one Ligdus, of obscure name, and, in rank, not above the vulgar: nor was his estate beyond his quality, but his life and reputation were without reproach. Observing his wife big with child, and that the time of her lying in was at hand, he thus addressed her: "There are two
 "things I wish for; that you may have an easy delivery, and be the mother
 "of a male child. The other lot is more burdensome, and fortune denies
 "ability for bringing her up. If therefore you chance to be delivered of a
 "daughter, (it is indeed what I abominate, and command with reluctance; for-
 "give me nature) let it be slain." He said; and bathed their faces with a profusion of tears; he, who commanded, and she, to whom the command was given. Yet Telethusa never ceases to solicit her husband, with fruitless prayers, that he would not confine his hopes to such narrow bounds. But fixed

cum medio spatio noctis sub imagine somni, Inachis aut stetit, aut visa est stetisse ante torum, comitata pompâ suorum: lunaria cornua inerant fronti, cum spicis flaventibus nitido auro, et regale decus, cum quâ Anubis latrator, sanctaque Bubastis, Apisque variis coloribus: quique premit vocem, suadetque silentia digito: erantque sinistra, Osirisque nunquam satis quæsitus, serpensque peregrina plena somniferi veneni. Cum dea sic est affata eam velut excussam somno: O Telethusa, pars mearum, pone graves curas falle mariti. Nec dubita, cum te partu Lucina levârit, Tollere quicquid erit. Dea sum auxiliaris, opemque Exorata ferô. Nec te coluisse quereris 685
Ingratum numen. Monuit thalamoque recessit. Læta toro surgit, purasque ad sidera supplex Cressa manus tollens, rata sint sua visa precatur. Ut dolor increvit, seque ipsam pondus in auras Expulit, et nata est ignaro fœmina patri, Jussit ali mater, puerum mentita; fidemque 690
Res habuit: neque erat facti nisi conscia nutrix. Vota pater solvit, nomenque imponit avitum. 705
quisquam nisi nutrix conscia facti. Pater solvit vota imponitque nomen avitum.

TRANSLATION.

is the purpose of Ligdus. And now scarce could she bear the ripened burden of her womb; when, in midnight dream, the daughter of Inachus, attended by her whole retinue of votaries, stood; or seemed to stand, before her bed. On her head she wore a crescent, with a garland of yellow ears of corn, and the royal diadem. In her train were barking Anubis, and sacred Bubastis, with party-coloured Apis; and he too, who suppresses his voice, and, by his finger laid upon his lip, advises to silence. There were the timbrels too; and Osiris never enough explored, and a foreign serpent, fraught with soporiferous poison. When, as roused from sleep and now seeing all distinctly, she was thus addressed by the goddess: "O Telethusa, my votary, banish your heavy cares, and evade your husband's commands; nor doubt, when Lucina eases you by a happy birth, to bring up the child, whatever it is. I am a helping goddess, and always give assistance when invoked; nor shall you have cause to complain, that you have worshipped an ungrateful deity." Thus she admonished, and retired from her chamber. The Cretan matron springs joyful from her bed, and, suppliant, raising her pure hands to heaven, prays for the confirmation of her vision: when her pains increased, and her burden forced itself into the light, and a girl was born to the unsuspecting father, the mother ordered it to be brought up, pretending it was a boy, and the thing gained belief, nor was any one, but the nurse, conscious of the fact. The father payed vows, as for a

NOTE.

691. *Quique premit vocem*] Harpocrates, the god of secrecy and silence. He was represented with his finger laid upon his mouth.

Iphis avus fuerat. Gavisa est nomine mater,
Quod commune foret, nec quenquam falleret illo :
Impercepta piâ mendacia fraude latebant.

Cultus erat pueri : facies, quam sive puellæ,
Sive dares puero, fieret formosius uterque.

Tertius intereâ decimo successerat annus :

Cum pater, Iphi, tibi flavam despondet Iânthen :

Inter Phœstias quæ laudatissima formæ

Dote fuit virgo : Dictæo nata Teleste.

Par ætas, par forma fuit : primasque magistris

Accepere artes elementa ætatis ab iisdem.

Hinc amor ambarum tetigit rude pectus : et æquum

Vulnus utrique tulit : Sed erat fiducia dispar.

Conjugii pactæque expectat tempora tædæ,

Quamq; virum putat esse, suum fore credit Iânthe,

Iphis amat, quâ posse frui desperat, et auget

Hoc ipsum flammæ ; ardetque in virgine virgo.

Vixque tenens lachrymas, Quis me manet exitus
inquit,

Cognita quàm nulli, quàm prodigiosa, novæque

Cura tenet Veneris ? si Dî mihi parcere vellent,

[Perdere debuerant ; si non et perdere vellent ;]

Naturale malum saltem, et de more dedissent,

Nec vaccam vaccæ, nec equas amor urit equarum.

Urit oves aries ; sequitur sua foemina cervum.

731 *tenet ? si dii vellent parcere mihi (debuerant perdere : si non et vellent perdere) dedissent solum malum naturale, et de more. Nec amor vaccæ urit vaccam, nec amor equarum equas. Aries urit oves, sua femina sequitur cervum.*

Avus fuerat Iphis. Mater est gavisa nomine quod foret commune, nec falleret quenquam illo : mendacia latebant impercepta piâ fraude.

710 *Cultus erat pueri : facies quam sive dares puellæ sive puero, uterque fieret formosus. Interea tertius annus successerat decimo, cum pater Iphi, despondit tibi flavam Iânthen ; quæ virgo nata Dictæo Teleste fuit laudatissima inter Phæstias dote formæ. Ætas ambarum fuit par, forma fuit par : accepereque primas artes, elementa ætatis ab iisdem magistris.*

715 *Hinc amor tetigit rude pectus ambarum : et tulit æquum vulnus utrique. Sed fiducia erat dispar. Iânthe expectat tempora conjugii pactæque, crediditque quam putat esse virum, fore suum. Iphis amat puellam quâ desperat se posse frui, et hoc ipsum auget flammæ, virgoque ardet in virgine. Vixque tenens lachrymas, Quis, inquit, exitus manet me, quam cura prodigiosa, novæque Veneris te-*

720 *net ? si dii vellent parcere mihi (debuerant perdere : si non et vellent perdere) dedissent solum malum naturale, et de more. Nec amor vaccæ urit vaccam, nec amor equarum equas. Aries urit oves, sua femina sequitur cervum.*

725 *esse virum, fore suum. Iphis amat puellam quâ desperat se posse frui, et hoc ipsum auget flammæ, virgoque ardet in virgine. Vixque tenens lachrymas, Quis, inquit, exitus manet me, quam cura prodigiosa, novæque Veneris te-*

730 *net ? si dii vellent parcere mihi (debuerant perdere : si non et vellent perdere) dedissent solum malum naturale, et de more. Nec amor vaccæ urit vaccam, nec amor equarum equas. Aries urit oves, sua femina sequitur cervum.*

735 *tenet ? si dii vellent parcere mihi (debuerant perdere : si non et vellent perdere) dedissent solum malum naturale, et de more. Nec amor vaccæ urit vaccam, nec amor equarum equas. Aries urit oves, sua femina sequitur cervum.*

740 *tenet ? si dii vellent parcere mihi (debuerant perdere : si non et vellent perdere) dedissent solum malum naturale, et de more. Nec amor vaccæ urit vaccam, nec amor equarum equas. Aries urit oves, sua femina sequitur cervum.*

745 *tenet ? si dii vellent parcere mihi (debuerant perdere : si non et vellent perdere) dedissent solum malum naturale, et de more. Nec amor vaccæ urit vaccam, nec amor equarum equas. Aries urit oves, sua femina sequitur cervum.*

TRANSLATION.

son, and gave him his grandfather's name ; his grandfather had been called Iphis. The mother rejoiced in the name, as it was common to both sexes, and would deceive none. Her feigned pretences lay concealed and hid, under this pious fraud. The habit was that of a boy, and the face such, that whether you gave it to a boy or a girl, must appear beautiful in either. The third year had now succeeded the tenth, when thy father, Iphis, contracted thee to the yellow-haired Iânthe, a virgin the most admired of all the women of Phœstus, for the excellency of her beauty, and the daughter of Cretan Telestes. They were equal in age and beauty, and had received their first instructions, elements suited to their age, from the same masters. Hence love touched the rude hearts of both, and gave each an equal wound ; but their hopes were different. Iânthe waits, with impatience, for the time of her marriage, and the stipulated torch ; and believed, that whom she thought a man, would soon be her husband. Iphis loves, but despairs of enjoying the beloved object, and this very circumstance encreases his flame ; a virgin burns for a virgin. And scarce suppressing the tears, " what issue of my love, says she, remains for me, whom a new sort of passion, unknown to any before, unnatural and prodigious, has thus taken hold of ? had I deserved the care of the gods, (better sure it had been to destroy me, or if they had resolved not to destroy me) they would doubtless have sent some natural evil, and common to the human race : for neither cows burn for cows, nor mares for fellow mares ; a ram inflames the ewes, and his pro-

Sic et aves coeunt; interque cuncta animalia, nulla foemina est correpta foemineâ cupidine. Vellem si rem nulla. Ne tamen Crete non ferat omnia monstra; filia Solis dilexit taurum, nempe foemina marem. Meus amor est furiosior illo, si profitemur verum. Tamen illa est secuta spem Veneris; tamen illa est passa bovem dolis et imagine vaccæ, et erat adulter qui deciperetur. Licet solertia confluat huc è toto orbe; licet ipse Dædalus revolet ceratis alis, quid faciet? num efficiet me puerum de virgine doctis artibus? nam mutabit te Ianthæ? quin firmas animum, ipsaque recolligis te Iphi, excutisque ignes stultos, et inopes consilii? vide quid sis nata: nisi decipis quoque te ipsam, et pete quod fas est, et ama quod tu foemina debes. Est spes quæ capiat, spes est quæ pascat amorem. Res admittit hanc tibi; non custodia arcet te ab amplexu, nec cura cauti mariti, non asperitas patris, non ipsa negat se tibi roganti. Tamen nec est potiunda tibi: nec ut omnia fiant, ut dii hominesque laborent, potes esse felix. Nunc quoque nulla pars meorum votorum est vana, diique faciles dederant mihi quicquid valere.

Sic et aves coeunt, interque animalia cuncta, Foemina foemineâ correpta cupidine nulla est. Vellem nulla forem. Ne non tamen omnia Crete Monstra ferat, taurum dilexit filia solis. 735 Foemina nempe marem. Mens est furiosior illo, Si verum profitemur, amor. Tamen illa secuta est Spem Veneris: tamen illa dolis et imagine vaccæ Passa bovem est; et erat, qui deciperetur, adulter, Huc licet è toto solertia confluat orbe, 740 Ipse licet revolet ceratis Dædalus alis, Quid faciet? num me puerum de virgine doctis Artibus efficiet? num te mutabit Ianthæ? Quin animum firmas, teque ipsa recolligis, Iphi; Consiliique inopes et stultos excutis ignes? 745 Quid sis nata vide (nisi te quoque decipis ipsam:) Et pete quod fas est; et ama, quod foemina debes. [Spes est quæ capiat, spes est quæ pascat amorem.] Hanc tibi res admittit: non te custodia caro, Arcet ab amplexu, nec cauti cura mariti 750 Non patris asperitas, non se negat ipsa roganti. Nec tamen est potiunda tibi: nec, ut omnia fiant, Esse potes felix; ut Dique, hominesque laborent. Nunc quoque votorum pars nulla est vana meorum:

Dique mihi faciles, quicquid valere, dederunt. 755

TRANSLATION.

“ per female a flag. It is thus too that birds couple, and, in the whole animal
 “ race, we find no female inspired with a passion for a female. Would I were
 “ nothing! but that Crete might not be without examples of monsters in every
 “ kind, the daughter of the Sun loved a bull. Yet even here a female loved a
 “ male. My passion, to own the truth, is of a more extravagant kind. She
 “ pursued an attainable enjoyment; she, by artful contrivance, and under the
 “ figure of a cow, possessed her beloved bull. He was one who might be thus
 “ drawn in. But here, should the wit of all the world conspire, should Dædalus
 “ himself fly back with his waxen wings, what could he do? Could he, by his
 “ arts, change me from a girl to a boy; or could he transform thee, Ianthæ?
 “ Why do you not then, Iphis, recollect your reason, and, armed with proper
 “ resolution, strive to shake off this flame, foolish as it is, and void of council?
 “ consider of what sex thou art, (unless thou deceivest also thyself) pursue pleasures
 “ suited to thy nature, and love, as a maiden ought: it is hope that first begins,
 “ gets, it is hope that fans the fire of love; here there is no room for hope. And
 “ yet no guards, no watchful husband’s care hinders thee from the dear embrace:
 “ you have no father’s severity to combat, nor is she herself averse to thy wishes.
 “ But still thou can never enjoy the fair! did all things conspire to promote
 “ thy hopes, were men and gods to join in the attempt, they can never make
 “ thee happy. Even now, all things correspond to my wishes, and the easy gods
 “ have granted whatever was in their power. My father, Ianthæ herself, and

Quodque ego, vult genitor, vult ipsa, focerque
futurus:

At non vult Natura, potentior omnibus istis;
Quæ mihi sola nocet. Venit ecce optabile tempus;
Luxque jugalis adest, ut jam mea fiat Iânthe.
Nec mihi continget. Mediis sitiemus in undis. 760
Pronuba quid Juno, quid ad hæc, Hymenæe, ve-
nitis

Sacra; quibus qui ducat abest, ubi nubimus ambæ?
Pressit ab his vocem. Nec leniùs altera virgo
Æstuat; utque celer venias, Hymenæe, precatur.
Quod petit hæc, Telethusa timens, modo tempora
differt, 765

Nunc ficto languore moram trahit. Omina sæpè,
Visaque causatur. Sed jam consumserat omnem
Materiam ficti: dilataque tempora tædæ
Institerant; unusque dies restabat: at illa
Crinalem capiti vittam natæque sibi
Detrahit: et passis aram complexa capillis,
Isi, Parætonium, Mareoticaque arva, Pharonque;
Quæ colis, et septem digestum in cornua Nilum;
Fer, precor, inquit, opem; nostroque medere ti-
mori. 770

Te Dea, te quondam, tuæque hæc insignia vidi; 775
Cunctaque cognovi; comitesque, facesque, so-
numque

Quodque ego volo genitor
vult, ipsa vult, focerque
futurus: at natura poten-
tior omnibus istis non vult,
quæ sola nocet mihi. Ecce
optabile tempus venit, luxque
jugalis adest; ut Iânthe jam
sit mea, nec continget mihi.
Sitiemus in mediis undis.
Quid Juno pronuba, quid
Hymenæe, venitis ad læsa-
cra, quibus abest qui ducat,
ubi ambæ nubimus? pressit
vocem ab his. Nec altera
virgo æstuat lenius, preca-
turque Hymenæo ut venias ce-
ler. Telethusa timens quod
hæc petit, modo differt tem-
pora; nunc trahit moram
ficti languore, sæpeque cau-
satur vils omnia. Sed jam
consumserat omnem materiam
ficti, temporaque tædæ dila-
ta institerant, unusque dies
restabat; at illa detrahit cri-
nalem vittam sibi, capiti que
natæ, et complexa aram passis
capillis, inquit: Isi, quæ co-
lis Parætonium, Mareotica-
que arva, Pharonque, et
Nilum digestum in septem cor-
nua, precor fer opem, mede-
reque nostro timori. Te dea,
te quondam vidi, hæcque tua
insignia, cognovique cuncta;
comitesque, facesque, sonumque

TRANSLATION.

“ my destined father-in law consent to my desires; but nature, more powerful
“ than them all, refuses her aid; she alone puts an insurmountable obstacle in my
“ way. Lo! the desirable time is at hand, the nuptial torch is ready, that
“ Iânthe may now be mine; yet will she never fall to my lot. I thirst in the
“ midst of waters. Why Juno, who presidest over marriage, why Hymen, dost
“ thou come to assist at this barren solemnity; where there is no husband; where
“ two females are to be joined in wedlock?” Here she ended her complaints.
Nor does the other virgin burn with less desire, and prays that Hymen may
quickly come. But Telethusa, dreading what she desires, now puts off the time
of wedding, now raises delays by a pretended sickness, oft feigns dreams and
omens; but had now exhausted her whole stock of fiction. The time, so often
protracted, was now at hand, and only one day remained; when Telethusa, taking
off from her own head, and that of her daughter, the fillet that bound their
hair, and, with dishevelled locks, embracing the altar of Isi, “ O goddess, says
“ she, who inhabitest Parætonium, and the Marcotick plains, and Pharos, and
“ the Nile, divided into seven horns, aid me, I pray you, and ease me of my
“ fears. Thee, thee, goddess, I once beheld, with all thy awful marks of ma-
“ jesty. I knew thee by thy peculiar symbols; the glorious train that attended
“ thee, the torches, and the sound of the sacred timbrels, and noted thy com-
“ mands with mindful care. That Iphis now beholds the light, that I myself

*sistrorum, notaviq; tua
jussa memori animo. Quod
hæc videt lucem, quod
ego ipsa non puniet, est tuum
consilium monitumque: mise-
rere duarum, juvaq; aux-
ilio. Lachrymæ sunt secutæ
verba. Dea est visa movisse
suas aras, et moverat; et fu-
res templi tremuere, cornua-
que imitato lunam fulserunt;
sistrumque sonabile crepuit.
Mater non quidem secuta, ta-
men læta fausto omine abijt
templo. Iphis comes sequitur
euntem, majore gradu quam
est solita; nec candor perma-
net in ore; et vires augentur;
et ipso vultus est acrior, et
brevior mensura incomptis ca-
pillis. Plusque vigoris adest
quam fœmina habuit. Jam
quæ eras nuper fœmina, es
puer. Date munera templis;
gaudete nec timidâ fide. Dant
munera templis. Addunt et
titulum: titulus habebat bre-
ve carmen. Iphis puer solvit
dona quæ fœmina voverat. Postera lux patefecerat latum orbem radiis; cum Venus, et Juno,
Hymenæusque conveniunt ad socios ignes; Iphisque puer potitur suâ Ianthæ.*

Sistrorum; memorique animo tua jussa notavi.
Quod videt hæc lucem, quod non ego punior ipsa;
Consilium, monitumque tuum est: miserere du-
arum,

Auxilioq; juva. Lachrymæ sunt verba secutæ. 780
Visa Dea est movisse suas (et moverat) aras:
Et templi tremuere fores. Imitataque Lunam
Cornua fulserunt, crepuitque sonabile sistrum.
Non secuta quidem, fausto tamen omine læta, 784
Mater abijt templo, Sequitur comes Iphis euntem,
Quàm solita est, majore gradu: nec candor in ore
Permanet; et vires augentur; et acrior ipse est
Vultus: et incomptis brevior mensura capillis.
Plusq; vigoris adest, habuit quàm fœmina. Jam quæ
Fœmina nupèr eras, puer es. Date munera templis:
Nec timidâ gaudete fide. Dant munera templis. 791
Addunt et titulum; titulus breve carmen habebat,
Dona puer solvit, quæ fœmina voverat, Iphis.
Postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem; 794
Cum Venus, et Juno, sociosque Hymenæus adignes
Conveniunt; potiturque suâ puer Iphis Ianthæ.

*Postera lux patefecerat latum orbem radiis; cum Venus, et Juno,
Hymenæusque conveniunt ad socios ignes; Iphisque puer potitur suâ Ianthæ.*

TRANSLATION.

" am free from punishment and shame, is wholly owing to your counsel and
admonition; pity both, nor withhold thy aid from us." Tears accompa-
nied her words. The goddess seemed to move (and indeed did move) her altars;
the doors of the temple shook: horns, resembling those of the moon, shone;
and the noisy timbrel resounded. Telethusa leaves the temple, not indeed wholly
secure, but pleased with the auspicious omen. Iphis, her companion, follows her
steps, with a larger stride than usual, nor does her fairness of complexion remain;
her strength is increased, and her countenance assumes a sterner air. The mea-
sure of her scattered locks is shortned; she feels a new vigour in every limb; and
now, Iphis, so lately a maid, thou art become a youth. Bring offerings to the
temples, and rejoice with an assured faith. They bring their offerings to the
temple, and add an inscription. The inscription made up a short verse. *Iphis
a youth, offers the presents she had vowed when a maid.* Returning Phœbus had,
with his rays, laid open to sight the wide extended globe, when Venus, and
Juno, and Hymæneus, repair to the social fires; and Iphis, now a youth, en-
joys his beloved Ianthæ.

NOTE.

772. *Parætonium*] A city where Isis was worshipped with peculiar regard. Pharos, an island
opposite to Alexandria.

LIBER DECIMUS.

I. **I**NDE per immensum, croceo velatus amictu,
Aëra digreditur, Ciconumque Hymenæus
ad oras

Tendit; et Orpheâ nequicquam voce vocatur.

Adfuit ille quidem; sed nec solennia verba,

Nec lætos vultus, nec felix attulit omen.

Fax quoq; quam tenuit, lachrymoso stridula fumo,
Usque fuit, nullos invenit motibus ignes.

Exitus auspicio gravior: nam nupta, per herbas

Dum nova Naiadum turba comitata vagatur,

Occidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto,

Quam fati ad superas postquam Rhodopeius auras

Deflevit vates; ne non tentaret et umbras,

vates Rhodopeius satis deflevit ad superas auras; ne non tentaret et umbras,

O R D O.

I. *Inde Hymenæus, velatus croceo amictu, digreditur per immensum aëra, tenditque ad oras Ciconum; et vocatur Orpheâ voce nequicquam. Ille quidem adfuit: sed nec attulit solennia verba, nec lætos vultus, nec felix omen. Fax quoque quam tenuit fuit usque stridula lachrymoso fumo, invenitque nullos ignes motibus. Exitus erat gravior auspicio: nam dum nova nupta, comitata turba Naiadum, vagatur per herbas, occidit, dente serpentis recepto in talum. Quam postquam*

T R A N S L A T I O N.

I. **T**HENCE Hymenæus, clad in a saffron-coloured robe, cuts the unmeasured space of air, and directs his flight to the regions of the Ciconians, where he is, in vain, invoked by the voice of Orpheus. He was present indeed, but brought neither the auspicious form of words, nor pleasing looks, nor a joyous omen. The torch too, which he held in his hand wept in hissing smoke, nor can its flame be roused by any, *the most rapid*, motion. The issue was still more disastrous than the omens: for while the new bride attended by a troop of Naiads, ran sporting on the grassy plain, suddenly she fell, having received a poisonous bite in her ankle from a serpent. Whom when the Rhodopeian bard had long deplored in these upper realms of light, he had the cou-

N O T E.

The next fable that Ovid takes occasion to introduce, is that of Orpheus, one of the most celebrated names of antiquity. As music and poetry were but in their infancy in Greece at that time, and he excelled greatly in both, he was therefore feigned to be the son of Apollo and Calliope. They added too, that he could tame tigers and lions, and render even the trees sensible to the harmony of his lyre: Hyperboles, that served to denote, as well the sweetness of his eloquence, which he made use of to cultivate and soften the minds of a people as yet rude, as the beauty of his poetry, which, according to Diodorus and Horace, gave rise to the fable. He married Eurydice, who dying soon after, he was inconsolable. As a

solace to his misfortune, he took a journey to Thesprotia, where they were said to call up the souls of the dead by enchantments. This was what gave rise to Orpheus' pretended journey to hell. He is even said to have described this journey under that idea in his poem of the Argonauts. The poets who followed him have given loose reins to their imagination on this head, and added many circumstances of their own invention. Tzetzes tells us, that Orpheus cured his wife of the bite of a serpent; but that she having died soon after, perhaps by her own fault, hence it was said, that he had brought her up from the infernal regions, but that she had fallen back thither again.

*ausus est descendere ad Styga
Tænariâ portâ. Perque le-
ves populo simulachraque
functa sepulchris, adiit Per-
sephonen, dominumque um-
brarum tenentem inamœna
regna: nervisque pulsus ad
carmina, ait sic: O numina
mundi positi sub terrâ, in
quem nos quicquid creamur
mortale recidimus. Si licet,
et ambagibus falsi oris positis,
finitis loqui vera; non de-
scendi hic ut viderem opaca
tartara; nec uti vincirem
terna guttura Medusæi mon-
stri vilis colubris. Coniux
est causa viæ, in quam vi-
pera calcata diffudit vene-
num, abstulitque crescentes
annos. Vixi posse pati, nec
negabo me tentasse. Amor
vicit. Illic deus est bene no-
tus in superâ ora. Dubito,
an sit notus et hic: sed ta-
men auguror eum esse notum
et hic. Siquæ fama non est
mentita veterem rapinam, a-
mor junxit vos quoque. Ego
oro per hæc loca plena timo-
ris per hoc ingens chaos, si-
lentique vasti regni, retexite
properata fila Eurydices.
Debemur omnia vobis; mora-
tique paulum, serius aut ci-
tius properamus ad unam sedem. Omnes tendimus, hæc est ultima domus, vosque tenetis lon-
gissima regna humani generis.*

Ad Styga Tænariâ est ausus descendere portâ,
Perq; levès populos simulachraq; functa sepulchris
Persephonen adiit, inamœnaq; regna tenentem, 15
Umbrarum dominum; pulsusq; ad carmina nervis,
Sic ait; O positi sub terrâ numina mundi,
In quem recidimus, quicquid mortale creamur;
Si licet, et falsi positis ambagibus oris,
Vera loqui finitis; non huc, ut opaca viderem 20
Tartara, descendi; nec uti villosa colubris
Terna Medusæi vincirem guttura monstri:
Causa viæ coniux: in quam calcata venenum
Vipera diffudit; crescentesque abstulit annos.
Posse pati volui; nec me tentasse negabo. 25
Vicit amor. Superâ Deus hic benè notus in orâ est:
An sit et hic, dubito; sed et hic tamen auguror
esse:
Famaque si veteris non est mentita rapinæ,
Vos quoque junxit amor. Per ego hæc loca plena
timoris,
Per chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni, 30
Eurydices oro properata retexite fila.
Omnia debemur vobis; paulumque morati,
Seriùs aut citiùs sedem properamus ad unam.
Tendimus huc omnes. Hæc est domus ultima;
vosque
Humani generis longissima regna tenetis. 35

TRANSLATION.

rage to solicit also the infernal shades, and, by the Tanarian gate, to descend to dreary Styx: here, through deserts peopled by phantoms, and the gliding spectres of the interred, he passes on to Persephone, and the lord of the shades, who rules these unpleasing realms; and, tuning his strings to his voice, thus addresses them. "O ye sovereigns of those regions, that lye extended under earth, into which every thing mortal must one day descend; if I may be allowed, if it is granted me here, laying aside the artful guises of a deceitful tongue, to speak the truth: I came not here, out of vain curiosity, to see the dark retreats of Tartarus, or bind in chains the triple neck of the Medustean monster, bristling with snakes; but to recover my wife, into whom a viper, she chanced to tread upon, shed its poison, and cut short her growing years. I was willing to bear with courage my grief, and deny not that I strove with all my might; but love prevailed; this god is well known in the regions above. I do not know whether he is so here too, but I am apt to imagine he is; and, if what fame says of an ancient rape be true, love joined also you together. I beg therefore by these places full of horror, by this huge chaos, and the silence that reigns through your vast realms, re-weave the quick-spun thread of Eurydice's life. We all belong to you, and, after some short stay, must, sooner or later, hasten to one habitation. Hither we all tend; this is our last home: to you belongs the most lasting dominion over the human race, She too, when ripe for the

Hæc quoque, cùm justos matura peregerit annos,
Juris erit vestri. Pro munere poscimus usum.
Quòd si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, certum
est

Nolle redire mihi. Leto gaudete duorum.
Talia dicentem, nervosq; ad verba moventem, 40
Exsanguis flebant animæ. Nec Tantalus undam
Captavit refugam; stupuitque Ixionis orbis;
Nec carpere jecur volucres; urnisque vacarunt
Belides: inque tuo sedisti, Sisyphæ, saxo.
Tum primum lachrymis victarum carmine fama
est

Eumenidum maduisse genas: nec regia conjux
Sustinet oranti, nec qui regit ima, negare;
Eurydicenque vocant: Umbras erat illa recentes
Inter; et incessit passu de vulnere tardo.
Hanc simul, et legem Rhodopeius accipit heros. 50
Ne flectat retrò sua lumina, donec Avernas
Exierat valles; aut irrita dona futura.
Carpitur acclivus, per muta silentia trames,
Arduus, obscurus, caligine densus opacâ.
Nec procul abfuerant telluris margine summæ. 55
Hic, ne deficeret, metuens, avidusque videndi,
Flexit amans oculos; et protinus illa relapsa est;
Brachiaque intendens, prèndique et prèndere cer-
tans,

Nil nisi cedentes infelix arripit auras.

protinus illa est relapsa. Intendensque brachia, certansque prèndi et prèndere infelix arripit nil nisi cedentes auras.

Hæc quoque, cum matura peregerit justos annos, erit vestri juris. Poscimus usum ejus pro munere. Quòd si fata negant veniam pro conjuge, est certum mihi nolle redire: gaudete leto duorum. Animæ exsanguis flebant illum dicentem talia, moventemque nervos ad verba, nec Tantalus captavit refugam undam, orbisque Ixionis stupuit: nec volucres carpere jecur Pythi: Belidesque vacarunt urnis, tuque, Sisyphæ, sedisti in tuo saxo. Fama est, tum primum genas Eumenidum victarum carmine, maduisse lachrymis: nec regia conjux, nec qui regit ima, sustinet, negare illi oranti, vocantque Eurydicen. Illa erat inter recentes umbras, et incessit tardo passu de vulnere. Rhodopeius heros accipit hanc, et simul legem, ne flectat sua lumina retrò, donec exierat Avernas valles, aut dona futura irrita. Trames acclivus, arduus, obscurus, densus opacâ caligine, carpitur per muta silentia; nec abfuerunt procul margine summæ telluris. Hic amans, metuens ne deficeret, avidusque videndi, flexit oculos, et protinus illa est relapsa. Intendensque brachia, certansque prèndi et prèndere infelix arripit nil nisi cedentes auras.

TRANSLATION.

“grave, she shall have accomplished her full term of life, will again return
“under your sway. I beg the use of her as a grant. But, if the cruel destinies
“reject my prayer, I am determined never more to return; triumph in the death
“of both.” Thus he complained, and touched the strings in concert with his
voice. The pale ghosts wept, nor did Tantalus catch at the reflux stream, and
Ixion’s orb stood, as in amaze. The vultures ceased to prey upon the liver of
Tityus, no more the daughters of Belus fill the fallacious urns, and Sisyphus sat
listening on his stone. It is said, that then first the cheeks of the furies, softened
by his song, were bedewed with tears; nor is the royal spouse, or he, who rules
the deep recesses of Tartarus, able to deny his request. They call for Eurydice,
who was among a troop of shades lately arrived, and advanced with a slow pace,
by reason of her wound. Her the Rhodopeian hero receives, and, at the same
time, this law, that he turn not back his eyes, untill he has passed the Avernian
vales, or the grant would become vain. They mount in silence the ascending
path, steep, obscure, and surrounded with thick darkness; and now they ap-
proached the verge of light, when fond enamoured Orpheus, fearing lest her
steps might stray, and, impatient to see her, turned his eyes; and instantly she
is hurried back. When, stretching out her arms, striving to grasp or be grasped,
she catches, in vain, at the fleeting air. And now, doomed to a second death,

Jamque moriens iterum, non est quæsta quicquam de suo Jamq; iterum moriens non est de conjuge quicquam
conjuge, enim quid quereretur Quæta suo: quid enim sese quereretur amatam?
sese amatam? dixitque su- Supremumque Vale, quod jam vix auribus ille
premium vale, quod ille jam Acciperat, dixit; revolutaque rursus eodem est.
vix acciperet auribus; at- Non aliter stupuit geminâ nece conjugis Orpheus,
que rursus revoluta eodem. Quàm tria qui timidus, medio portante catenas, 65
Orpheus non aliter stupuit ge- Colla canis vidit; quem non pavor antè reliquit,
mina nece conjugis, quam qui Quàm natura prior, saxo per corpus aborto:
timidus vidit tria colla canis Quique in se crimen traxit, voluitque videri
Cerberi, medio portante ca- Olenos esse nocens: tuque, ò confisa figuræ,
tenas, quem pavor non reli- Infelix Lethæa, tuæ; junctissima quondam 70
quit antequam prior natura, Pectora, nunc lapides, quos humida sustinet Ide,
saxo aborto per corpus. Ole- Orantem, frustra que iterum transire volentem,
nosque, qui traxit crimen in Portitor arcuerat. Septem tamen ille diebus
se, voluitque videri esse no- Squallidus in ripâ Cereris sine munere sedit.
cens, tuque, o infelix Lethæa, Cura, dolorq; animi, lachrymæq; alimenta fuere.
confisa tuæ figuræ; quondam Essile Deos Erebi crudeles questus, in altam 76
junctissima pectora, nunc la- Se recipit Rhodopen, pulsumq; aquilonibus Hæmon
pides, quos humida Ide susti- Tertiis æquoreis inclusum Piscibus annum
net. Portitor arcuerat cran- Finiêrat Titan; omnemque refugerat Orpheus. 79
tem frustra que volentem tran- Fœmineam Venerem; seu quòd malè cesserat illi;
sire iterum. Ille tamen sedit Sive fidem dederat. Multas tamen ardor habebat
septem diebus in ripa, squalli- Jungere se vati, multæ doliuere repulsæ,
cus, et sine munere Cereris. Ille etiam Thracûm populis fuit auctor, amorem
Cura, dolorque animi, la- In teneros transferre mares; citraque juventam
chrymæque, fuere alimenta. Ætatis breve ver, et primos carpere flores. 85
Questus deos Erebi esse cru- Tamen ardor habebat multas jungere se vati; multæ repulsæ doliuere.
deles, recipit se in altam Rho- Ille etiam fuit auctor populi Thracum, transferre amorem in teneros mares: carpereque breve ver,
dopen, Hæmonque pulsum a- et primos flores ætatis, citra juventam.

TRANSLATION.

she yet complains, not of her husband, for why should she complain of being too much loved? but spoke a last farewell, which scarce reached his ears, and is suddenly hurried back to whence she had come. Orpheus stood amazed at this second death of his wife, like as when the shepherd, trembling, beheld the triple neck of Cerberus, whom Hercules dragged in chains, and whom fear forsook, not but with his former nature, stone gathering over his body. Or, like as when Olenos, deriving upon himself another's crime, was willing to appear guilty; and you, unhappy Lethæa, too, too confident of thy beauty, once breasts strictly united, now contiguous rocks on Ida's hill. Again he prays, and wants to pass the infernal lake, but Charon, averse, denies his suit. Seven days he wandered without sustenance, and in a sordid robe along the Stygian banks: care, grief of mind, and tears, were his food. When, in vain, complaining that the gods of Erebus were cruel, he repairs to lofty Rhodope, and Hæmus buffeted by the north winds. Thrice the sun had completed the year, bounded by the watery fish; and Orpheus had avoided all female embraces, either because it had succeeded ill with him, or that he had given his promise. Yet many were desirous to be joined to the poet, and many lamented their repulse. He it was, that first taught the Thracians to transfer their love to tender boys, and to crop the first flowers, and short spring of life, within the verge of youth.

II. Collis erat, colleniq; super planissima Campi
 Area; quam viridem faciebant graminis herbæ.
 Umbra loco deerat. Quâ postquam parte resedit
 Dis genitus vates, et fila sonantia movit;
 Umbra loco venit. Non Chaonis absuit arbos, 90
 Non nemus Heliadum, non frondibus esculus altis,
 Nec tilix molles, nec fagus, et innuba laurus;
 Et coryli fragiles, et fraxinus utilis hastis,
 Enodisque abies, curvataque glandibus ilex,
 Et platanus genialis, acerque coloribus impar, 95
 Amnicolæque simul salices, et aquatica lotos,
 Perpetuòque virens buxus, tenuisque myricæ,
 Et bicolor myrtus, et baccis cærulea tinus:
 Vos quoque flexipedes hederæ venistis, et unâ
 Pampineæ vites, et amictæ vitibus ulmi: 100
 Ornique, et piceæ, pomoque onerata rubenti
 Arbutus, et lentæ victoris præmia palmæ:
 Et succincta comas, hirsutaque vertice pinus;
 Grata Deum matri. Siquidem Cybeleius Attis
 Exuit hac hominem, truncoque induruit illo. 105

104. Cybeleius Attis] The story of Attis is differently recounted by the ancients. I shall confine myself to the tradition of Diodorus Siculus. Cybele falling in love with a young shepherd, named Attis, Meon, king of Phrygia, her father, fearing the consequences, put

2. Erat collis, superque collem planissima area campi, quam herbæ graminis faciebant viridem. Umbra deerat loco; qua parte, postquam vates genitus dis resedit, et movit sonantia fila, umbra venit loco: arbos Chaonis non absuit, non nemus Heliadum, non esculus altis frondibus: nec molles tilix, nec fagus, et innuba laurus: et fragiles coryli, et fraxinus utilis hastis, abiesque enodis, ilexque curvata glandibus, et genialis platanus, acerque impar coloribus, simulque salices amnicolæ, et aquatica lotos, buxusque virens perpetuò, tenuisque myricæ, et bicolor myrtus, et tinus cærulea baccis: vos quoque flexipedes hederæ venistis, et una pampineæ vites, et ulmi amictæ vitibus, ornique, et piceæ, arbutusque onerata rubenti pomæ, et lentæ palmæ, præ-

TRANSLATION.

II. There was a hill, and upon the hill a plain covered with verdant grass; but no trees shaded the place. Here, when the heaven-born poet reposed himself, and struck the sounding strings, a shade covered the place. Here were Chaonian oaks, and groves of poplars, and the esculus with its lofty boughs, and lime-trees, the beech, and virgin laurel, and brittle hazels, and the ash commodious for spears, and firs with knotless trunks, and the oak bending under its acorns, and the genial plane-tree, and the party coloured maple and fallows that grow by the streams, and the watery lotos, and the ever-green box, and slender tamarisks, and the two coloured myrtle, and the vine with its azure berries. Hither too repaired the ivy with its creeping tendrils, and with them the leafy vines, and elms cloathed with vines, and wild ashes, and pitch-trees, and the arbutè, loaden with its blushing fruit, and bending palms, the victor's prize. And the pine with its tufted locks, and bristly top, grateful to the mother of the gods, because for this Cybeleian Attis put off his human form, and hardened in that trunk.

NOTE.

104. *Cybeleius Attis]* The story of Attis is differently recounted by the ancients. I shall confine myself to the tradition of Diodorus Siculus. Cybele falling in love with a young shepherd, named Attis, Meon, king of Phrygia, her father, fearing the consequences, put

put him to death. The princess, in despair, fled from her father's palace, accompanied by Marsyas. Apollo, pitying her misfortunes, conducted her into the country of the Hyperboreans, where she died.

3. *Cupressus*, imitata metas adfuit huic turbæ, nunc arbor, ante puer, dilectus ab illi Deo, qui temperat citharam nervis, et arcus nervis; namque erat ingens cervus sacer nymphis tenentibus Carthæa arva; ipseque præbebat altis umbras suo capiti, cornibus late patentibus: cornua fulgebant auro, moniliaque gemmata, demissa in armos pendebant tereti collo. Bulla argentea vineta parvis loris, movebatur super frontem: baccaque pariles ex ære in geminis auribus, nitebant circum cava tempora. Isque vacuus metu, pavoreque naturali deposito, solebat celebrare domos, præbereque colla mulcenda quamlibet manibus ignotis. Sed tamen erat gratus, ante alios tibi Cyparisse, pulcherrime Cææ gentis. Tu ducebas cervum ad nova pabula, tu ducebas ad undam liquidi fontis: Tu modò texebas varios flores per cornua: nunc eques residens in tergo, latus huc et illuc, frænabas mollia ora purpureis capistris. Erat æstus, mediusque dies, brachioque concava littorei cancri fervebant vapore Solis.

III. Adfuit huic turbæ metas imitata cupressus, Nunc arbor, puer antè, Deo dilectus ab illo, Qui citharam nervis, et nervis temperat arcus. Namque sacer Nymphis Carthæa tenentibus arva Ingens cervus erat: latèque patentibus altis 110 Ipse suo capiti præbebat cornibus umbras: Cornua fulgebant auro: demissaque in armos Pendebant tereti gemmata monilia collo. Bulla super frontem parvis argentea loris Vineta movebatur: pariliquæ ex ære nitebant 115 Auribus in geminis circum cava tempora bacca. Isque metu vacuus, naturalique pavore Deposito, celebrare domos, mulcendaque colla Quamlibet ignotis manibus præbere solebat. Sed tamen ante alios; Cææ pulcherrime gentis, 120 Gratus erat, Cyparisse, tibi, Tu pabula cervum Ad nova; tu liquidi ducebas fontis ad undam: Tu modò texebas varios per cornua flores: Nunc, eques in tergo residens, huc latus et illuc

Mollia purpureis frænabas ora canistris. 125 Eritus erat, mediusque dies, Solisque vapore Concava littorei fervebant brachia Cancræ

TRANSLATION.

III. Amid this throng stood the cypress wth tapering top, now a tree, once a youth, beloved by that god, who fashions the harp, and arms the bow with strings. For there was a huge stag, sacred to the nymphs, that reside in the Carthæan fields, whose lofty spreading horns afforded to his head an ample shade. His horns shone with gold, and a collar, studded with gems, hung down upon his shoulders from his smooth neck. A silver boss, tied with small thong, played upon his forehead, and from either ear, brazen pendants, of equal size, glittered round his hollow temples. He, void of fear, and laying aside his natural timorousness, used to frequent houses, and give his neck to be stroked by any hands, though unknown. But, above all others, he was grateful to thee, Cyparissus, the fairest of the Cæan youths. Thou often ledest him to fresh pastures, and the inviting streams of a crystal spring. Sometimes thou crownest his horns with garlands of various flowers; again, mounted on his back, bounding now here, now there, thou rulest his tender mouth with purple reins. It was the hottest season, and the middle of the day, and the bending arms of the crab that loves the shores glowed with the heat of the sun. The stag, fatigued,

NOTE.

106. *Cupressus*] Cyparissus was a youth who had excellent talents for poetry and the fine arts, which made him pass for a favourite of Apollo. His transformation into a cypress is founded upon the resemblance of names, that tree being called, in Greek, Cyparissus. They have added to the fable, that Apollo, by way

of alleviation to the misfortune, had appointed that the cypress should be the symbol of sadness, because it was used at funerals, and planted round tombs; circumstances founded on the nature of the tree itself, whose boughs, stripped of the leaves, look very sad and mournful.

Fessus in herbosa posuit sua corpora terrâ
 Cervus, et arborea ducebat frigus ab umbrâ.
 Hunc puer imprudens jaculo Cyparissus acuto I 30
 Fixit: et, ut sævo morientem vulnere vidit,
 Velle mori statuit. Quæ non solatia Phœbus
 Dixit? et ut levitèr, pro materiâque doleret,
 Admonuit. Gemit ille tamen: munusque su-
 premum,

Hoc petit à Superis, ut tempore lugeat omni. I 35
 Jamque, per emensos egesto sanguine fletus,
 In viridem verti cœperunt membra colorem;
 Et modò, qui niveâ pendebant fronte capilli,
 Horrida cæsaries fieri: sumtoque rigore
 Sidereum gracili spectare cacumine cœlum. I 40
 Ingemuit, tristisque Deus, Lugebere nobis,
 Lugebique alics, aderisque dolentibus, inquit.

IV. Tale nemus vates attraxerat: inque fera-
 rum

Concilio medius, turbâ volucrumque sedebat.
 Ut fati impulsas tentavit pollice chordas; I 45
 Et sensit varios, quamvis diversa sonarent;
 Concordare modos; hoc vocem carmine movit:
 Ab Jove, Musa parens (cedunt Jovis omnia
 regno,)

Carmina nostra move. Jovis est mihi sæpè potestas
 Dicta prius. Cecini plectro graviore Gigantas,
 Sparsaque Phlegræis victricia fulmina campis. I 51

cini gigantas graviore plectro, fulminaque victricia sparsa Phlegræis campis.

TRANSLATION.

rested his body on a grassy plot, and enjoyed the cool retreat of a shading tree. Him, the youth Cyparissus, unknowing, pierced with a pointed dart, and when he saw him expiring of the cruel wound, he took a resolution of dying also. What consolations did not Phœbus apply, admonishing him to grieve slightly, as such a loss required. He still laments, and asks this, as his last request of the gods: that he may mourn for ever. And now, his blood being quite exhausted by incessant weeping, his limbs began to assume a green colour, and the soft locks which lately hung from his snow-white forehead, become a horrid bush, which, stiffening by degrees, points to the starry heaven with a tapering top. The god, disconsolate, sighed; Thou shalt, says he, be ever mourned by me; thou shalt; too, mourn for others, and preside at funeral rites.

IV. Such a grove had the poet drawn round him, and sat encircled by an assembly of listening savages and birds: when, after sufficiently trying the strings, struck with his thumb, and finding that though they sounded differently, yet their various modulations produced a real harmony, he tuned his voice to the following song. Begin parent muse with Jove; to Jove's dominion all things are subject; the power of Jove has oft been sung by me. Before have I sung in lofty strains, of the giants, and the victorious thunder bolts scattered in the Phlegrean plains. Now have I need of a softer lyre: let us sing of youths, the

Cervus fessus, posuit sua corpora in herbosa terra; et ducebat frigus ab arborea umbrâ. Imprudens puer Cyparissus fixit hunc acuto jaculo, et ut vidit morientem sævo vulnere, statuit velle mori. Quæ solatia non dixit Phœbus: et admonuit ut doleret levitèr, proque materia. Ille tamen gemit, petitque hoc supremum munus à Superis, ut lugeat omni tempore. Jamque sanguine egesto per emensos fletus, membra ceperunt verti in viridem colorem, et capilli, qui modò pendebant niveâ fronte, ceperunt fieri horrida cæsaries, rigoreque sumto, spectare sidereum cœlum gracili cacumine. Deus ingemuit, tristisque inquit, lugebere nobis, lugebique alics, aderisque dolentibus.

4. Vates attraxerat tale nemus, sedebatque medius in concilio ferarum, turbaque volucrum. Ut satis tentavit chordas impulsas pollice, et sensit varios modos concordare, quamvis sonarent diversa rumpit vocem hoc carmine. Musa parens move nostra carmina ab Jove, omnia cedant, regno Jovis, potestas Jovis est sæpe dicta mihi prius. Cecini gigantas graviore plectro, fulminaque victricia sparsa Phlegræis campis.

*Nunc est opus leviore lyra, Nunc opus est leviore lyrâ: puerosque canamus
canamusque pueros dilectos su- Dilectos Superis : inconcessisque puellas
perii, puellasque attonitas in- Ignibus attonitas meruisse libidine pœnam.
concessis ignibus, meruisse pœ-
nam libidine. Rex Superum Phrygii quondam Ganymedis
quondam arsit amore Phrygii
Ganymedis, et aliquid est in-
ventum quod Jupiter mallet
esse, quoniam quod erat : tamen
dignatur, nisi quæ possit sua fulmina ferre.
Nec mora : cœcè per-
cussio mendacibus pennis, a-
bripit Iliaden : qui nunc quo-
que miscet pocula, ministrat
que nectar Jovi Junone in-
vita.*

*5. Phœbus posuisset te quo-
que Amyclide in æthere, si
tristia fata dedissent spatium
ponendi. Tamen es æternus
quæ licet, quotiesque ver re-
pellit hiemem, ariesque suc-
cedit pisci aquoso, tu oreris to-
ties, floresque in viridi cespite
te. Meus genitor dilexit te
ante alios ; et Delphi positi
in medio orbe caruerunt præ-
sidi, dum Deus frequentat
Eurotan, immunitamque Spar-
tam. Nec citharæ, nec sagitta-
te sunt in honore. Ipse im-
memor sui, non recusit ferre retia, non tenuisse canes, non ipse comes per juga iniqui montis, alique
flammas longâ adjustudine.*

Rex Superum Phrygii quondam Ganymedis
amore

Arfit : et inventum est aliquid, quod Jupiter esse,
Quam quod erat, mallet. Nulla tamen alite vera
Dignatur ; nisi quæ possit sua fulmina ferre.
Nec mora : percussio mendacibus aëre pennis
Abripit Iliaden. Qui nunc quoque pocula miscet,
Invitæque Jovi nectar Junone ministrat.

V. Te quoque, Amyclide, posuisset in æthere
Phœbus,

Tristia si spatium ponendi fata dedissent.
Quæ licet, æternus tamen es : quotiesque repellit
Ver hiemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso, 165
Tu toties oreris, viridique in cespite flores.
Te meus ante alios genitor dilexit, et orbis
In medio positi caruerunt præside Delphi,
Dum Deus Eurotan, immunitamque frequentat
Sparten ; nec citharæ, nec sunt in honore sagittæ.
Immemor ipse sui non retia ferre recusat ;
Non tenuisse canes ; non per juga montis iniqui
Ipse comes : longæque alit assuetudine flammæ.

TRANSLATION.

favourites of the gods, and of maids who, seized with unlawful flames, have drawn down upon themselves deserved punishment. The sovereign of the gods was once enamoured of Phrygian Ganymede, nor disdained to assume a shape different from his own. Yet he scorned to wear that of any bird, but what might bear his thunder. Instantly beating the air with fictitious wings, he carries off the Ilian youth, who now mixes his cup, and, in spite of Juno's opposition, serves Jupiter with nectar.

Phœbus had given thee also, son of Amyclus, a place in heaven, had the stern Fates given him time to place thee there. Yet, as far as is possible, thou art immortal : and as often as spring drives away the winter, and aries succeeds the watery fish, so often dost thou rise, and flourish on the green turf. Thee my father loved beyond all others, and the Delphians, situate in the middle of the world, were without their guardian deity, while that god frequents Eurotas, and the plains of unfortified Sparta. The harp and bow are neglected, while mindful of his dignity, he disdains not to carry the toils, or hold the dogs. He attends him as his companion over the rugged cliffs, and by long intimacy

NOTE.

155. *Phrygii quondam Ganymedis*] The story of Ganymede is thus explained by mythologists. Tros, king of Troy, having obtained many victories over the neighbouring nations, sent his son Ganymede, with several great lords of his court, into Lydia, to offer sacrifice in a temple consecrated to Jupiter. Tantalus, ignorant of the Trojan king's designs,

considered his messengers as spies, and made young Ganymede be arrested and thrown into prison. This gave rise to the fiction of the rape of Ganymede by Jupiter in the form of an eagle, because he was apprehended in the temple of Jupiter, by order of a prince who bore an eagle on his ensigns.

Jamque ferè medius Titan venientis et aëtræ
 Noctis erat, spatioque pari distabat utrimque; 175
 Corpora veste levant, et succo pinguis olivi
 Splendescunt, latique incunt certamina disci.
 Quem prius aërias libratum Phœbus in auras
 Misit, et oppositas disjecit pondere nubes.
 Recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram 180
 Pondus, et exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem.
 Protinus imprudens, actusque cupidine ludi,
 Tollere Tænarides orbem properabat: at illum
 Dura percussum subjecit in aëra tellus
 In vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos. Expalluit æquè, 185
 Ac puer, ipse Deus; collapsosque excipit artus:
 Et modò te refovet, modò tristitia vulnera siccant:
 Nunc animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis.
 Nil profunt artes. Erat immedicabile vulnus.
 Ut si quis violas, riguve papaver in horto, 190
 Liliaque infringat, fulvis hærentia virgis;
 Marcida demittant subito caput illa gravatum;
 Nec se sustineant; spectentque cacumine ter-
 ram.

Sic vultus moriens jacet; et defecta vigore
 Ipsa sibi est oneri cervix; humeroque recum-
 bit.

Laberis, Oebalide, primâ fraudate juventâ,
 Phœbus ait: videoque tuum mea crimina vul-
 nus.

bus ait, Oebalide, fraudate prima juventâ videoque tuum vulnus mea crimina.

TRANSLATION.

augments his flame. And now Titan had reached the middle space between
 past and approaching night, and was at equal distance from both; they strip,
 and thine with the juice of the fat olive, and begin a game at quoits. Phœbus
 first tossed a well-poised disk into the air, and cleft the opposing clouds with its
 weight. The ponderous mass, after a long time, fell to the ground, and spoke
 an equal share of skill and strength. Immediately the Tenarian youth, thought-
 less, and urged on by an eagerness for the sport, hastened to take up the rolling
 orb, which, rebounding from the solid earth with violent recoil, struck against
 thy face, ill-fated Hyacinthus. The god himself appears no less pale than the
 youth, and bears up his sinking limbs. Sometimes he cherishes him in his
 bosom, sometimes wipes the fatal wound, and strives to stop the fleeting life by
 applying potent herbs: his arts avail nothing, the wound was incurable. As
 if in a well-watered garden, when one breaks a violet, poppy, or lillies hanging
 by their yellow stalks, they suddenly droop, and bend to earth their languid
 heads, nor can support themselves, but sink with their tops to the ground. Thus
 sinks his dying countenance; and his neck, destitute of strength, is a burden
 to itself, and declining, rests upon his shoulder. Thou fallest, unhappy hyacinth,
 cried Apollo, in the pride of youth, and the wound by which thou fallest was
 given by this guilty hand: You are the object of my grief, and my crime. 'This

*Jamque Titan erat fere me-
 dius venientis et aëtræ noctis,
 distabatque pari spatio utrim-
 que: levant corpora veste,
 et splendescunt succo pinguis
 olivi, incuntque certamina la-
 ti disci; quem Phœbus prius
 misit libratum in aërias au-
 ras, et disjecit oppositas nu-
 bes pondere. Pondus longo
 tempore post, recidit in solidam
 terram, et exhibuit artem
 junctam cum viribus. Pro-
 tinus Tænarides imprudens,
 actusque cupidine ludi, pro-
 perabat tollere orbem: at tel-
 lus dura subjecit illum ab re-
 percussio aëre, in tuos vultus
 Hyacinthe. Ipse Deus æque
 expalluit ac puer: excipitque
 collapsos artus, et modo refo-
 vet te, modo siccant tristitia vul-
 nera; nunc sustinet fugien-
 tem animam admotis herbis.
 Artis profunt nil. Vulnus
 erat immedicabile. Ut si quis
 infringat violas, papaverve
 in riguo horto, liliaque hæ-
 rentia fulvis virgis: illa su-
 bito marcida, demittant gra-
 vaturn caput, nec sustineant
 se; spectentque terram cacu-
 mine. Sic moriens vultus ja-
 cet, et cervix defecta vigore;
 est ipsa sibi oneri, recumbit-
 que humero. Laberis, Phœ-*

Tu es meus dolor, meumque facinus; mea dextera est inscribenda tuo leto. Ego sum auctor funeris tibi. Tamen quæ est mea culpa? nisi si lusisse potest vocari culpa: nisi et amisse potest vocari culpa. Atque utinam liceret reddere vitam pro te, tecumve. Sed quoniam tenemur fatali lege, eris semper mecum, hærebisque in memori ore. Lyra pulsa manu sonabit te, nostra carmina sensbunt te: Flo'que novus imitabere nostros gemitus scripto. Et tempus illud erit, quo fortissimus heros addat se in hunc florem, legaturque eodem folio. Dum talia memorantur vero ore Apollinis, ecce cruor qui fusus humi signaverat herbam, desinit esse cruor; flo'que nitentior Tyrioostro oritur; capitque formam quam lilia habent, si non purpureus color esset huic, argenteus in illis. Hoc non est satis Phœbo (enim is fuit auctor honoris) ipse inscribit suos gemitus foliis, et flos habet ai, ai, inscriptum, funestaque litera ducta. Nec pudet Sparten genuisse Hyacinthon; honorque durat in hoc ævi, Hyacinthiaque redeunt annua, celebranda prælatâ pompâ, more priorum.

Tu dolor es, facinusque meum. Mea dextera leto
 Inscribenda tuo est. Ego sum tibi funeris auctor,
 Quæ mea culpa tamen? nisi si lusisse, vocari
 Culpa potest: nisi culpa potest, et amasse vocari.
 Atque utinam pro te vitam, tecumve liceret
 Reddere! sed quoniam fatali lege tenemur;
 Semper eris mecum, memorique hærebis in ore.
 Te lyra pulsa manu, te carmina nostra sonabunt.
 Flosque novus scripto gemitus imitabere nostros.
 Tempus et illud erit, quo se fortissimus heros
 Addat in hunc florem: folioque legatur eodem.
 Talia dum vero memorantur Apollinis ore,
 Ecce cruor, qui fusus humi signaverat herbam
 Desinit esse cruor: Tyrioque nitentior ostro
 Flos oritur; formamque capit, quam lilia, si non
 Purpureus color huic, argenteus esset in illis.
 Non satis hoc Phœbo est: is enim fuit auctor honoris.
 Ipse suos gemitus foliis inscribit: et ai, ai,
 Flos habet inscriptum: funestaque litera ducta est.
 Nec genuisse pudet Sparten Hyacinthon; honor-
 que
 Durat in hoc ævi: celebrandaque more priorum
 Annua prælatâ redeunt Hyacinthia pompâ.

TRANSLATION.

right hand is chargeable with thy death. I am the unhappy author of thy hasty fate. But how is it a crime in me? unless to sport and play may be called a crime; unless to have loved you, may be called a crime. O, could I surrender up my life for thee, or but with thee: but as I am bound by the powerful laws of fate, thou shalt be ever with me, thou shalt ever dwell upon my mindful tongue. Thee my lyre, thee my songs, shall ever celebrate, and, changed, to a new flower, thou shalt bear an inscription expressive of my groans. The time too shall come, when a mighty hero shall be changed into this flower, and his name read upon thy leaves. While these things are uttered by Apollo's prophetic mouth, lo, the blood which falling upon the ground had stained the grass, ceases to be blood, and a flower, more bright than Tyrian purple, springs up, assuming the same form with the lilly, but that in the first is a purple colour, in the other that of silver. But this is not enough to Phœbus, for he was the author of the honour now bestowed. He marks his own groans upon the leaves, and the flower has *ai, ai*, drawn upon it in funeral characters. Nor is Sparta ashamed to have given birth to Hyacinthus: his honour remains to this day, and the Hyacinthian festival yearly returns, to be celebrated with solemn state, according to the ancient custom.

VI. At si fortè roges fœcundam Amathunta
metalli,

An genuisse velit Propœtidas; abnuît æquè,
Atque illos, gemino quondam quibus aspera cornu
Frons erat; unde etiam nomen traxere Cerastræ.
Ante fores horum stabat Jovis hospitis ara,
Lugubris sceleris: quam si quis sanguine tinctam
Advena vidisset, mactatos crederet illuc
Lactantes vitulos, Amathusiacasve bidentes:
Hospes erat cæsus. Sacris offensa nefandis,
Ipsa suas urbes, Ophiusiæque arva parabat
Deferere alma Venus. Sed quid loca grata, quid
urbes

Peccavere meæ? quod crimen, dixit in illis?
Exilio pœnam potius gens impia pendat,
Vel nece; vel si quid medium mortisque fugæque.
Idque quid esse potest, nisi versæ pœna figuræ?
Dum dubitat, quo mutet eos; ad cornua vultum
Flexit: et admonita est hæc illis posse relinqui:
Grandiaque in torvos transformat membra ju-
vencos.

VII. Sunt tamén obscœnæ Venerem Propœti-
des ausæ

Esse negare Deam: pro quo sua numinis ira
Corpora cum formâ primæ vulgasse feruntur, 240
*Propœtides ausæ sunt negare Venerem esse Deam; pro quo primæ feruntur vulgasse sua corpora cum for-
mâ, irâ numinis.*

TRANSLATION.

VI. But yet, if perhaps you should ask of Amathus, abounding in metals, whether she counts it an honour to have given birth to the Propœtides, she would reject them with the same indignation as those whose faces were of old deformed with crooked horns, whence they got the name of *Cerastræ*. Before their gates stood an altar sacred to Jupiter, the hospitable god; a scene of tragical horror. Had a stranger beheld this altar stained with blood, he must have concluded that sucking calves, or Amathusian sheep, two years old, were there sacrificed. But soon they were undeceived: for they slaughtered their guests. Gentle Venus abhorring these barbarous sacrifices, was preparing to abandon her once loved cities, and the Ophiusian lands. But how, says she, have these beloved places, how have the cities offended? what crime can they be charged with? let rather this impious race suffer the punishment of exile or death, or if there is any middle punishment between banishment and death; and what can that be but a change of form. While she is pondering with herself what shape to give them, she cast an eye upon their horns, and thus admonished, that these might still be left them, she transforms their huge limbs into those of stern bulls.

VII. And yet the blasphemous Propœtides presumed to deny that Venus was a goddess; for which, pursued by the resentment of that power they had slighted, they are said to have been the first who prostituted their persons and beauty. As

NOTE.

223. *Cerastræ*] The *Cerastræ*, a people of rusticity and barbarity of their manners, in the isle of Cyprus, were fabled by the poets staining their altars with the blood of strangers, whom they sacrificed to their gods.

*Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque
induruit oris, parvo discrimi-
ne sunt versæ in rigidum sili-
cem.*

8. *Quas, quia Pygmalion
viderat agentes crimen per æ-
vum, effusus vitiis quæ na-
tura dedit plurima femineæ
menti, vivebat caelebs sine
conjugē; diuque carebat con-
sorte thalami. Interea feli-
citer sculpsit nivum ebur mi-
râ arte; deditque formam,
qua nulla formino potest nasci;
concepit quoque amorem sui operis.
Facies est veræ virginis, quam
credas vivere, et si reveren-
tia non obset, velle moveri.
Ars adeo latet juâ arte.
Pygmalion miratur, et hau-
rit pectore ignes simulati cor-
poris. Sæpe admovet manus
operi, tentantes an illud sit
corpus, an ebur: nec tamen
fatetur esse ebur. Dat oscu-
la, putatque reddi; loquitur
que tenetque: et credit digi-
tos insidere tactis membris; et
metuit ne livor veniat in pres-
sos artus. Et modo adhibet
blanditias, modo fert illo mu-
nera grata puellis, conchas,
teretesque lapillos, et parvas volucres, et flores mille colorum.*

*Utque pudor cessit, sanguisque induruit oris,
In rigidum parvo siliem discrimine versæ.*

VIII. *Quas quia Pygmalion ævum per crimen
agentes*

*Viderat, offensus vitiis, quæ plurima menti
Fœminæ Natura dedit, sine conjugē cœlebs 245
Vivebat thalamique diu consortē carebat.*

*Interea niveum mirâ feliciter arte
Sculpsit ebur: formamque dedit, quâ fœmina
nasci*

Nulla potest: operisque sui concepit amorem.

Virginis est veræ facies: quam vivere credas: 250

Et, si non obset reverentia, velle moveri:

Ars adeo latet arte suâ. Miratur, et haurit

Pectore Pygmalion simulati corporis ignes.

Sæpè manus operi tentantes admovet, an sit

*Corpus, an illud ebur; nec ebur tamen esse fate-
tur. 255*

Oscula dat, reddiquè putat; loquiturque, tenetque

Et credit tactis digitos insidere membris,

Et metuit, pressos veniat ne livor in artus.

Et modò blanditias adhibet: modò grata puellis

Munera fert illi conchas, teretesque lapillos, 260

Et parvas volucres, et flores mille colorum.

TRANSLATION.

shame was therefore fled, and the blood in their faces hardened they were, by small transition, changed into rigid stones.

VIII. Whom Pygmalion finding thus to pass their whole lives in a continued series of crimes, shocked at the vices, which nature has so largely implanted in female minds, he lived single, without a wife, and long wanted a partner of his bed. Mean time he happily carves a statue of snow-white ivory, with wonderful art, and giving it a beauty and comeliness beyond what nature ever bestows on any woman at her birth, became enamoured of his own workmanship. Her appearance was that of a real virgin, which you would fancy alive, and restrained from moving only by modesty; so much does artlye concealed under art. Pygmalion admires, and harbours in his breast a warm passion for this fictitious beauty. Oft he applies his hands to the work, as if to know whether it was a real body or ivory; nor will he yet own it to be ivory. He heaps kisses upon it and thinks they are returned; speaks to it, hugs it, and imagines his fingers leave an impression upon the parts they touch, and fears least his rude grasp should leave a livid mark. Sometimes he accosts her in a strain of flattery, anon assaults her with presents fit to captivate a female mind; shells, smooth sparkling stones, little birds, and flowers of a thousand colours; lillies, painted balls, and the tears

NOTE.

243. *Pygmalion*] This fable is thus explained: That Pygmalion having taken great pains to form the mind of a young girl, whom a careful education had preserved untainted

with the corrupt manners of the island, afterward married her, and had a son by her named Paphus.

Liliaque, pictasque pilas, et ab arbore lapsas
Heliadum lachrymas. Ornat quoque vestibus
artus :

Dat digitis gemmas ; dat longa monilia collo.
Aure leves baccæ, redimicula pectore pen-
dent.

Cuncta decent ; nec nuda minùs formosa videtur.
Collocat hanc stratis conchâ Sidonide tinctis ;
Appellatque tori sociam ; acclinataque colla
Mollibus in plumis, tanquam sensura ; reponit.

Festa dies Veneri, totâ celeberrima Cyprio, 270
Venerat ; et pandis inductæ cornibus aurum
Conciderant ietæ niveâ cervicæ juvencæ ;

Thuraque fumabant : cum munere functus ad aras
Constitit, et timidè, Si Dî dare cuncta potestis :
Sit conjux opto, non ausus, eburnea virgo, 275
Dicere Pygmalion, similis mea, dixit, eburnæ.

Sensit, ut ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis,
Vota quid illa velint ; et amici numinis omen
Flamma ter accensa est, apicemque per aëra
duxit

Ut rediit simulachra suæ petit ille puellæ ; 280
Incumbensque toro dedit oscula. Visa tepere est.
Admovet os iterùm ; manibus quoque pectora
tentat :

Tentatum mollescit ebur, positoque rigore
Subsidit digitis, ceditque, ut Hymettia Sole

Ebur tentatum mollescit, rigoreque posito ; subsidit digitis, ceditque, ut

Liliaque, pictasque pilas, et
lachrymas Heliadum lapsas
ab arbore. Ornat quoque ar-
tus vestibus, dat gemmas di-
gitis, moniliaque longo collo.
Leves baccæ pendent aure,
redimicula pendent pectore.
Cuncta decent, nec nuda vi-
detur minus formosa : collocat
hanc stratis tinctis Sidonide
concha, appellatque sociam to-
ri ; reponitque colla acclinata
tanquam sensura in mollibus
plumis. Dies festa Veneri,
cel. berrima tota Cyprio vene-
rat ; et juvencæ niveâ cer-
vice inductæ, aurum pandis
cornibus, ietæ conciderant,
thuraque fumabant : cum
Pygmalion functus munere
constitit ad aras ; et timidè
dixit : si dî potestis dare cunc-
ta, opto ut mea conjux (non
est ausus dicere, eburnea vir-
go) sit similis huic eburnæ
virgini. Venus aurea, ut
ipsa aderat suis festis, sensit
quid illa vota velint ; et,
quod erat omen amici numi-
nis, flamma est ter accensa :
duxitque apicem per aëra.
Ille ut rediit petit simulachra
suæ puellæ, incumbensque to-
ro, dedit oscula. Visa
tepere : admovet os iterum ;
tentat quoque pectora manibus.
Hymettia cera remollescit Sole,

TRANSLATION.

of the Heliades dropping from their tree. He decks her limbs too with rich robes, adorns her fingers with rings, and her neck with a string of pearls. Pendants hang from her ears, a solitaire from her breast ; all things become her, nor naked does she seem less beautiful. He lays on coverings of rich Sidonian purple, and calls her the partner of his bed, and rests her reclined neck, as if sensible, upon soft feathers. A festival of Venus, celebrated with great pomp through- out all Cyprus, was now come ; and heifers with snow-white necks, their spreading horns richly gilt, fell by the stroke of the ax. Incense smoked. Pygmalion stood before the altars with his offering, and with a faltering voice prayed : If, O ye gods, all things are in your power, let my wife (not daring to say, this ivory maid) resemble this ivory statue. Golden Venus, who was herself present at her own festival, understood the full meaning of his prayer ; and (an omen of a propitious deity) thrice the flame kindled, and shot with a tapering point into the air. Soon as he returned, he repairs to the image of his darling fair, and throwing himself on the bed, loads her with kisses. She seemed to be warm. He again applies his mouth to her's, and feels her breasts with his hands. The ivory feels soft to the touch, and divested of its hardness, yields and gives way to the pressure of his fingers. As Hymethian wax softens by the sun ;

tractataque pollice flectitur in Cera remollefcit, tractataque pollice multas 285
multas facies, fiquc utilis ip- Flectitur in facies, ipfoque fit utilis ufu.
fo ufu. Dum ftupet et timidè Dùm ftupet, et timidè gaudet, fallique veretur;
gaudet, vereturque falli, a- Rurſus amans, rurſusque manu ſua vota retrahat,
mans ruiſus rurſusque retrac- Corpus erat: ſaliunt tentatæ pollice venæ.
tat juo vota manu. Erat Tum verò Paphius pleniffima concipit heros 290
corpus; venæ tentatæ pollice Verba; quibus Veneri grates agat; oraque tandem
ſaliunt. Tum vero Paphius Ore ſuo non falſa premit; dataque oſcula virgo
heros concipit pleniffima ver- Senſit, et erubuit; timidumque ad limina lumen
ba, quibus agat grates Ve- Attollens, paritèr cum cœlo vidit amantem. 294
neri; tandemque premit ora Conjugio, quod fecit, adefſt Dea. Jamquc coactis
non falſa ſuo ore; virgoque Cornibus in plenum novis lunaribus orbem,
ſenſit data oſcula, et erubuit, Illa Paphon genuit; de quo tenet infula nomen.
attollensque timi dum lumen ad IX. editus hoc ille eſt, qui, ſi ſine prole fu-
lumina; vidit amantem pari- iſſet,
ter cum cœl. Dea adefſt con- Inter felices Cinyras potuiſſet haberi. 299
jugio quod fecit: jamque lu- Dira canam. Procul hinc natæ, procul eſte pa-
naribus cornibus coactis no- rentes:
vies in plenum orbem; illa Aut, mea, ſi veſtras mulcebunt carmina mentes
genuit Paphon, de quo infula Deſit in hac mihi parte fides; nec credite factum:
tenet nomen. Vel, ſi credetis, facti quoque credite pœnam.
9. Ille Cinyras eſt editus *des deſit mihi in hac parte, nec credite factum: vel ſi credetis, credite quoque pœnam facti.*
illis, qui ſi fuſſet ſine prole,
potuiſſet haberi inter felices.
Canam dira. Natæ eſte
procul hinc, parentes eſte pro-
cu'. Aut ſi mea carmina
mulcebunt veſtras mentes, ſi-

des deſit mihi in hac parte, nec credite factum: vel ſi credetis, credite quoque pœnam facti.

TRANSLATION.

and, when wrought by the hand, may be framed into various ſhapes, and becomes pliant by continued uſe. While he wonders, and joys with a mixture of fear, and trembles leſt he ſhould be deceived, the ſond lover again and again touches the ſtatue, to confirm his hopes. It was a real body, and he feels the veins beat under his thumb. Then indeed the Paphian hero conceives in his mind the warmeſt expreſſions of thanks and gratitude to Venus, and preſſes, at length, her now real mouth to his. The maid was conſcious of the embrace, and bluſhed, and liſt'ning up her amorous eyes to the light, ſaw at once her lover and the heavens. The goddeſs graced with her preſence the match ſhe had made. And now the horns of the moon nine times meeting in a full orb, ſhe brought forth Paphos, of whom the iſland has its name.

IX. Of her too was born that Cinyras, who, had he been without iſſue, might have been numbered among the happy princes. I ſing ſcenes of horror; be far hence parents, be far hence daughters, or if my verſe ſhall happen to charm your minds; let me meet with no credit here, believe them not; or if you will believe them, with the ſin believe alſo the puniſhment. If nature however allows

NOTE.

299. *Cinyras*] The fable of Myrrha, and her ſon Adonis, is thus explained by Le Clerc, after Stephanus, Lucian, Phurnutus, and others of the ancients. Cinyras, the grandfather of Adonis, having drank one day to exceſs, fell aſleep in an indecent poſture. Myrrha, his daughter-in-law, Ammon's wife, accompanied with her ſon Adonis, having ſeen him in this poſture, apprized her husband of it. He, after Cinyras was become ſober, in-

formed him of what happened, which ſo provoked him, that he procured him, that he poured out imprecations on his daughter-in-law, and his grandſon. It is more than probable, that this whole fable took its riſe from what the Phœnicians had learnt from tradition of the hiſtory of Noah, whoſe deſcendants they were by that very ſon, who by a like offence with that in the fable, had drawn upon himſelf the malediction of his father.

Si tamen admissura finit hoc natura videri,
Gentibus Ismariis, et nostro gratulor orbi, 305
Gratulor huic terræ, quod abest regionibus illis,
Quæ tantum genuere nefas. Sit dives amomo,
Cinnamæque, costumque suam, sudatæque ligno
Thura ferat, floresque alios Panchaia tellus,
Dùm ferat et Myrrham. Tanti nova non fuit
arbos

Ipse negat nocuisse tibi sua tela Cupido,
Myrrha, facesque suas à crimine vindicat isto.
Stipite te Stygio tumidisque adflavit Echidnis
E tribus una soror. Scelus est odisse parentem :
Hic amor est odio majus scelus. Undique lecti 315
Te cupiunt proceres, totoque Oriente juvenus
Ad thalami certamen adest. Ex omnibus unum
Elige, Myrrha, tibi, dùm ne sit in omnibus unus.
Illa quidem sentit : fœdoque repugnat amor :
Et secum, quo mente feror ? quid molior ? in-
quit,

Dî, præcor, et pietas, sacrataque jura parentum,
Hoc prohibete nefas ; scelerique resistite tanto :
Si tamen hoc scelus est. Sed enim damnare ne-
gatur

Hanc venerem pietas : coeuntque animalia nullo
Cætera delectu. Nec habetur turpe juvencæ 325
Ferre patrem tergo : fit equo sua filia conjux ;

nullo delectu ; nec habetur turpe juvencæ ferre patrem tergo ; sua filia fit conjux equo :

TRANSLATION.

us to believe, that such a crime may have been committed ; I congratulate the Ismarian nations, and our division of the globe : I congratulate in particular this land, that it is so far removed from those regions, which produced so monstrous an enormity. Let the plains of Panchaia abound in cinnamon and Amomum ; let them produce their zedoary and frankincense, sweating from the trees, and aromatic flowers of various kinds, while they produce also myrrh. The new tree is but a small recompence for the crime to which it owes its birth. Cupid himself, Myrrha, denies the wound to be from his dart, or that his torches were concerned in so criminal a flame. Sure one of the three sisters darted at thee an infernal firebrand, and shot through thy veins the poison of vipers. It is a crime, I own, to hate a parent ; but this unnatural love is still a greater crime. Neighbouring princes, from all parts, desire thee in marriage, and the whole band of eastern youths are ambitious of thy bed. Chuse for thyself, Myrrha, one out of all these, if of all that number, but one is excepted. She is indeed conscious of her crime, and struggles against her infamous passion, and thus argues with herself. Whither do my wishes tend ? What is my aim ? Ye gods, ye sacred parental ties, forbid this guilt, defend me from a crime so great, if indeed it be a crime. But nature, it is said, condemns not this tenderness ; other animals consort without distinction. It is no reproach to a heifer to yield to her father's caress, and a horse is often wedded to his own daughter. A goat im-

Si tamen Natura finit hoc videri admissum : gratulor gentibus Ismariis et nostro orbi : gratulor huic terræ, quod abest illi regionibus quæ genuerunt tantum nefas. Sit Panchaia tellus dives amomo, ferat cinnamæque, costumque suam, thuraque sudata ligno, floresque alios, dum ferat et Myrrham. Nova arbor non fuit tantis. Ipse Cupido negat sua tela nocuisse tibi, O Myrrha, vindicatque suas faces ab isto crimine. Una soror e tribus, effluit te Stygio stipite, tumidisque Echidnis. Est jocus odisse parentem : hic amor est scelus majus odio. Lecti proceres undique, cupiunt te juvenusque toto Oriente adest ad certamen tui thalami. Elige Myrrha unum tibi ex omnibus, dum unus ne sit in omnibus. Illa quidem sentit, repugnatque fœdo amor ; et inquit secum : quo feror mente ? quid molior ? Dî, et pietas, sacrataque jura parentum, prohibete præcor hoc nefas, resistite, ne tanto sceleri ; si tamen hoc est scelus. Sed enim pietas negatur damnare hoc venerem, cæteraque animalia coeunt

caperque init pecudes quas creavit: alisque concipit ex illo, cujus semine ipsa est concepta. Felices, quibus ista licent! humana cura dedit malignas leges, et invida jura negant quod natura remittit. Tamen gentes feruntur esse, in quibus et genitrix jungitur nato, et nata parenti, et pietas crescit geminato amore. Heu me miseram, quod non contigit mihi nasci illi, lædorque fortunâ loci! quid revolvor in ista? spes interdictæ, discedite. Ille est dignus amari, sed ut pater. Ergo si non essem filia magni Cinyræ, possem concumbere Cinyra. Nunc qui est tam meus, non est meus; ipsaque proximitas est mihi damno. Aliena, essem potentior. Libet ire procul hinc, relinquereque patrios fines, dum effugiam scelus. Malus error retinet me amantem, ut præsens spectem Cinyram, tangamque, loquamque, admoveamque oscula, nil ultra conceditur. Autem impia virgo, potes sperare aliquid ultra? nec sentis quot et jura, et nomina confundas? tunc eris et peller matris, et adultera patris? tunc vocabere foror gnati, genitrixque fratris? nec metues sororos trinitas atro angue, quas noxia corda vident potentes

Quasque creavit, init pecudes, caper: ipsaque
 cujus
 Semine concepta est, ex illo concipit ales.
 Felices, quibus ista licent! humana malignas
 Cura dedit leges: et quod Natura remittit, 330
 Invida jura negant. Gentes tamen esse feruntur,
 In quibus et nato genitrix, et nata parenti
 Jungitur; et pietas geminato crescit amore.
 Me miseram, quod non nasci mihi contigit illic,
 Fortunâque loci lædor! quid in ista revolvor? 335
 Spes interdictæ discedite. Dignus amari
 Ille, sed ut pater, est. Ergo si filia magni
 Non essem Cinyræ; Cinyrâ concumbere possem.
 Nunc quia tam meus est, non est meus; ipsaque
 damno
 Est mihi proximitas. Aliena, potentior essem. 340
 Ire libet procul hinc, patriosque relinquere fines,
 Dum scelus effugiam. Retinet malus error aman-
 tem;
 Ut præsens spectem Cinyram tangamque loquarq;
 Osculaque admoveam, si nil conceditur ultra.
 Ultra autem sperare aliquid potes, impia virgo? 345
 Nec, quot confundas et jura et nomina, sentis?
 Tunc eris et matris peller, et adultera patris?
 Tunc foror gnati, genitrixque vocabere fratris:
 Nec metues atro crinitas angue sorores,
 Quas facibus sævis oculos atque ora petentes, 350
 nec metues sororos trinitas atro angue, quas noxia corda vident
 potentes

TRANSLATION.

pregnates cattle of his own breed, and birds conceive by them of whose seed they were conceived. Happy they to whom this is permitted. But the over care of man has given barbarous restraints! and what nature allows, malignant laws forbid. Yet we hear of some nations, where a mother is allowed to wed her son, and a daughter her father, and piety is strengthened by this double tie. Wretch, that it was not my fortune to be born in such a clime, here I am checked by the customs of the place. But why do I ruminate on these things? Be gone, ye guilty hopes, he indeed is worthy to be beloved, but to be beloved as a father. Were I not therefore the daughter of the great Cinyras, I might be wedded to Cinyras. But now such is my fate, he is not mine, because he is already mine too much; our nearness of blood is my misfortune; were I a stranger, I might succeed better. Fain would I travel into distant climes, and abandon my native home, so I might but escape the crime that threatens me. But a fatal delusion retains me, enflamed by love, that, present, I may gaze at Cinyras, touch him, talk with him, and give him kisses, if nothing more is allowed. Can't thou then, impious maid, hope for ought beyond this, nor reflectest how many names and sacred laws thou wouldest confound? Think that thou wilt become thy mother's rival, and father's harlot; that thou wilt be a sister to thy son, and a mother to thy brother. Darest thou not the avenging fury of the sisters, whose heads are armed with snakes, whom guilty souls behold threatening their eyes and faces

Noxia corda vident? at tu, dùm corpore non es
 Passa, nefas animo concipe: neve potentis
 Concubitu vetito Naturæ pollue fœdus.
 Velle puta: res ipsa vetat. Pius ille, memorque
 Juris: Et ô vellem similis furor esset in illo.
 Dixerat: at Cinyras, quem copia digna proco-
 rum,
 Quid faciat, dubitare facit, scitatur ab ipsa,
 Nominibus dictis, cujus velit esse mariti.
 Illa silet primò: patriisque in vultibus hærens,
 Æstuat: et tepido suffundit lumina rore.
 Virginei Cinyras hæc credens esse timoris,
 Flere vetat; siccaturque genas; atque oscula
 jungit.
 Myrrha datis nimium gaudet: consultaque qualem
 Optet habere virum, Similem tibi dixit. At
 ille
 Non intellectam vocem collaudat; et, Esto
 Tam pia semper, ait. Pietatis nomine dicto.
 Demisit vultus, sceleris sibi conscia, virgo.
 Noctis erat medium, curasque, et pectora somnus
 Solverat. At virgo Cinyreia pervigil igni
 Carpitur indomito: furiosaque vota retractat. 370
 Et modò desperat, modò vult tentare; pudetque,
 Et cupit; et, quod agat, non invenit; utque
 securi
 Saucia trabs ingens, ubi plaga novissima restat,
 non invenit quod agat, utque trabs ingens, saucia securi, ubi novissima plaga restat,

356

360

364

TRANSLATION.

with infernal brands? As yet therefore thy body is unstained, form not any criminal purpose in thy mind, nor violate the laws of powerful nature by a forbidden embrace. But were I to resolve it, the attempt must be vain. He is pious, and regards what is just. O, were he but seized with the same madness! thus she: but Cinyras, whom the crowd of noble suitors makes uncertain where to fix his choice, enquires of herself, after repeating their names, whom she would prefer. She at first stood silent, and steadily regarding her father, with an air that betrayed great disturbance and confusion, the lukewarm tears ran trickling down her cheeks. Cinyras, ascribing all this to be a virgin modesty, forbids her to weep, and wipes her face, and joins pious kisses. Myrrha is but too much delighted with his caresses, and when asked what sort of husband she would chuse, one, she replied, like you. He praised her answer; which he did not comprehend, and said: my daughter, be thus always pious. The virgin, upon this mention of piety, conscious of her guilt, fixed her eyes upon the ground. It was midnight, and sleep had dispelled the cares, and eased the minds of mortals. Not so the Cinyreian maid: she, still awake, is preyed upon by an unconquerable flame. Again, and again, she ruminates on her wild desires. Now, she despairs, now resolves to try, she is ashamed, yet would fain begin; and cannot contrive what to resolve upon. And as a huge tree wounded by the ax

*est in dubio quo cadat, time-
turque ab omni parte; sic a-
nimus labefactus vario vul-
nere; nutat levis, hac atque
illuc, sumitque momenta utro-
que. Nec modus aut requies
amoris reperitur, nisi mors.
Mors placet. Erigitur: de-
stinat in cedere fauces laqueo,
et zona revincta de summo
pectus, dixit vale care Cinyra,
intelligitque causam mortis; et
aptabat vincula pallenti collo.
Ferunt marmura verborum
pervenisse ad filas aures nu-
tricis, servantis limen alum-
næ. Anus surgit, referat-
que fores; vidensque instru-
menta paratæ mortis, concla-
mat eodem spatio, feritque se,
scinditque sinus, dilaniatque
vincula erepta collo. Tum
denique vacavit flere, tum
vacavit dare complexus, re-
quirereque causam laquei.
Virgo muta silet, immotaque
tuetur terram, et dolet cona-
mina tardæ mortis esse de-
prensa. Anus inflat: nu-
dansque suos canos, et inania
ubera, precatur per cunas,
primæque alimenta, ut com-
mittat sibi quicquid dolet. Il-
la adversata rogantem gemit.
Nutrix est certa exquirere,
nec spondere solum fidem. Dic
inquit, serue me ferre opem tibi. Mea senectus non est pigra, seu est furor, habeo quæ sanet car-
mine et herbis.*

Quò cadat, in dubio est; omnique à parte ti-
metur;

Sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat 375

Hûc levis, atque illuc; momenta; sumit utroque.

Nec modus aut requies, nisi mors, reperitur
amoris.

Mors placet. Erigitur; laqueoque innedere fauces

Destinat; et zonâ summo de pectus revinctâ,

Care, vale, Cinyra, causamque intellige mortis,

Dixit; et aptabat pallenti vincula collo. 381

Murmura verborum fidus nutricis ad aures

Pervenisse ferunt, limen servantis alumnæ.

Surgit anus, referatque fores: mortisque paratæ

Instrumenta videns, spatio conclamat eodem, 385

Seque ferit, scinditque sinus, ereptaque collo

Vincula dilaniat. Tum denique flere vacavit;

Tum dare complexus, laqueique requirere cau-
sam.

Muta silet virgo, terramque immota tuetur;

Et depræssa dolet tardæ conamina mortis. 390

Inflat anus; canosque suos, et inania nudans

Ubera, per cunas alimentaque prima precatur,

Ut sibi committat, quicquid dolet. Illa rogantem

Adversata gemit. Certa est exquirere nutrix;

Nec solam spondere fidem. Dic, inquit; opemque

Me sine ferre tibi. Non est mea pigra senectus,

Seu furor est habeo quæ carmine sanet, et herbis:

TRANSLATION.

when now the last stroke only remains, seems as if uncertain where to fall, and threatens on every side; so Myrrha's mind, unstable, and shaken by various passions, inclines now this way, now that, and is impelled on either side. No repose, no remedy can be found for her passion, but death. The thoughts of dying please her: she rises up, resolved to wrap a cord round her neck, and fastening her girdle to the top of a beam; farewell, dear Cinyras, she cries, and know that my love for you is the cause of my death; and then fitted the rope to her pale neck. It is said, that the broken murmurs of her voice reached the ears of her faithful nurse, who lay without. Starting from her bed, she unlocks the door, and seeing the ready instruments of death, screams out, and beats her breast, and snatching the girdle from her neck, tears it in pieces. Then at last she found leisure for her tears: then catching her in her arms, she enquired the cause of her despair. The virgin, mute with grief, keeps her eyes immoveably fixed upon the ground, and laments that the remedy she sought in death, was by her slowness thus prevented. The nurse still urges her, and exposing her grey hairs and withered breasts, begs her, by her cradle, and first nourishment, to entrust her with the secret of her grief. She, turning from her, sighs. The nurse is determined to search it out; and not contented with barely promising fidelity: tell me, says she, and permit me to offer you my aid. Though old, I am not unactive. If powerful love assaults you, I have plants and charms to

Sivè aliquis nocuit, magico lustrabere ritu.
Sivè est ira Deum, sacris placabilis ira.
Quid rear ulterius? certè fortuna, domusque 400
Sospes, et in cursu est: vivunt genitrixque, pa-
terque.

Myrrha, patre audito, suspiria duxit ab imo
Pectore. Nec nutrix etiamnum concipit ullum
Mente nefas; aliquemq; tamen præsentit amorem.
Propositiq; tenax, quodcumq; sit, orat, ut ipsi 405
Indicet; et gremio lachrymantem tollit anili;
Atque ita complectens infirmis colla lacertis,
Sensimus, inquit, amas; et in hoc mea (pone
timorem)

Sedulitas erit apta tibi; nec sentiet unquam 409
Hoc pater. Exsiluit gremio furibunda torumque
Ore premens, Discede, precor; miseroque pudori
Parce, ait. Instanti, Discede, aut desine, dixit,
Quærere quid doleam: scelus est, quod scire la-
boras.

Horret anus: tremulasq; manus annisque metuque
Tendit; et ante pedes supplex procumbit alumnae.
Et modò blanditur; modò, si non conscia fiat, 416
Terret; et indicium laquei, cœptæque minatur
Mortis, et officium commissio spondet amori.

Extulit illa caput, lachrymisque implevit obortis.
Pectora nutricis; conataque sæpè fateri, 420
Sæpè tenet vocem; pudibundaque vestibus ora

*extulit caput, implevitque pectora nutricis obortis lachrymis, conataque sæpè fateri, sæpè tenet vo-
cem, texitque ora pudibunda vestibus*

TRANSLATION.

cure the wound; if spells have hurt you, there are still more prevalent in reserve to free you from their power. Or dread you the anger of the gods? That may be averted by sacrifice. What can I suppose more than these? your fortune and family flourish, and promise to continue so: your father and mother live, and are happy. Myrrha, upon hearing her father's name, fetched a sigh from the bottom of her breast; nor does the nurse as yet apprehend any unlawful passion, but suspected however that love was the cause of her sorrow. Tenacious, therefore, of her purpose, she begs her to make a discovery of the secret, whatever it was, and lulls the mourning maid in her lap, and clasping her in her feeble arms; daughter, says she, I know you love, and in this my assiduity may be of use to you; fear not, your father shall never know it. At this she sprung furious from her lap, and throwing herself prostrate on the bed: depart, I beg, says she, and spare the shame of an unhappy wretch. But as she still urged, depart, says she again, or cease to enquire the cause of my grief; it is impious even to name what you desire to know. At this the aged nurse, struck with horror, holds out her hands, trembling with age and fear, and falls a suppliant at her feet. Sometimes she soothes her, sometimes would frighten her into a discovery of the secret; now threatens to expose her design of hanging herself, and anon promises her service, if intrusted with the amour. She raised her head, and filled her nurse's bosom with a flood of tears; and striving to own her flame, often checks her

*Sive aliquis nocuit, lustra-
bere magico ritu. Sive est
ira Deum, ira est placabilis
sacris. Quid rear ulterius?
certè tua fortuna domusque est
sospes, et in cursu: genitrix-
que paterque vivunt, Myr-
rha, patre audito, duxit sus-
piria ab imo pectore; nec nu-
trix etiamnum concipit ullum
nefas mente; præsentique ta-
men aliquem amorem. Ten-
axque propositi, orat ut in-
dicet ipsi, quodcumque sit: et
tollit lachrymantem anili gre-
mio, atque ita complectens col-
la infirmis lacertis, inquit
sensimus; amas: et in hoc
(pone timorem) mea sedulitas
erit apta tibi, nec pater un-
quam sentiet hoc. Illa furi-
bunda exsiluit gremio, pre-
mensque iterum oro, ait, pre-
cor discede, parceque misero
pudori. Dixit instanti, dis-
cede, aut desine quærere quid
doleam. Est scelus quod la-
boras scire. Anus horret,
tenditque manus tremulas an-
nisque metuque, - et supplex
procumbit ante pedes alumnae.
Et modo blanditur, modo ter-
ret si non fiat conscia, mina-
turque indicium laquei, et
cœptæ mortis, et spondet of-
ficium commissio amori. Illa*

et dixit: O matrem felicem conjugem! hastenus, et gemuit: Tremor penet' at in gelidis artus, ossaque nutricis (enim sensit) albique canities stetit hirta rigidis capillis toto vertice: addiditque multa, ut si posset, excuteret diros amores. At virgo scit se moneri non falsa, tamen est certa mori, si non potiatur amato. Hæc ait, vive; potiere tuo, et non ausa dicere, parente, conticuit: firmatque promissa numine. Matres celebrabant illa annua festa piæ Cereris, quibus velatæ quoad corpora nivedæ veste, dant spica prima, primitias suorum frugum, numerantque Venerem, castisq; viriles in vestitis per noctem noctes. Cenchreis conjux regis, abstinuit illi turæ, frequentatque sacra arcana. Ergo dum lectus est vacuus leguimæ conjugæ, male sedula nutrix nacta Cinyram gravem vino, exponit veros amores, nomine mentito; et laudat faciem. Annis virginis quæsitis, ait, est par Myrrhæ: quam, postquam jussa est adducere, utque rediit domum, dixit: gaude mea alumna, vicimus. Infelix virgo non sentit lætitiæ toto corpore; pectoraque præfuga mærent. Sed tamen et gaudet, discordia mentis est tanta.

TRANSLATION.

voice, and hid her blushing face with her veil, and said: O, mother, happy in a husband. She ceased and groaned. Horror shoots through the nurse's bones and stiffening joints, (for she now understood her flame) and the hair rose in bristles all over her hoary head. Much she said to drive from her breast a passion so criminal and base. Myrrha, sensible that her remonstrances were just, is yet determined to possess or die. Live, rejoined the nurse, and enjoy thy, but not daring to add fire, she checked her tongue, and confirms her promise by an oath. The pious matrons were celebrating the annual festival of Ceres, where, robed in white, they offer garlands made of the ears of corn, as the first fruits of their harvest, and for nine nights avoid the joys of love, and a husband's embrace. Cenchreis, the king's wife, was absent on this occasion, and attended the mysterious rites. While therefore Cinyras is deprived of the lawful partner of his bed, the wickedly officious nurse, finding him overcome with wine, discloses to him a real passion, but conceals the name, and praises the virgin's form. The prince enquiring her age, It is the same, she replies, with Myrrha's. When desired to conduct her to him, she hastens home. Rejoice, my child, she said, we have prevailed. The unhappy maid feels not a sincere joy, her boding breast is alarmed, yet still she rejoices; such is the discord of her mind. It was now the time when

Tempus erat quo cuncta silent; interque Triones
Flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Boötes.

Ad facinus venit illa suum. Fugit aurea cœlo
Luna: tegunt nigræ latitantia sidera nubes; 449
Non caret igne suo. Primos tegis, Icare, vultus;
Erigoneque pio sacrata parentis amore,
Ter pedis offensi signo est revocata; ter omen
Funereus bubo letali carmine fecit.

Ita tamen et tenebræ minuunt, noxque atra, pudorem.

Nutricisque manum lævâ tenet; altera motu 455
Cæcum iter explorat, Thalami jam limina tangit;
Jamque fores aperit; jam ducitur intus: at illi-
Poplite succiduo genua intremuère; fugitque
Et color, et sanguis: animusque relinquit euntem.
Quoque suo propior sceleri, magis hōrret, et ausi
Pœnitet; et vellet non cognita posse reverti. 461

Cunctantem longæva manu deducit: et alto
Admotam lecto cum traderet, Accipe, dixit,
Ista tua est, Cinyra: Devotaque corpora junxit.

Accipit obscæno genitor sua viscera lecto; 465
Virgineosque metus levat, hortaturque timentem.
Forlitàn ætatis quoque nomine, Filia, dicat:
Dicat et illa, pater: sceleri ne nomina desint.

Plena patris thalamis excedit; et impia diro
Semina fert utero, conceptaq; crimina portat. 470

que filia, nomine ætatis, et illa dicat, pater, ne nomina desint sceleri. Excedit plena thalamis patris, et fert impia semina diro utero, portatque concepta crimina.

TRANSLATION.

universal silence reigns; and Bootes, wheeling obliquely, had driven his wain half round the heaven. She hastens to the horrid crime. The golden moon forsakes the sky, black clouds cover the lurking stars, and all the lamps of night are extinguished. Icarus hides his face, and Erigone advanced to heaven for her pious regard of her father. Thrice was she recalled by the threatening presage of a stumbling foot; thrice the funeral owl disturbed her by a dismal scream. Yet she proceeds, darkness and sable night hide her shame. With her left she holds the nurse's hand; the other by groping explores the secret path. Now she is come to her father's chamber, now she opens the door, now she is led in. Her knees tremble under her sinking hams. Her blood and colour vanish, and her courage fails her as she moves along. The nearer she is to the commission of the crime, the more it appears in all its horrors: she repents of the daring attempt, and could wish to retire unknown. The aged nurse leads her, thus lingering, by the hand, and conveying her to the lofty bed, said; receive, Cinyras, thy own, and joined their devoted bodies. The father receives his own bowels into the polluted bed, and strives to allay her virgin fears, and remove her vain alarms. Perhaps too he might call her daughter, because the title suited with her years; she again might whisper him, father, that proper names might not be wanting to the sin. She leaves the guilty bed, full of her father, and bears in her incestuous womb the impious seed, and carries about the crime she had con-

Postera nox geminas facinus, Postera nox facinus geminat: Nec finis in illa est, nec est finis in illa. Cum tandem Cinyras, avidus cognoscere amantem
tandem Cinyras, avidus cognoscere amantem post tot concubitus, lumine illato, videt
Et scelus, et natam. Verbisque dolore retentis,
Pendenti nitidum vaginâ deripit' ensem:
Myrrha fugit, tenebris et cæcæ munere noctis
Intercepta neci; latosque vagata per agros,
Palmiferos Arabas, Panchæaque rura relinquit;
Perque nomen erravit redeuntis cornua Lûnæ,
Cum tandem terrâ requievit fessa Sabæa,
Vixque uteri portabat onus. Tum nescia voti,
Atque inter mortisque metus, et tædia vitæ,
Est tales complexa preces: O si qua favetis
Numina confessis; merui, nec triste recuso 484
Supplicium. Sed, ne violem vivosque superstes,
Mortuaque extinctos, ambobus pellite regnis;
Mutatæque mihi vitamque, necemque negate.
Numen confessis aliquod favet. Ultima certè
Vota suos habuere Deos: nam crura loquentis
Terra supervenit; ruptosque obliqua per ungues
Porrigitur radix longi firmamina trunci: 491
Ossaque robur agunt: mediâque manente medullâ
Sanguis it in succos; in magnos brachia ramos;
In parvos digiti: duratur cortice pellis.
Jamque gravem crescens uterum perstrinxerat
arbor; 495
Pectoraque obruerat, collumque operire parabat;
ceived. The following night repeats the horrid guilt; nor does it end there:
until at length Cinyras, impatient to know the fair he had so oft embraced, brought
in a light, and saw at once, his daughter and his crime. Grief and amazement
checked his words; he draws from the sheath, that hung by, the shining sword.
Myrrha fled, snatched from death by the darkness, and protection of an obscure
night; and traversing the wide spreading fields, left the coasts of the Arabians,
fertile in palms, and the Panchæan plains, and wandered, till nine times the moon
had renewed her waning horns; when at length, fatigued, she rested in the Sabæan
country, and scarce was able to sustain the load of her womb. Then not knowing
what to wish, loathing life, and yet afraid of death, she thus, in prayer, addressed
the gods: O, if any deities attend to the vows of penitents; I have deserved nor
refuse to submit to the severest punishment; but that living I may not pollute the
living, or dead the dead, banish me from both realms; change my form, nor
suffer me to join either the living or the dead. There is always some god who
regards the penitent; at least her last prayers were favourably heard; for earth
gathered round her legs as she spoke, and a root shoots out obliquely from her
bursting nails, the stable support of a long trunk. Her bones become solid wood,
and the marrow retaining still its middle place, her blood changes to sap, her
arms to large boughs, her fingers to little ones; and her tender skin is hardened
into rind. And now the rising tree had invested her heavy womb, covered her
breasts, and began to invade her neck. She was impatient of delay, sunk down to

TRANSLATION.

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Non tulit illa moram : venientique obvia ligno
 Subsedit ; merfitque suos in cortice vultus.
 Quæ, quanquam amisit veteres cum corpore sensus,
 Flet tamen ; et tepidæ manant ex arbore guttæ. 500
 Est honor et lachrymis ; stillataque cortice Myrrha
 Nomen herile tenet, nullique tacebitur ævo.

Ille non tulit moram, subse-
ditque obvia venienti ligno :
merfitque suos vultus in corti-
ce. Quæ, quanquam amisit
veteres sensus cum corpore, ta-
men flet, et tepidæ guttæ ma-
nant ex arbore. Honor est et
lachrymis ; myrrhaque stilla-
ta cortice, tenet herile nomen,
tacebiturque nulli ævo.

X. At malè conceptus sub robore creverat in-

fans ;

Quærebatque viam ; quâ se, genitrico relictâ,
 Exsereret. Mediâ gravidus tumet arbore venter. 505
 Tendit onus matrem ; nec habent sua verba dolo-
 Nec Lucina potest parientis voce vocari. [res :
 Nitenti tamen est similis ; curvataque crebros
 Dat gemitus arbor ; lachrymisque cadentibus hu-
 met.

10. At infans male con-
ceptus creverat sub robore ;
quærebatque viam, qua ge-
nitrice relictâ, exsereret se.
Gravidus venter tumet me-
diâ arbore. Onus tendit ma-
trem, nec dolores habent sua
verba, nec Lucina potest vo-
cari voce parientis, Tamen est
similis nitenti ; arborque cur-
vata, dat crebros gemitus ;
humetque cadentibus lachry-
mis.

Constitit ad ramos mitis Lucina dolentes ; 510
 Admovitque manus, et verba puerpera dixit.
 Arbor agit rimas ; et fissâ cortice vivum
 Reddit onus ; vagitque puer : quem mollibus
 herbis

mitis Lucina constitit
ad dolentes ramos ; admovit-
que manus ; et dixit verba
puerpera. Arbor agit rimas ;
et reddit vivum onus fissâ cor-
tice ; puerque vagit, quem
impositum mollibus herbis,
Naiades unxere lachrymis pa-
rentis. Livor quoque lauda-
ret faciem. Namque erat ta-
lis, qualia corpora nudorum
amorum pinguntur tabula.
Sed ne cultus faciat discrimi-
na, aut adde huic, aut deme
illis leves pharetras. Vola-
tilis ætas labitur occultè, fallitque, et nihil est velocius annis. Ille natus sorore sueque avo, qui nu-
per erat conditus arbore,

Naiades impositum lachrymis unxere parentis.
 Laudaret faciem livor quoque : Qualia namq; 515
 Corpora nudorum tabulâ pinguntur amorum,
 Talis erat. Sed, ne faciat discrimina cultus,
 Aut huic adde leves, aut illis deme pharetras.
 Labitur occultè, fallitque volatilis ætas :
 Et nihil est annis velocius. Ille sorore 520
 Natus avoque suo, qui conditus arbore nupèr,
 tilis ætas labitur occultè, fallitque, et nihil est velocius annis. Ille natus sorore sueque avo, qui nu-
 per erat conditus arbore,

TRANSLATION.

meet the approaching wood, and hid her face in the closing bark. She, though with her outward shape she lost also her sense, yet still weeps, and warm drops distil from the tree. There is a value even in her tears, and myrrh issuing from the bark, retains her name, nor shall cease to be renowned in every age.

X. But the incestuous infant grew under the wood, and struggled to leave its mother. and push itself into light. Her heavy womb distends the swelling tree. The mother, feels all the pangs of labour, yet has no voice to express her pains, or invoke the aid of Lucina in that hour of anguish. She seems however like one struggling to be delivered, and the tree bending, utters frequent groans, and is moistened with falling tears. Gentle Lucina stood by the groaning boughs, reached her hands to forward the birth, and pronounced the powerful spells that promote delivery. The tree gapes in chinks, and through the cleft bark discharges the living load. The child cries, and the Naiads receiving him, lay him upon soft leaves, and anoint him with his mother's tears. Envy itself would have commended his beauty : for such was his form, as when naked cupids are represented in a piece of painting ; but that dress may occasion no difference, add to him, or take from them the polished quivers. Winged time glides away insensibly and unperceived, nor is aught more fleeting than years. The child, the offspring of his own sister and grand-father, so lately enclosed in a tree, so lately

nuper genitus; modo infans
 formosissimus, est jam juvenis,
 jam vir, jam formosior se ipso.
 Jam placet et Veneri, ulcis-
 turque ignes matris. Namque
 dum pharetratus puer dat os-
 cula matri, inscius destrinxit
 pectus ejus exstanti arundine.
 Læsa dea repulit natum ma-
 nu: vulnus erat ætæum al-
 tius specie, primoque fefellerat
 ipsam. Cepta formâ viri non
 jam curat Cythereia littora;
 non repetit Paphon cinctam
 alto æquore, Cnidonque pisco-
 sam, Amathuntaque gravi-
 dam metalli. Abstinet et cœ-
 lo. Adonis præfertur cœlo.
 Tenet hunc: est comes huic:
 adjuetaque indulgere sibi sem-
 per in umbra, augereque for-
 mam colendo, vagatur per
 juga, per sylvas, saxaque
 dumosa, nuda genu, succinc-
 ta quædam vestem ritu Dianæ,
 hortaturque canes; agitaturque
 animalia tutæ prædæ, aut
 pronos lepores, aut cervum
 celsum in cornua, aut damas.
 Abstinet à fortibus apris, vi-
 tatque raptores lupos, ursoque
 armatos unguibus, et leones
 saturatos cæde armenti. Mo-
 net te quoque Adoni, ut ti-
 meas hos (si possit prodesse
 quid monendo.) Inquitque
 esto fortis fugacibus: audacia non est tutâ in audaces. Parce juvenis esse temerarius meo periculo;
 neve lateffe feras, quibus natura dedit arma.

Nupèr erat genitus; modò formosissimus infans,
 Jam juvenis, jam vir, jam se formosior ipso est:
 Jam placet et Veneri, matrisque ulciscitur ignes.
 Namque pharetratus dùm dat puer oscula matri,
 Inscius exstanti destrinxit arundine pectus. 526
 Læsa manu natum Dea repulit. Altiùs actum
 Vulnus erat specie; promòque fefellerat ipsam.
 Capta viri formâ non jam Cythereia curat 529
 Littora; non alto repetit Paphon æquore cinctam,
 Piscosainque Cnidon, gravidamve Amathunta me-
 Abstinet et cœlo; cœlo præfertur Adonis. [talli.
 Hunc tenet; huic comes est; assuetaque semper in
 umbrâ
 Indulgere sibi, formamque augere colendo,
 Per juga, per silvas, dumosaque saxa vagatur 535
 Nuda genu, vestem ritu succincta Dianæ;
 Hortaturque canes, tutæque animalia prædæ,
 Aut pronos lepores, aut celsum in cornua cervum,
 Aut agitât damas; à fortibus abstinet apris,
 Raptoresque lupos, armatosque unguibus urfos
 Vitat, et armenti saturatos cæde leones. 541
 Te quoque ut hos timeas (si quid prodesse mo-
 nendo
 Possit) Adoni, monet. Fortisque fugacibus esto,
 Inquit; in audaces non est audaciâ tutâ.
 Parce meo, juvenis, temerarius esse periculo: 545
 Neve feras, quibus arma dedit natura, laceffe;
 esto fortis fugacibus: audacia non est tutâ in audaces. Parce juvenis esse temerarius meo periculo;
 neve lateffe feras, quibus natura dedit arma.

T R A N S L A T I O N.

born; soon becomes a beautiful infant, soon a youth, soon a man, and excels even himself in beauty. Now he appears charming even to the queen of love, and with her pain revenges his mother's unnatural fires. For while the quivered boy was kissing his mother, he razed her breast with a heedless arrow. The goddess, wounded, pushed away her son with her hand; but the stroke was deeper than appeared, and even Venus herself was at first deceived. Captivated with the charms of a mortal, she no longer regards the Cytherean shores; nor revisits Paphos surrounded by a deep sea, or Cnidos abounding in fish, and Amathus rich in metals. She abandons heaven itself: Adonis is preferred to heaven. Him she constantly attends, and follows as his companion; and though ever accustomed to indulge in the shade, and improve her beauty with the most anxious care; now wanders among precipices, woods, and bushy rocks, her feet bare, and the robe tucked up in the manner of Diana; and cheers the hounds pursuing animals of the less dangerous kind, as fleet hares, the stag exulting in his lofty horns, and timorous does: but avoids fierce boars, and ravenous wolves, and bears armed with claws, and lions glutted with the slaughter of the herds. She counsels thee too, Adonis, (would council avail) to beware of these. Follow, says she, and shew your courage against such as fly; it is not safe boldly to encounter the bold. Forbear, lovely youth, to be rash at my hazard, nor provoke beasts whom nature has furnished with arms for their own defence; lest your thirst of renown may cost me dear. Your age,

Stet mihi ne magno tua gloria. Non movet ætas, *Tua gloria stet mihi in magno.*
 Nec facies, nec quæ Venerem movêre, leones, *Non ætas, nec facies, nec*
 Setigerosque fues, oculosque, animosque ferarum, *quæ movere Venerem, movet*
 Fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri; *leones, setigerosque fues, ocu-*
 Impetus est fulvis et vasta leonibus ira: 551 *losque, animosque ferarum.*
 Invisumque mihi genus est. Quæ causa, roganti, *Acres apri habent fulmen in*
 Dicam, ait; et veteris monstrum mirabere culpæ. *aduncis dentibus, est impetus,*
 Sed labor insolitus jam me lassavit; et ecce *et vasta ira, fulvis leonibus,*
 Opportuna suâ blanditur populus umbrâ; 555 *genusque est invisum mihi.*
 Datq; torum cespes. Libet hâc requiescere tecum, *Ait illi roganti, quæ esset*
 Et requievit, humo: pressitque et gramen, et ip- *causa: dicam; et mirabere*
 Inque sinu juvenis politâ cervice renidens *monstrum veteris culpæ. Sed*
 Sic ait, ac mediis interferit oscula verbis. 559 *insolitus labor jam lassavit*
me: et ecce opportuna populus
blanditur suâ umbrâ; cespes-
que dat torum. Libet requi-
escere tecum hac humo, et re-
quievit: pressitque et gramen,
et ipsum. Cerviceque positâ
in sinu juvenis, ait sic reni-
dens, ac interferit oscula me-
diis verbis.

XI. Forstân audieris aliquam certamine cursus
 Veloces superâsse viros. Non fabula rumor
 Ille fuit; superabat enim. Nec dicere posses,
 Laude pedum, formæne bono præstantior esset.
 Scitanti Deus huic de conjuge, conjuge, dixit,
 Nil opus est, Atalanta, tibi. Fuge conjugis usum;
 Nec tamen effugies; teque ipsa viva carebis. 566
 Territa forte Dei per opacas innuba silvas
 Vivit; et instantem turbam violenta procorum
 Conditione fugat: nec sum potiunda, nisi, inquit,
 Victa prius cursu. Pedibus contendite mecum.
effugies; vivaque carebis te ipsa. Territa forte dei, vivit innuba per opacas silvas; et violenta
fugat instantem turbam procorum conditione; et inquit, nec sum potiunda, nisi prius victa cursu.
Contendite pedibus mecum.

TRANSLATION.

beauty, and those charms that have made so strong an impression on Venus, will but little avail against lions, bristly boars; and the eyes and rage of furious beasts. Fierce boars carry thunder in their crooked tusks: rage and fury prevail to a great degree in tawny lions, and the whole race is beside odious to me. As he asked, what might be the cause? I will tell you rejoined she, and you will wonder at the prodigy which rose from crimes of old. But this toil, to which I am so little accustomed, has fatigued me, and lo! a grateful poplar courts us by its shade, and the turf beneath offers a verdant couch. I am desirous to repose a little on this spot, and she laid her down, and prest at once the grass and her Adonis, and leaning her neck on the youth's bosom, smiling, thus began; and sometimes interrupted her story with kisses.

IX. Perhaps you may have heard of a nymph, who in running, was an overmatch for the swiftest men. That was no vain rumour, for she really excelled: nor could you say whether she was more distinguished by the fame of her swiftness, or the praise of her beauty. Consulting the oracle about a husband, the god replied: think not, Atalanta, of a husband, avoid that dangerous commerce; yet it will be impossible to shun it, and Atalanta, living, shall be lost to herself. Terrified with this response of the god, she lives a virgin in the shady woods, and repulses an importunate crowd of lovers by the hard condition she proposes: I am not to be obtained, says she, unless first conquered in the race. Contend with

NOTE.

560. *Forstân audieris*] Atalanta was a native of Arcadia, and the daughter of Schœneus.

Conjux thalamique dabuntur Præmia veloci conjux thalamique dabuntur ; 571
præmia veloci ; mors dabitur Mors pretium tardis. Ea lex certaminis esto.
pretium tardis. Esto ea lex certaminis. Illa quidem est
immitis ; sed (potentia formæ est tanta) temeraria turba
procorum venit ad banc. Sederat Hippomenes cursûs spectator iniqui ; 575
Hippomenes sederat spectator iniqui cursûs ; et dixerat ;
conjux petitur cuiquam per tanta pericula ? ac damna-
rat nimios amores juvenum. Ut vero vidit faciem, et cor-
pus velamine posito, tale, qua-
le est meum, vel quale tuum si fias fœmina ; obstupuit :
tollensque manus, dixit : vos quos modo culpavi, ignoscite,
præmia quæ peteretis nondum erant nota mihi. Laudando
concepit ignem, et optat ne quis juvenum currat velocius,
timetque invidiâ. Sed inquit : cur fortuna hujus cer-
taminis relinquatur intentata mihi ? ipse deus juvat au-
dentes. Dum Hippomenes ex-
igit talia secum ; virgo volat alite passu. Quæ quanquam
est visa Aonio juveni ire non secius Scythica sagitta, tamen
ille magis miratur decoram : et ipse cursus facit decoram.
Aura oblata refert talaria ci-
tis plantis, crinesque jactan-
tur per eburnea terga, genualique picto limbo, quæ suberant poplitibus : corpusque traxerat ru-
borem in puellari candore ; baud aliter quam cum purpureum velum super candida atria, inficit si-
mulatas umbras.

TRANSLATION.

me in running : a wife and Atalanta shall be the reward of the swift, but death the punishment of the slow. Be that the law of the contest. This proposal was indeed inhuman, but so great is the power of her beauty, that a rash crowd of wooers submitted to this rigorous law. Hippomenes sat a spectator of this extravagant combat : is it possible, said he, that any one, for a wife, will expose himself to such apparent danger ? and blamed, in his own mind, the indiscreet passion of the youths. But when he beheld her face and naked limbs, exquisitely turned as mine, or as thine wert thou to become a woman, he stood amazed, and lifting up his hands : forgive me, ye youths, said he, whom I have so lately wronged ; the value of the prize you contend for, was but little known to me. By thus praising her, he kindles a flame in his own breast, and wishes that none of the youths may equal her in swiftness, and through envy fears it. But why, says he, is my fate untied in this combat : heaven assists the daring. While Hippomenes ponders these things with himself, the virgin flies with winged pace, who, tho' she seemed to the Aonian youth to glide swifter than a Scythian arrow, yet he more admires her beauty, and even the race itself conspires to exalt her charms. The wind bears back the pinions that adorn her nimble feet, her hair flows back upon her ivory neck, and the embroidered ribands that tie up her buskins, wave behind. Her virgin skin was dyed with a glowing red, as when crimson hangings in a white gallery, lend a blushing shade to the polished marble. While the stranger stands thus admiring her charms, the last course is

Dum notat hæc hospes; decursa novissima meta
 Et tegitur festâ victrix Atalanta coronâ [est :
 Dant gemitum victi; penduntq; ex fœdere pœnas.
 Non tamen eventu juvenum deterritus horum
 Constitit in medio; vultuque in virgine fixo, 601
 Quid facilem titulum superando quæris inertes?
 Mecum confer, ait. Seû me fortuna potentem
 Fecerit; à tanto non indignabere vinci, 604
 Namque mihi genitor Megareus, Onchestius illi;
 Est Neptunus avus; pronepos ego regis aquarum:
 Nec virtus citrà genus est. Seû vincar, habebis
 Hippomene victo magnum et memorabile nomen.
 Talia dicentem molli Schœneia vultu
 Aspicit: et dubitat, superâri an vincere malit. 610
 Atque ità; Quis Deus hunc formosis, inquit, ini-
 quus
 Perdere vult? charæque jubet discrimine vitæ
 Conjugium petere hoc? Non sum me iudice tanti.
 Nec formâ tangor. Poteram tamen hâc quoque
 tangi.
 Sed quòd adhuc puer est; non me movet ipse, sed
 ætas. 615
 Quid, quòd inest virtus, et mens interrita leti?
 Quid, quòd ab æquoreâ numeratur origine quartus?
 Quid, quòd amat, tantiq; putat connubia nostra,
 Ut pereat; si me fors illi dura negârit?
 tus quartus ab æquoreâ origine? Quid? quod amat, putatque nostra connubia tanti, ut pereat si
 dura fors negarit me illi?

TRANSLATION.

run, and victorious Atalanta is adorned with a festival crown. The vanquished sigh, and suffer punishment according to the law of the contest. Yet Hippomenes, no ways awed by the unfortunate end of these youths, stood full in view; and fixing his eyes upon Atalanta: why, says he, do you aim at the glory of an easy victory, by contending with unactive souls like these; enter the lists with me. If fortune grants me the victory, it will be no dishonour to be vanquished by one of my name and figure. Megareus is my father, who boasts of Onchestius for his, and Neptune for his grandfather: I am therefore the great grandson of the king of the waters; nor does my virtue sink beneath my race. Or if I am overcome, you will gain a great and memorable name by vanquishing Hippomenes. As he thus spoke, the daughter of Schœneus beheld him with a mild air, and a doubt arises in her breast, whether it is happier to vanquish or be overcome. Then thus she begins: What god, a foe to beauty, means to destroy this youth? and prompts him thus to seek marriage by endangering his dear life? the prize, even in my own judgment, is not so great. Nor am I moved by his beauty, though even this I acknowledge might well move. What? when I consider that he is yet a mere youth, not his charms, but pity for his age touch my breast. What? can I remain insensible to his heroic courage, and soul superior to the fear of death? What? Is it nothing that he is numbered the fourth in descent from the father of the floods; that he loves me, and so highly values my nuptials that he is willing to perish, if cruel fortune deny him that happiness? Be gone

Abi hospes, dum licet, relin-
queque cruentos thalamos.
Meum conjugium est crudele;
nulla nolet nubere tibi, et po-
tes optari à sapiente puella.
Tamen cur cura tui est mihi,
tot peremtis jam ante? Vi-
derit: intereat: quoniam
non est admonitus cæde tot
procorum; agiturque in tæ-
dia vitæ. Igitur hic occidet,
quia voluit vivere mecum?
patieturque indignam necem
pretium amoris? nostra vic-
toria non erit ferendæ invi-
diæ. Sed culpa non est mea.
Utinam velles desistere; aut
quoniam es demens, utinam
esses velocior. At quam vir-
gineus vultus est in puerili o-
re! ah, miser Hippomene,
nollem fuisse visa tibi! eras
dignus vivere. Quod si essem
felicior: nec importuna fata
negarent conjugium mihi, eras
unus cum possem sociare cubi-
lia. Dixerat, utque rudis,
tactaque primo Cupidine, ig-
norans quid facit, amat, et
non sentit amorem. Jam po-
populusque paterque poscunt so-
litos cursus, cum Hippomenes,
proles Neptunia, invocat me
solicitâ voce. Ait, compre-
cor ut Cythereia adsit nostris
ausis; et adjuvet ignes quos
dedit. Aura non invida detulit blandas preces ad me. Sum mota, fateor; nec longa mora opis
dabatur. Est ager, indigenæ dicunt Tamafenum nomine; pars optima Cypriæ telluris; quem præci-

Dum licet, hospes, abi; thalamosque relinque
cruentos. 620
Conjugium crudele meum est. Tibi nubere nulla
Nolet: et optari potes à sapiente puellâ.
Cur tamen est mihi cura tui, tot jam antè peremtis?
Viderit: intereat: quoniam tot cæde procorum
Admonitus non est; agiturque in tædia vitæ. 62
Occidet hic igitur, voluit quia vivere mecum? 5
Indignamque necem, pretium patietur amoris:
Non erit invidiæ victoria nostra ferendæ.
Sed non culpa mea est. Utinam desistere velles!
Aut, quoniam es demens, utinam velocior esses?
At quam virgineus puerili vultus in ore est! 631
Ah, miser Hippomene; nollem tibi visa fuisset!
Vivere dignus eras. Quod si felicior essem;
Nec mihi conjugium fata importuna negarent;
Unus eras, cum quo sociare cubilia possem. 635
Dixerat; utque rudis, primoque Cupidine tacta,
Quid facit ignorans, amat, et non sentit amorem.
Jam solitos poscunt cursus populusque, paterque;
Cum me sollicitâ proles Neptunia voce
Invocat Hippomenes: Cythereia comprecor, ausis
Adsit, ait nostris; et quos dedit, adjuvet ignes.
Detulit aura preces ad me non invida blandas:
Motaque, sum, fateor; nec opis mora longa dabatur.
Est ager, indigenæ Tamafenum nomine dicunt;
Telluris Cypriæ pars optima: quem mihi præci

TRANSLATION.

stranger, while yet you may, nor covet a bloody alliance; the attempt is cruel and hazardous. No one will refuse thy hand: and thou mayest by the desire of some more prudent maid. But why am I, who have already destroyed so many, so tender of thee. Let him perish, it is his own fault; since not awed by the fate of so many wooers, he behaves like one weary of life. Shall he then die, because desirous to live with me? and suffer an unmerited death as the reward of his love? A victory so odious will only serve to blast my fame. But it is no fault of mine. I wish you would forbear, or since thus infuriated, I wish you were swifter! What a virgin bloom appears in his youthful countenance! Ah! wretched Hippomenes, would you had never seen me! Thy life was worthy of a longer date. Had my fortune been more propitious; did not cruel fate deny me the comforts of a wedded state; thou alone art he, with whom I could have gladly shared my bed. She said: and as one unexperienced, and then first pierced with Cupid's dart, not knowing what she does, she loves, and is not aware of the flame. Now the people, and her father, demand the expected race, when Hippomenes, the descendant of Neptune, thus invokes me with anxious voice. Favour, Cytherea, my aspiring hopes, and aid the flames you have yourself kindled in my breast. A soft unenvious wind, wafted to me this tender prayer. Pity, I own, soon gained the ascendant, nor did I long delay the assistance he implored. There is a piece of ground, which the natives call the Tamafenian field, the richest spot of the

Sacravêre fenes; templisque accedere dotem 646 *senes sacravere mibi, jussere-*
 Hanc jussêre meis. Medio nitet arbor in arvo; *que hanc dotem accedere meis*
 Fulva comam, fulvo ramis crepitantibus auro. *templis. Arbor nitet in me-*
 Hinc tria fortè meâ veniens decerpta ferebam *diu arvo, fulva quod ad co-*
 Aurea poma manu; nullique videnda, nisi ipsi: *mam, ramis crepitantibus ful-*
 Hippomenen adiû; docuique, quis usus in illis. *vo auro. Veniens hinc forte*
 Signa tubæ dederant; cùm carcere pronus uterque *ferebam tria aurea poma de-*
 Emicat, et summam celeri pede libat arenam. *cerpta, mea manu, adique*
 Posse putes illos sicco freta radere passu, *Hippomenen, videnda nulli,*
 Et segetis canæ stantes percurrere aristas. 655 *nisi ipsi, docuique quis usus*
 Adjiciunt animos juveni clamorque, favorque, [pus, *esset in illis. Tubæ dederant*
 Verbaque dicentûm, Nunc, nunc incumbere tem- *signa, cum uterque emicas*
 Hippomene: propera. Nunc viribus utere totis. *pronus carrere, et libat sum-*
 Pelle moram: vinces. Dubium Magareius heros *nam arenam celeri pede. Pu-*
 Gaudeat, an virgo magis his Schœneia dictis, 660 *tes illos posse radere freta sic-*
 O quòties, cùm jam posset transire, morata est: *co possu, et percurrere stantes*
 Spectatosque diù vultus invita relinquit! *aristas canæ segetis. Clamor-*
 Aridus è lassò veniebat anhelitus ore: [num *que, favorque adjiciunt ani-*
 Metaque erat longè. Tum denique de tribus u- *mos juveni, verbaque dicen-*
 Fœtibus arboreis proles Neptunia misit. 665 *tûm, nunc Hippomene, nunc*
 Obstupuit virgo; nitidique cupidine pomi *est tempus incumbere, prope-*
 Declinat cursus; aurumque volubile tollit. *ra, nunc utere totis viribus.*
 Præterit Hippomenes. Resonant spectacula plausu, *Pelle moram, vinces. Dubi-*
 Illa moram celeri, cessataque tempora cursu *um herosne Megareius, an*
 Corrigit: atque iterum juvenem post tērga relin- *virgo Schœneia magis gau-*
 quit. 670 *deat bis dictis. O quòties est*
cursus, tollitque volubile aurum. Hippomenes præterit: spectacula resonant plausu. Illa corrigit
moram cessataque; tempora, celeri cursu; atque iterum relinquit juvenem post tergum.

TRANSLATION.

Cyprianisle, which of old the elders consecrated to me, and appointed as an endowment for my temple. In the middle of the field a tree flourishes, with yellow locks, and boughs rattling with yellow gold. It chanced that coming hence I bore in my hand three golden apples pulled from the tree; and advancing to Hippomenes, visible to none but him, taught him what use to make of them. The trumpets had now given the signal, when both start from the lists, and with nimble feet glide along the topmost sand. You would have thought they might skim along the seas with unmoistened pace, and fly over the unbending ears of ripened corn. The shouts and favour of the spectators add courage to the youth. Now, now, cried they, Hippomenes, is the time to shoot boldly forward: make haste: strain every nerve; banish delay, you shall reach the goal. It is hard to say whether the Megareian hero, or daughter of Schœneus joyed most in these shouts. How oft, when she might have passed him, did she check her course, and with unwilling speed leave his face, after gazing on it long! A dry panting issued from his faint mouth, and the goal was yet a great way off. Then, at length, the hero of Neptune's race threw one of the three apples pulled from the golden tree. The virgin stood amazed, and charmed with the beauty of the shining fruit, turns from her course, and takes up the rolling gold. Hippomenes passes her; the theatre rings with applauses. She atones for the delay and time lost, by her redoubled speed, and again leaves the youth behind her. Again stopped

Et rursus remorata jactu secundi pomi, consequitur transitque virum. Ultima pars curjus restabat: nunc inquit ades, O dea, auctor muneris, jecitque juveniliter nitidum aurum ab obliquo in latus campi, quo illa rediret tardius. Virgo visa est dubitare an peteret: coegi tollere, et adjeci pondera sublato malo: impediique pariter gravitate moraque oneris. Neve meus sermo sit tardior illo cursu, virgo est præterita: victor duxit sua præmia. Dignane fui Adoni, cui ageret grates, cui ferret honorem thuris? Ille immemor nec egit grates, nec dedit thura mihi. Convertertor in subitam iram; dolensque contemni, caveo exemplo ne sim spernenda futuris; exhortorque meipsum in ambos. Transibant templa abdita nemorosis sylvis, quæ clarus Echion quondam fecerat matri deum ex voto: et longum iter suasit eos requiescere. Illic intempestiva cupido concubitus, concita a nostro numine, occupat Hippomenem. Recessus exigui luminis fuerat prope templa, similis speluncæ, et tectus nativo punice, sacer priscâ religione: quo sacerdos contulerat multa lignea simulacra veterum deorum: Init hunc; et temerat sacraria vetito probro. Sacra retorserunt oculos; materque turrata

Et rursus pomi jactu remorata secundi,
 Consequitur, transitque virum. Pars ultima cursus
 Restabat: Nunc, inquit ades, Dea, muneris auctor:
 Inque latus campi, quo tardiùs illa rediret,
 Jecit ab obliquo nitidum juveniliter aurum. 675
 An peteret, virgo visa est dubitare: coëgi
 Tollere; et adjeci sublato pondera malo:
 Impediique oneris pariter gravitate, moraque.
 Neve meus sermo cursu sit tardior illo;
 Præterita est virgo; duxit sua præmia victor. 680
 Dignane, cui grates ageret, cui thuris honorem
 Ferret, Adoni, fui? nec grates immemor egit:
 Nec mihi thura dedit. Subitam convertor in iram:
 Contemnique dolens, ne sim spernenda futuris,
 Exemplo caveo: meque ipsam exhortor in am-
 bos. 685
 Templa Deum Matri, quæ quondam clarus E-
 Fecerat ex voto, nemorosis abdita silvis, [chion
 Transibant: et iter longum requiescere suasit.
 Illic concubitus intempestiva cupido 689
 Occupat Hippomenen, à numine concita nostro.
 Luminis exigui fuerat propè templa recessus,
 Speluncæ similis, nativo punice tectus;
 Religione sacer priscâ: quò multa sacerdos
 Lignea contulerat veterum simulacra Deorum:
 Hunc init; et vetito temerat sacraria probro. 695
 Sacra retorserunt oculos; turritaque Mater,

TRANSLATION.

by the allurements of a second apple, again she overtakes and passes him. The last part of the race only remained; now, says he, goddess, the bestower of this gift, aid me; and then to retard her still the more, with youthful might, tossed the last apple across the plain. The virgin seemed to doubt whether she should fetch it: I compelled her to take it up, and added weight to it, and hindered her both by the weight of the load, and the delay of reaching it. And that my story may not be more tedious than the race, he passed the virgin, and victorious obtained the prize.

Did I not merit, think you, Adonis, to have a return of your thanks, and incense burnt on my altar? But he, ungrateful, neither returned me thanks, nor offered incense. I am thrown into a sudden rage, and provoked at this neglect, resolve to provide against the contempt of future lovers, by a memorable example; and animate myself against both. They were passing by a temple in the secret recesses of a wood, which of old renowned Echion had built to the mother of the gods, in consequence of a vow; and the length of the way invited them to repose a little. There, raised by my powers, an unseasonable desire of caressing his wife, seizes Hippomenes. Near the temple was a gloomy recess like a cave, covered with native pumice stone, a place sacred from ancient religious observance, whither the priest of the temple had conveyed many wooden images of ancient gods. This he enters, and defiles the sacred sanctuary by a forbidden crime. The sacred

An Stygiâ fontes, dubitavit, mergeret undâ.
 Poena levis visa est. Ergò modò lævia fulvæ
 Colla jubæ velant: digiti curvantur in ungues:
 Ex humeris armi fiunt: in pectora totum
 Pondus abit: summæ caudâ verruntur arenæ.
 Iram vultus habet: pro verbis murmura reddunt;
 Pro thalamis celebrant silvas: aliisque timendi
 Dente premunt domito Cybeleia fræna leones.
 Hos tu, care mihi, cumque his genus omne fera-
 rum,

Quæ non terga fugæ, sed pugnæ pectora præbent,
 Effuge: ne virtus tua sit damnosa duobus.

XII, XIII. Illa quidem monuit; junctisque
 per aëra cygnis

Carpit iter: sed stat monitis contraria virtus.

Fortè suæ latebris vestigia certa secuti

Excivère canes; sylvisque exire parantem

Fixerat obliquo juvenis Cinyreius ictu.

Protinùs excussit pando venabula rostro,

Sanguine tincta suo: trepidumque et tuta peten-

Trux aper insequitur: totosque sub inguine dentes

Abdidit; et fulvâ moribundum stravit arenâ.

pando rostro, truxque aper insequitur trepidum, et petentem tuta, abdiditque totos dentes sub inguine, et stravit moribundum fulva arenâ.

dubitavit an mergeret fontes Stygiâ undâ. Poena est visa levis: ergo modò lævia fulvæ jubæ velant levia colla: digiti curvantur in ungues: armi fiunt ex humeris: totum pondus abit in pectora: summæ arenæ verruntur caudâ. Vultus habet iram: pro verbis reddunt murmura: pro thalamis celebrant silvas: leonesque timendi aliis, premunt fræna Cybeleia domito dente. Tu care mihi, effuge hos, cumque his omne genus ferarum, quæ non præbent terga fugæ, sed pectora pugnæ: ne tua virtus sit damnosa duobus.

12, 13. Illa quidem monuit, carpitque iter per aëra junctis cygnis: sed virtus stat contraria monitis. Forte canes, secuti certa vestigia, excivere suæ latebris; juvenisque Cinyreius fixerat obliquo ictu illum parentem exire sylvis. Protinus excussit venabula tincta suo sanguine pando

TRANSLATION.

images turned away their eyes; and the mother of the gods, whose head is crowned with turrets, revolved within herself whether she should plunge the guilty wretches in the Stygian flood. But this punishment seemed too mild. Therefore tawny manes were immediately seen to cover their smooth necks; their nails are bent into claws, their arms become legs, and their whole strength rushes into their breast! With their tails they sweep the surface of the sand, their looks are full of rage, their voice is changed into a roaring noise, and, instead of palaces, they frequent the woods; hence now become real lions, they champ with foaming jaws the reins of Cybele. These, my dear Adonis, avoid: and with them all such beasts of prey, as turn not their backs to flight, but offer their breasts to the fight; lest thy rash courage should prove fatal to us both.

XII. XIII. She indeed gave this advice, and with her harnessed swans winged her through the air; but his sprightly courage suffers him not to hearken to her admonitions. By chance his hounds, led by the tainted tract, roused a boar from his thick covert; and the Cinyrean hero had wounded him obliquely, as he endeavoured to get out of the wood. The savage instantly turning, wrenched out the gory dart with his crooked snout, and fiercely pursues him, trembling, and seeking a safe retreat. *But alas, too late!* for the boar impetuous drove his tusks into his groin, and stretched him expiring upon the yellow sand. The Cytherean goddess, borne in her light chariot through the mid regions of air, had not

NOTE.

709. *Sed stat monitus contraria virtus*] Many of the ancients were of opinion, that Adonis was the same with Osiris, and that the affliction of Venus represents that of Isis for the

death of her spouse; but several learned men have since observed, that there was a difference both in the worship and festivals instituted in honour of these two princes.

*Cytherca veſta per medias
auras levi curru, nondum
pervenerat Cyprum olorinis a-
lis. Agnovit longe gemitum
morientis; et flexit albas a-
ves illuc; utque vidit ab al-
to æthere illum exanimem,
jaſtantemque corpus in ſuo
ſanguine, deſiluit; rupitque
pariter ſinus, pariterque ca-
pillis, et percuffit pectora in-
dignis palmis. Queſtaque
cum fatiſ, attamen inquit,
omnia non erunt veſtri juris:
monumento mei luctus; O A-
doni, ſemper manebunt, ima-
goque moriſ annua repetita,
peraget ſimulamina neſtri
plangoriſ. At cruor muta-
bitur in florem. An Perſe-
phone licuit quondam tibi ver-
tere fœmineos artus in olentes
Menthæ? Cinyreius heros
mutatus erit nobis invidiæ?
ſic fata, ſpargit cruorem odo-
rato neſtare, qui tactus ab
illo, intumuit, ſic ut perluci-
da bulla ſolet ſurgere pluvio
cœlo; nec mora longior plena
hora eſt facta, cum concolor
floſ eſt ortus e ſanguine. Qua-
lem punica mala ſolent ferre,
quæ celant granum ſub lento cortice: tamen uſus in illo eſt brevis. Namque iidem venti qui præſ-
tant nomina, excutiunt male hærentem, et caducum nimia levitate.*

*Veſta levi curru medias Cytherca per auras
Cyprum olorinis nondum pervenerat alis.
Agnovit longè gemitum morientiſ; et albas
Flexit aves illuc. Utque æthere vidit ab alto 720
Exanimem, inque ſuo jaſtantem ſanguine corpus;
Deſiluit: pariterque ſinus, pariterque capillos
Rupit; et indignis percuffit pectora palmis.
Queſtaque cum fatiſ, At non tamen omnia veſtri
Juris erunt, inquit, Luctus monumenta mane-
bunt 725*

*Semper, Adoni, mei: repetitaque moriſ imago
Annua plangoriſ peraget ſimulamina noſtri.
At cruor in florem mutabitur. An tibi quondam
Fœmineos artus in olentes vertere Menthas,
Perſephone licuit? nobis Cinyreius heros 730
Invidiæ mutatus erit? Sic fata, cruorem
Neſtare odorato ſpargit: qui tactus ab illo
Intumuit; ſic, ut pluvio perlucida cœlo
Surgere bulla ſolet. Nec plenâ longior horâ
Facta mora eſt, cum floſ e ſanguine concolor ortus.
Qualem, quæ lento celant ſub cortice granum, 736
Punica ferre ſolent: brevis eſt tamen uſus in illo.
Namque malè hærentem, et nimia levitate caducum
Excutiunt idem, qui præſtant nomina, venti.*

TRANSLATION.

yet reached Cyprus with her winged swans. She knew, at distance, the groans of the expiring youth, and thither directed her snowy swans. But when, from the lofty sky, she beheld him in the agonies of death, and weltering in his blood, down she plunged, and tore at once her garments and her hair, and beat her guiltless breast with her palms, complaining of fate. Yet, says she, shall not all be subjected to your power; the monuments of my sorrow, dear Adonis, shall ever remain; and a representation of thy death, annually repeated, shall exhibit an imitation of my mourning. Thy blood shall be changed into a flower. Was you, Persephone, indulged the power of changing Menthe into a fragrant herb? And may not Venus, without envy, do the same for the Cinyreian hero? Having thus spoke, she sprinkles his blood with sweet nectar; which thence swelled, as little bubbles are wont to rise, and fly about in a loursing sky: nor did above an hour intervene, when a purple flower sprung up from the scented blood. Such is the blossom of the Punic apple, whose seeds lye concealed under the filmy rind. Its duration however is but short: for the flower which has but a slender hold of its stalk, and because of its lightness, easily falls; is shaken by those winds to which it owes its name.

LIBER UNDECIMUS.

I. **C**ARMINE dùm tali silvas; animosque ferarum,

Threicius vates, et saxa sequentia ducit;
Ecce nurus Ciconum tectæ lymphata ferinis
Pectora velleribus, tumuli de vertice cernunt
Orphea percussis sociantem carmina nervis.
E quibus una, levem jactato crine per auram,
En, ait, en hic est nostri contemptor: et hastam
Vatis Apollinei vocalia misit in ora.

Quæ foliis præfuta notam sine vulnere fecit.
Alterius telum lapis est: qui missus, in ipso
Aëre concentu victus vocisque, lyræque est;
Ac veluti supplex pro tam furialibus ausis,
Ante pedes jacuit. Sed enim temeraria crescunt

plex ante pedes, pro ausis tam furialibus.

O R D O.

I. *Dum Threicius vates tali carmine ducit silvas, animosque ferarum, et sequentia saxa. Ecce nurus Ciconum, tectæ quoad lymphata pectora ferinis velleribus, cernunt de vertice tumuli Orphea, sociantem carmina percussis nervis. E quibus una, crine jactato per levem auram, ait, en, en hic est contemptor nostri, et misit hastam in vocalia ora Apollinei vatis: quæ præfuta foliis fecit notam sine vulnere. Telum alterius est lapis; qui missus, victus est in ipso aere concentu vocisque lyræque, ac jacuit veluti sup-*

T R A N S L A T I O N.

I. **W**HILE with songs, like these, the Thracian poet assembled round him the woods, and savage beasts, and listening rocks; lo! the Ciconian matrons, whose raving breasts were clad with shaggy skins, from the summit of a rising ground espy Orpheus, fitting his voice to the strokes of his lyre. When one of them, tossing her streaming locks in air, Here, lo, here, she cried, is that contemner of our sex; and hurled her spear at the melodious mouth of the Apollinean bard; but its point, twisted round with wreaths of ivy, made a slight mark, without any wound. Another snatches up a stone, which, darted at him, was subdued in its airy course by the melody of his voice and lyre, and fell suppliant at his feet, as if imploring pardon for so daring an attempt. But soon this frantic tumult encreases, all the

N O T E.

Ovid, after having made Orpheus entertain us so long and well in the last book, here recounts the story of his death. The most remarkable circumstances in this relation are, that of a serpent changed into a stone, and the transformation of the Bacchantes into trees. The first is probably no more than a poetical fiction added to embellish the history. Yet several mythologists pretend, that the ancients, under this fable, have given us the history of an inhabitant of Lesbos, who was punished for attacking the reputation of Orpheus. They

regarded the critic as a vile insect, who sought to nourish himself with the blood of that poet, and whose stupidity they meant to represent, by saying that he was changed into a stone. As to what regards the metamorphosis of the Thracian matrons, who were changed into trees for having so cruelly put Orpheus to death; it is an emblem expressive of their having been punished for the bloody attempt, or to inform us, that they perished in the caverns, whither they retired to hide themselves from the punishment, they so justly deserved.

bella crescunt, modusque abiit, insanaque regnat Erynnis. insanaque Erynnis regnat; cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita: sed ingens cantu! sed ingens clamor, tibiaque Bercynthia inflato cornu, tympanaque, plaususque, et ululatus Bacchei, obstrepuere sono citharæ. Tum denique saxa rubuerunt sanguine vatis non exauditi. At primum Mænades rapuere innumeras volucres attonitas etiamnum voce canentis, anguesque, agmenque ferarum, titulum Orphei theatri: inde vertuntur in Orphea cruentatis dextris; et coeunt ut aves, si quando cernunt avem noctis vagantem luce. Ceuque cervus periturus matutinâ arenâ theatro fructo utrinque, est præda canum: petuntque vatem et conjiciunt thyrsos virenti si fronde, non factos in hæc munera. Hæ torquent glebas, illæ ramos direptos arbore, pars silices. Neu tela defint furori; forte boves subigebant terram presso vomere. Nec procul hinc lacertosi coloni, parantes fructum multo sudore, fodiebant dura arva. Qui fugiunt agmine viso, relinquuntque arma sui operis; rastrique graves, longique ligones, sarculaque, jacent dispersa per vacuos agros. Quæ postquam feræ rapuere, divellereque boves minaci cornu; recurrunt ad fata vatis;

Bella modusque abiit: insanaque regnat Erynnis. Cunctaque tela forent cantu mollita: sed ingens Clamor, et inflato Bercynthia tibia cornu, Tympanaque, plaususque, et Bacchei ululatus Obstrepuere sono citharæ. Tum denique saxa Non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis. Ac primum attonitas etiamnum voce canentis Innumeras volucres, anguesque, agmenque ferarum, Mænades Orphæi titulum rapuere theatri: Indè cruentatis vertuntur in Orphea dextris: Et coeunt, ut aves; si quandò luce vagantem. Noctis avem cernunt; fructoque utrinque theatro Ceu matutinâ cervus periturus arenâ, 26. Præda canum est: vatemque petunt; et fronde virenti Conjiciunt thyrsos, non hæc in munera factos. Hæ glebas, illæ direptos arbore ramos, Pars torquent silices. Neû defint tela furori, 30 Fortè boves presso subigebant vomere terram: Nec procùl hinc multo fructum sudore parantes Dura lacertosi fodiebant arva coloni: Agmine qui viso fugiunt, operisque relinquunt Arma sui: vacuosque jacent dispersa per agros 35 Sarculaque, rastrique graves, longique ligones. Quæ postquam rapuere feræ, cornuque minaci Divellere boves, ad vatis fata recurrunt:

TRANSLATION.

boundaries of moderation are broken, and dire fury reigns. Yet all their weapons had been subdued by the charms of his music; but that the hideous clamour, the Bercynthian flute, and squeaking horn, drums, clapping of hands, and Bacchanalian yellings, deafened the sound of his moving lyre. Then at length the stones were stained with the blood of the poet, who could no longer be heard. And first this female crew drive away a numberless throng of birds listening to the poet's song, and snakes, and troops of wild beasts, which gathered round the lyrist, formed a glorious theatre. Then with bloody right hands they attack Orpheus himself, and flock together like birds, when they espy the boding fowl of night strolling about by day; or, when in a crowded amphitheatre, as the stag is doomed to fall the prey of dogs in the morning sand. They assail the poet, and dart at his head their javelins entwined with leafy greens, and destined for a more sacred use. Some hurl clods of earth, some flints, and branches torn from trees; and that arms may not be wanting to their rage, it chanced that some oxen were breaking open a field with the piercing share, and hard by the brawny peasants providing food with laborious toil, were digging up the reluctant earth: who seeing this frantic troop, take to flight, and leave their implements of labour behind. Harrows, and heavy rakes, and long spades, lye scattered over the forsaken fields. Which seized by this enraged crew, who tore in pieces the oxen with threatening horns, they return to the poet's fate, and sacrilegiously

Tendentemq; manus, atq; illo tempore primùm
Irrita dicentem, nec quicquam voce moventem, 40
Sacrilegæ perimunt. Perq; os (proh Jupiter!) illud,
Auditum saxi, intellectumque ferarum
Sensibus: in ventos anima exhalata recessit.

Te mœstæ volucres, Orpheu, te turba ferarum,
Te rigidi silices, tua carmina sæpè secutæ, 45
Fleverunt silvæ: positis te frondibus arbor
Tonsa comam luxit: lachrymis quoque flumina
dicunt

Increvisse suis: obscuraque carbasa pullo
Naïdes, et Dryades, passosque habuere capillos.
Membra jacent diversa locis. Caput, Hebre, ly-
ramque

Excipis; et (mirum) medio dùm labitur amne,
Flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, flebile lingua
Murmurat exanimis: respondent flebile ripæ.

Jamq; mare invectæ flumen popolare relinquunt;
Et Methymnææ potiuntur littore Lesbi.

Hic ferus expositum peregrinis anguis arenis
Os petit, et sparsos stillanti rore capillos.

Tandem Phœbus adest: morsusque inferre pa-
rantem

Arcet; et in lapidem rictus serpentis apertos 59
Congelat; et patulos, (ut erant) indurat hiatus,
Umbra subit terras: et, quæ loca viderat antè,

Cuncta recognoscit. Quærensque per arva piorum

*lapidem, et indurat patulos hiatus (ut erant.) Umbra subit terras, et recognoscit cuncta loca quæ
viderat ante, quærensque per arva piorum,*

*sacrilegæque perimunt illum
tendentem manus, et in illo
tempore primùm dicentem irri-
ta, nec moventem, quicquam
voce: animaque (proh Jupi-
ter!) exhalata in ventos, re-
cessit per illud os, auditum
saxis, intellectumque sensibus
ferarum. Mœstæ volucres
fleverunt te, Orpheu, turba
ferarum flevit te, rigide si-
lices, sylvæque sæpè secutæ.
tua carmina, fleverunt te.
Arbor tonsa comam, positis
frondibus, luxit te: dicunt
flumina quoque increvisse suis
lachrymis, Naiadesque et Dry-
ades habuere carbasa obscura
pullo, capillisque passos.
Membra jacent diversa locis.
Tu, Hebre, excipis caput ly-
ramque; et (mirum) lyra
dum labitur medio amne, que-
ritur nescio quid flebile, lin-
gua exanimis murmurat fle-
bile, ripæ respondent flebile.
Jamque invectæ mare, relin-
quunt popolare flumen, et po-
tiuntur littore Methymnææ
Lesbi. Hic ferus anguis pe-
tit os expositum peregrinis a-
renis, et capillos sparsos stil-
lanti rore. Tandem Phœbus
adest, arcetque illum paran-
tem inferre morsus; et conge-
lat apertos rictus serpentis in*

TRANSLATION.

butcher him, stretching out his suppliant hands, and then for the first time strain-
ing his voice, nor able to soften them by the powerful accents of his tongue.
And his soul, blending with air, issued (ah! gods) through that mouth, which had
so often tamed the fiercest of the savage breed, and forced attention even from in-
sensate rocks. Thee, Orpheus, the disconsolate birds, thee, the savage crowd,
the rigid flints, and groves oft charmed by thy strains, bewailed. Thee, the
drooping trees, stript of their leafy glories, mourned. They tell us, that even
the rivers swelled with their own tears; and that the Naiads and Dryads appeared
in sable scarfs, and with dishevelled hair. His limbs lye scattered in different
parts. His head and harp are plunged in Hebrus' stream; and (wondrous to re-
late) while they roll down its middle current, the lyre sounds, I know not what
mournful strain; the lifeless tongue murmurs in deadly notes, and the banks
re-echo the moving sound. And now borne downward to the sea, they leave
their native stream, and reach the shore of the Methymnean Lesbos. Here a ve-
nomed snake attempts the head, landed on a foreign soil, and locks embued
with clotted gore. But Phœbus comes to his aid, and checks the monster, ready
for the devouring grasp; whose expanded jaws transformed to stone, stand hard-
ened in the ghastly grin. His ghost flies downward to the Stygian shades, and
knows again the places it had seen before, and searching in the regions of the

invenit Eurydicen, amplectiturque cupidis ulnis. Hic modo ambo spatiantur conjunctis passibus, nunc sequitur præcedentem, nunc anteit prævius, Orpheusque jam tutò respicit suam Eurydicen.

2. Tamen Lyæus non finit hoc scelus esse impunè, dolensque vate suorum sacrorum amisso, protinus ligavit in silvis torta radice; omnes matres Edonidas quæ fecere nefas. Quippe in quantum quæque est secuta traxit digitos pedum, et detrusit acumine in solidam terram. Utque volucris, ubi commisit suum crus laqueis, quos callidus auceps abdidit, sensitque se teneri; plangitur; ac trepidans, abstringit vincula motu. Sic ut quæque harum defixa solo cohæserat, exsternata tentabat fugam frustra: at lenta radix tenet illam, coercetque exsultantem. Dumque quærit ubi est pes et unguis, aspicit lignum succedere in teretes furas, et conata plangere femur mœrenti dextrâ, percussit robora, pectus quoque fiunt robora: humeri sunt robora, putresque porrecta brachia esse veros ramos, et non fallare putando.

3. Nec est hoc satis Baccho; deserit quoque ipsos agros, cumque meliore choro petit vineta

Invenit Eurydicen, cupidisque amplectitur ulnis, Hic modò conjunctis spatiantur passibus ambo:

Nunc præcedentem sequitur, nunc prævius anteit: Eurydicenque suam jam tutò respicit Orpheus. 66

II. Non impunè tamen scelus hoc finit esse Lyæus;

Amissoque dolens sacrorum vate suorum,

Protinùs in silvis, matres Edonidas omnes,

Quæ fecere nefas, tortâ radice ligavit. 60

Quippè pedum digitos, in quantum quæque secuta est,

Traxit: et in solidam detrusit acumine terram.

Utque suum laqueis, quos callidus abdidit auceps,

Crus ubi commisit volucris, sensitque teneri,

Plangitur; ac trepidans abstringit vincula motu: 75

Sic, ut quæque solo defixa cohæserat harum,

Exsternata fugam frustrâ tentabat: at illam

Lenta tenet radix, exsultantemque coërcet.

Dùmque ubi sint digiti, dùm pes ubi quærit, et unguis,

Aspicit in teretes lignum succedere furas, 80

Et conata femur mœrenti plangere dextrâ;

Robora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt:

Robora sunt humeri. Porrectaque brachia veros

Esse putes ramos; et non fallare putando.

III. Nec satis hoc Baccho est. Ipsos quoque deserit agros: 85

Cumque choro meliore, sui vineta Tymoli,

TRANSLATION.

finds his Eurydice, and clasps her in his eager arms. Here sometimes they walk unmolested, side by side; now he follows her with unanxious pace, now securely walks before, and now without danger looks back upon his Eurydice.

II. Yet Bacchus suffers not this crime to go unpunished, and concerned for the loss of a poet, who was the guardian of his mysteries, instantly bound down in the woods, by a twisted root, all the Edonian matrons, accomplices of the guilt, For just as they stood, he lengthened out the toes of their feet, and thrusts them into the solid earth by a sharp point. And as a bird when she has entangled her leg in a snare, artfully hid by the subtle fowler, finding herself fast, beats her wings, and fluttering, draws the noose still closer by her struggles; so as any one of these found herself rooted to the ground, startled, she in vain endeavours to get loose; for the pliant twig toughly keeps its hold, and proves strong enough to baffle all her efforts. And while she looks to find her toes, feet, and nails, she sees the rind rising round her shapely leg; and attempting to smite her thigh with her mournful right hand, she smites solid oak: her breast too and shoulders are transformed to oak. You would think her extended arms real boughs, nor would you be deceived in so thinking.

III. Nor does this suffice Bacchus; he even resolves to quit the hated plains, and with a better choir repairs to his favourite vineyards of Tymolus, and Pactolus.

Pactolonque petit : quamvis non aureus illo
 Tempore, nec caris erat invidiosus arenis.
 Hunc assueta cohors Satyri, Bacchæque frequen-
 tant :

At Silenus abest. Titubantem annisq; meroq; 90
 Ruricolæ cepere Phryges; vinctumque coronis
 Ad regem traxere Midan: cui Thracius Orpheus
 Orgia tradiderat cum Cecropio Eumolpo.

Qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum,
 Hospitis adventu festum genialitèr egit

Per bis quinque dies, et junctas ordine noctes.

Et jam stellarum sublime coegerat agmen

Lucifer undecimus, Lydos cum lætus in agros

Rex venit; et juveni Silenum reddit alumno.

Huic Deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit 100

Muneris arbitrium, gaudens altore recepto.

Ille malè usurus donis, ait, Effice quicquid

Corpore contigero, fulvum vertatur in aurum.

Annuat optatis: nocituraque munera solvit

Liber; et indoluit, quod non meliora petisset. 105

Lætus abit; gaudetque malo Berecynthius heros:

Liber annuit optatis, solvitque nocitura munera, et indoluit quod non petisset meliora. Berecynthius heros abis lætus, gaudetque malo:

sui Tymoli, Pactolonque: quamvis non erat aureus illo tempore, nec invidiosus caris arenis. Satyri Bacchæque, assueta cohors, frequentant hunc, at Silenus abest. Ruricolæ Phryges cepere titubantem annisque meroq; traxerunt vinctum coronis ad regem Midan; cui Thracius Orpheus cum Cecropio Eumolpo, tradiderat Orgia. Qui simul agnovit socium comitemque sacrorum, egit festum genialiter adventu hospitis, per bis quinque dies, et noctes junctas ordine. Et jam Lucifer undecimus coegerat sublime agmen stellarum, cum rex venit lætus in agros Lydos, et reddit Silenum juveni alumno. Deus gaudens altore recepto, fecit huic arbitrium muneris optandi, gratum sed inutile. Ille malè usurus donis, ait, effice, ut quicquid contigero corpore, vertatur in fulvum aurum.

TRANSLATION.

not yet enriched with golden oar, nor to be envied for its precious sand. Him his usual throng of satyrs and nymphs surround; but Silenus is absent: the Phrygian swains had seized him staggering with age and wine, and dragged him bound with garlands, to their king Midas; whom Thracian Orpheus, and Eumolpus of Athens, had before instructed in the mysterious rites of Bacchus. He, knowing immediately this venerable associate and companion of the sacred pomp, ordained in honour of his guest, a festival of ten days, and as many successive nights. And now had the eleventh morning star chased from the firmament the lofty host of stars; when the king joyfully repairs to the Lydian plains, and restores Silenus to the young god, his foster-child. The god, pleased at having recovered his nursing-father, gave the king a power to name his wish; an offer grateful indeed and flattering, but which in the end proved useless; for he indiscreetly using the grant; give me, said he, that whatever I touch with my body, may be converted into yellow gold. Bacchus consented to his wish, and bestowed the hurtful present, but grieved that he had not made a wiser demand. The Berecynthian hero departs joyful, and rejoices in his misfortune, and makes

NOTES.

90. *At Silenus abest*] All the ancients agree in telling us, that Silenus had the care of Bacchus' education, and we always find him either with that god or the Bacchantes. It is a great mistake to fancy this god an old battered debauchee, since he is often described as a philosopher and great captain. The discourse which Virgil puts into his mouth, and those ascribed to him by Plutarch upon death, and several other points of morality, make it evi-

dent that he must have been a very extraordinary man. See the Prose Translation of Virgil, vol. I.

92. *Midan*] Midas was the son of Gordius and Cybele, and reigned, according to Strabo, in the greater Phrygia. As he was extremely rich, and a good economist; it was given out that he converted whatever he touched into gold.

tentatque pollicitam fidem tangendo singula tentat: Vixque credens sibi, detraxit non alta illice virgam virentem fronde; virga est facta aurea. Tollit saxum humo, saxum quoque palluit auro. Contigit et glebam: gleba fit massa auri potenti contactu. Decerpfit arentes aristas Cereris: messis erat aurea. Tenet pomum demtum arbore, putes Hesperidas donasse: si admovet digitos altis postibus; postes videntur radiare. Etiam ubi ille laverat palmas liquidis undis, unda fluens palmis posset eludere Danaen. Ipse vix capit suas spes animo, fingens omnia aurea. Ministri posuere illi gaudenti mensas exstructas dapibus, nec tostæ frugis egentes. Tum verò, siue ille suâ Cerealia dextrâ Munera contigerat, Cerealia dona rigeabant. Sivè dapes avido convellere dente parabat. Lamina fulva dapes admoto dente nitebant. Miscuerat puris auctorem muneris undis, Fusile per rictus aurum fluitare videres. Attonitus novitate mali, divesque, miserque Effugere optat opes; et, quæ modò voverat, odit. Copia nulla famem relevat: fitis arida guttur Urit, et invisio meritis torquetur ab auro. Ad cœlumque manus, et splendida brachia tollens,

Nulla copia relevat famem: arida fitis urit guttur, et torquetur meritis ab invisio auro. Tollensque manus et splendida brachia ad cœlum,

TRANSLATION.

trial of the god's fidelity by touching the several objects that offered to him. For scarce crediting the possibility of so singular a grant, he pulls from a lowly oak a verdant twig; the twig instantly became gold. He takes up a stone from the ground; the stone too, changed to gold, appeared of a pale yellow. He touched a clod too, and by the potent touch it becomes a mass of gold. He plucked some dry ears of corn, and they shone a golden harvest. He holds in his hand an apple pulled from a tree; you would have believed it brought from the garden of the Hesperides. If he lays his fingers on lofty door-posts, they seem to blaze with burnished gold. When he washes his hands in the liquid stream, the water dropping from his hands might have deceived even Danaë. Scarce can he now contain his own hopes, imagining every thing gold. His slaves set before their happy lord a table spread with rich dainties, nor ill provided of bread. But then whether he reached out his hand to touch the gifts of Ceres, immediately they hardened into gold; or if he attempts with hungry jaws to devour the tempting morsels, the morsels, when touched by his teeth, shone out plates of yellow gold. He had mixed some of his patron's juice with pure water; you might have seen the fluid gold trickle from his jaws. Amazed at the novelty of his misfortune; rich, and at the same time miserable, he desires to be delivered from this fatal opulence, and repents of his indiscreet wish. In the midst of plenty he is cursed with famine; scorching thirst dries up his throat, and he is deservedly tormented by the now odious gold. When raising to heaven

Da veniam, Lenæe pater ; peccavimus, inquit :
Sed miserere, precor, speciosque eripe damno.
Mite Deûm numen Bacchus peccâsse fatentem
Restituit, pactamque fidem, data munera solvit.
Nevè malè optato maneat circumlitus auro, 136
Vade, ait, ad magnis vicinum Sardibus amnem ;
Perque jugum montis labentibus obvius undis
Carpe viam ; donec venias ad fluminis ortus.
Spumiferoque tuum fonti, quâ plurimus exit, 140
Subde caput : corpusque simul, simul elue crimen.
Rex jussæ succedit aquæ : vis aurea tinxit
Flumen, et humano de corpore cessit in amnem.
Nunc quoque jam veteris percepto semine venæ
Arva rigent, auro madidis pallentia glebis. 145

IV. Ille perosus opes, silvas et rura colebat,
Panaque montanis habitantem semper in antris.
Pingue sed ingenium mansit : nocituraque, ut
antè,

Rursus erant domino stolidæ præcordia mentis.
Nam freta prospiciens latè riget arduus alto 150
Tmolus in adscensu : clivoque extentus utroque,
Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis.
Pan ibi dùm teneris jactat sua carmina nymphis,

utroque clivo, finitur hinc Sardibus, illinc parvis Hypæpis. Ibi dum Pan jactat sua carmina teneris nymphis.

TRANSLATION.

his hands and shining arms, Forgive, father Bacchus, said he, forgive ; I own my error, but compassionate my sufferings, and deliver me from this specious calamity. The gentle deity was moved by his confession, annulled the cruel grant, and restored him to his former condition. And that you may not always remain beset with this indiscreetly wished-for gold, repair to the stream that waters the neighbourhood of mighty Sardis ; then trace thy way to the rising of the river, and meet it issuing from the mountain's brow. Here, where it bursts forth a mighty stream, plunge thy head into the bubbling spring, and purge at once thy body and thy crime. The king plunges into the water as instructed ; the golden charm tintured the stream, and passed from his body to the river. And even now the neighbouring plains, enriched with veins of gold, nourish the hard oar, and the yellow glebe imbibes the precious stream.

IV. He, now hating wealth, delighted only in the woods and rural retreats, and resorted with Pan to the mossy caves and mountains. But his stupidity still remained, and the folly which had invested his soul, was doomed to be again fatal to its owner. For Tmolus, rising steep with lofty ascent, surveys far and wide the sea below ; and stretching in his descent on either side, is here bounded by Sardis, and there by the small confines of Hypæpæ. There while Pan vaunts

NOTE.

149. *Stolidæ præcordia mentis.*] Midas was remarkable for his dulness and stupidity ; hence arose the fiction of his passing judgment in favour of Pan against Apollo ; and they add, that this last, to denote his stupidity, had condemned

him to carry ass's ears. Tmolus, whom the poet tells us, was the judge, pitched upon on this occasion, was the son of Mars, and had been king of Lydia.

inquit, Da veniam, Lenæe pater, peccavimus, sed precor miserere, eripeque specioso damno. Bacchus, mite numen deûm restituit fatentem peccasse, solvitque pactam fidem, data munera. Neve maneat circumlitus malè optato auro, vade, ait, ad amnem vicinum magnis Sardibus, carpeque viam obvius undis labentibus per jugum montis, donec venias ad ortus fluminis ; subde caput tuum spumifero fonti, qua exit plurimus, simulque elue corpus, simul crimen. Rex succedit jussæ aquæ. Vis aurea tinxit flumen, et cessit de humano corpore in amnem. Nunc quoque arva pallentia glebis madidis auro, rigent, semine venæ jam veteris percepto.

4. Ille perosus opes, colebat silvas et rura, Panaque habitantem semper in montanis antris, sed ingenium mansit pingue, præcordiaque stolidæ mentis, erant rursus nocitura domino ut ante. Nam Tmolus prospiciens freta late, riget arduus in alto adscensu, extentusque

et modulator leve carmen ceratâ arundine, ausus contemnere Apollineos cantus præ se, venit ad impar certamen sub Tmolo iudice. Senior iudex confedit suo monte, et liberat aures arboribus. Tantum coma cœrula cingitur quercu, et glandes pendunt circum cava tempora. Isque spectans deum pecoris, dixit, Est nulla mora in iudice. Ille insonat agrestibus calamis: delinitque Midan, (nam forte aderat canenti) barbarico carmine. Post hunc sacer Tmolus retorfit ora ad os Phæbi; sua silva est secuta vultum. Ille victus quod ad caput flavum Parnasside lauro, verrit humum pallâ saturata Tyrio murice; sustinetque à lævâ fidem instructam gemmis, et dentibus Indis: altera manus tenuit plectrum. Status ipse fuit artificis, tum sollicitat stamina docto pollice: quorum dulcedine Tmolus captus, jubet Pana submittere cannas citharæ. Iudicium sententiaque sancti montis placet omnibus; tamen arguitur, atque vocatur injusta sermone unius Midæ, nec Delius patitur stolidas aures retinere humanam figuram. Sed trahit eas in spatium, impletque albescentibus villis, facitque instabiles imo, et dat posse moveri. Cætera sunt hominis. Damnatur in unam partem; induiturque aures lentè gradientis aselli.

Et leve ceratâ modulator arundine carmen;
 Ausus Apollineos præ se contemnere cantus, 155
 Iudice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar.
 Monte suo senior iudex confedit; et aures
 Liberat arboribus. Quercu coma cœrula tantum
 Cingitur; et pendent circum cava tempora glandes.
 Isque Deum pecoris spectans, in iudice, dixit, 160
 Nulla mora est. Calamis agrestibus insonat ille;
 Barbaricoque Midan (aderat nam fortè canenti)
 Carmine delinit. Post hunc sacer ora retorfit
 Tmolus ad os Phæbi: vultum sua silva secuta est.
 Ille caput flavum lauro Parnasside victus 165
 Verrit humum, Tyrio saturatâ murice pallâ:
 Instructamque fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis
 Sustinet à lævâ: tenuit manus altera plectrum.
 Artificis status ipse fuit. Tum stamina docto
 Pollice sollicitat: dulcedine quorum captus 170
 Pana jubet Tmolus citharæ submittere cannas.
 Iudicium sanctique placet sententia montis
 Omnibus. Arguitur tamen, atque injusta vocatur
 Unius sermone Midæ. Nec Delius aures
 Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram; 175
 Sed trahit in spatium, villisque albescentibus implet;
 Instabilesque imo facit: et dat posse moveri.
 Cætera sunt hominis: partem damnatur in unam:
 Induiturque aures lentè gradientis aselli.

TRANSLATION.

his strains to the tender nymphs, and warble an airy song on reeds jointed with wax, presuming to rank this music even above Apollo's lays, he challenged him to an unequal trial, under the decision of Tmolus. The aged judge seats himself upon his own mountain, and frees his ears from the encumbering trees. His head is bound with an oaken wreath, and the acorns dangle round his hollow temples. Then casting a look at the guardian god of Flocks, There is no delay, says he, in me, your judge. He sounds his rustic reed, and with his rural song delights Midas, who, by chance, was present. The sacred fire turned next to Phœbus; and, as he turned, the whole forest followed the motion of his venerable brow. The god, having his golden tresses bound with a wreath of Parnassian laurel, sweeps the ground with a long mantle of rich Tyrian dye; and with his left hand supports his lyre, adorned with gems and Indian teeth: his other hand held the quill, and his easy posture spoke a consummate artist. He then touches the strings with a masterly hand; whose soft music, enchanting Tmolus, he adjudges Pan to submit the reed to the lyre. This judgment and decision of the sacred mountain is approved by all; Midas alone murmurs, and calls it unjust. Nor does the Delian god suffer his untuned ears to wear a human form, but lengthens them out, and covers them with grey hairs, and makes them unstable, and moveable in their lower parts. The rest of his body retains the form of man, for he is punished in one part only, and puts on the ears of a slow-moving ass.

V. Ille quidem celat, turpique onerata pudore
Tempora purpureis tentat velare tiaris. 181
Sed, solitus longos ferro refecare capillos,
Viderat hoc famulus. Qui, cum nec prodere vi-
fum

Dedecus auderet, cupiens efferre sub auras,
Nec posset reticere tamen, secedit; humumque
Effodit: et, domini quales aspexerit aures, 186
Voce refert parvâ; terræque immurmurat haustæ.
Indiciumque suæ vocis tellure regeſtâ,
Obruit; et scrobibus tacitus discedit opertis.
Creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus 190
Cœpit: et, ut primum pleno maturuit anno,
Prodidit agricolam. Leni nam motus ab austro
Obruta verba refert; dominique coarguit aures.

VI. Ultus abit Tmolo; liquidumque per aëra
vectus

Angustum citrà pontum Nepheleïdos Helles 195
Laomedonteis Latoïus adſtitit arvis.
Dextera Sigæi, Rhoetæi læva profundi
Ara Panomphæo vetus eſt ſacrata Tonanti.
Indè novæ primum moliri mœnia Trojæ
Laomedonta videt: ſuſceptaque magna labore 200
Crefcere difficili; nec opes expoſcere parvas.
Cumque tridentigero tumidi genitore profundi

5. Ille quidem celat, tentat-
que velare purpureis tiaris tem-
pora onerata turpi pudore. Sed
famulus ſolitus refecare longos
capillos ferro, viderat hoc: qui
cum nec auderet prodere viſum
dedecus, cupiens efferre ſub au-
ras, nec tamen poſſet reticere,
ſecedit: effoditque humum: et
refert parva voce quales aures
domini aſpexerit, immurmurat-
que haustæ terræ. Obruit in-
dicium ſuæ vocis tellure regeſ-
tâ, et tacitus diſcedit opertis
ſcrobibus. Ibi lucus creber tre-
mulis arundinibus cœpit ſur-
gere; et, ut primum maturuit
pleno anno, prodidit agricolam.
Nam motus ab leni austro re-
fert obruta verba, coarguitque
aures domini.

6. Latoïus ultus abit Tmo-
lo, vectusque per liquidum æ-
ra, adſtitit Laomedonteis ar-
vis, circa anguſtum pontum
Nepheleïdos Helles. Eſt ara
vetus dexterâ Sigæi, lævâ
profundi Rhoetæi, ſacrata Pa-
nomphæi tonanti. Inde pri-
mum videt Laomedonta moliri
mœnia novæ Trojæ, ſuſcepta-
que magna creſcere difficili la-
bore; expoſcereque nec parvas
opes. Induiturque mortalem
formam cum tridentigero

TRANSLATION.

V. He, indeed, conceals his misfortune, and endeavours to hide the dishonour of his temples, by wrapping them round with a purple turban. But a servant, employed to cut his hair, when long, saw the deformity; who, not daring to discover his master's reproach, impatient as he was to publish it, and yet unable to keep the secret, retired to a proper place, dug up the ground, and repeats, in a low voice, what kind of ears he had beheld on his master, whispering it to the hollow earth; and, by replacing the mould, buries this discovery of his voice, and, silent, leaves the covered trench. Here a thick grove of trembling reeds began to rise, which ripening with the revolving year, betrayed the tiller; for, moved by a gentle south wind, it repeats the words that had been there buried, and reveals the secret of Midas's ears.

VI. The son of Latona, having thus satisfied his revenge, leaves Tmolus; and, wafted through the liquid skies, rests in the plains of Laomedon, near the narrow sea of Nepheleian Helle. To the right of Sigæum and left of the far-projecting Rhoetæan promontory, stands an ancient altar, sacred to the Panomphæan thunderer. Thence he first spies Laomedon raising the walls of new Troy; and that the mighty design was carried on with great difficulty, and at a vast expence. He, therefore, in concert with the trident-bearing father of the swelling

NOTE.

200. *Laomedonta videt.*] Laomedon was king of Troy. As the city was not as yet surrounded with walls, this prince undertook that

great work, and succeeded so well, that he is said to have been assisted in it by Apollo.

genitore tumidi profundi, ædificantque muros Phrygio tyranno, auro pacto pro mœnibus. Opus stabat: rex inficiatur pretium, et addit perjurium cumulum perfidiæ falsis verbis.

Rector maris inquit, Non feres impune: et inclinavit omnes

aquas ad littora avaræ Trojæ. Convertitque terras in formam freti, abstulitque opes agricolis; et obruit arva fluctibus. Neque hæc pœna est satis:

filia regis poscitur quoque æquoreo monstro: quam revinctam ad dura saxa, Alcides vindicat; poscitque dictos equos, promissa munera, mercedeque tanti operis negata, capit bis perjura mœnia superata Trojæ. Nec Telamon,

pars militiæ recessit sine honore, potiturque Hesiône datâ. Nam Peleus, erat clarus diva conjuge: nec ille superbit magis nomine avi, quam soceri. Siquidem contigit haud uni tantum esse nepoti Jovis: dea conjux contigit uni.

7. Namque senex Proteus dixerat Thetidi, dea undæ concipe; eris mater juveni, qui fortibus actis;

Mortalem induitur formam; Phrygioque tyranno ædificant muros, pacto pro mœnibus auro.

Stabat opus: pretium rex inficiatur; et addit 205 Perfidiae cumulum falsis perjurium verbis.

Non impunè feres, rector maris inquit: et omnes Inclinavit aquas ad avaræ littora Trojæ.

Inque freti formam terras convertit; opesque Abstulit agricolis; et fluctibus obruit arva. 210 Pœna neque hæc satis est: regis quoque filia monstro

Poscitur æquoreo. Quam dura ad saxa revinctam Vindicat Alcides; promissaque munera dictos

Poscit equos: tantique operis mercede negatâ, Bis perjurium capit superatæ mœnia Trojæ. 215

Nec pars militiæ Telamon sine honore recessit: Hesiôneque datâ potitur. Nam conjuge Peleus

Clarus erat Divâ. Nec avi magis ille superbit Nomine quam soceri. Siquidem Jovis esse nepoti

Contigit haud uni: conjux Dea contigit uni. 220 VII. Namque senex Thetidi Proteus, Dea, dixerat, undæ,

Concipe; mater eris juveni, qui fortibus actis Acta patris vincet; majorque vocabitur illo.

Acta patris vincet; majorque vocabitur illo.

TRANSLATION.

deep; assumes a mortal form; and having settled the price of the work, they jointly build the walls for the Phrygian king. The work was finished; the king refuses the promised reward, and accumulates his crime, by adding perjury to falsehood. You shall not escape unpunished, says the ruler of the deep, and drove all his waves to the walls of covetous Troy. The earth has now the appearance of a sea, the copious harvests are swept from the plains, and all the fields ravaged by the billows. Nor does this punishment atone for his crime; a huge sea-monster demands the king's daughter for his prey; whom, bound to a rock, Alcides delivers, and demands the breed of horses, his promised reward; and, finding the recompence of so important a service denied him, storms the twice perjured walls of conquered Troy. Nor did Telamon, one of his companions in this war, come off without honour, but enjoys Hesiône, as his share of the spoils; for Peleus was distinguished by a goddess-bride. Nor is he more proud of his grandfather than of his father-in-law, as many could boast of their being grandsons to Jove, but he alone had enjoyed a goddess.

VII. For aged Proteus had said to virgin Thetis, fair goddess of the Waves, conceive; thou shalt be the mother of a youth, who, by his gallant deeds, shall surpass even his father's fame, and gain a renown greater than his. That the

NOTE.

221. Namque senex Thetidi Proteus.] Thetis was the daughter of Nereus, a sea-god. As she was extremely beautiful, her fable is thus explained: That Thetis, sought after by many

princes, was desirous to avoid the marriage of Peleus, but that this last, by the counsels of a prudent friend, found means to remove all obstacles.

Ergo ne quicquam mundus Jove majus haberet,
 Quamvis haud tepidos sub pectore senserat ignes;
 Jupiter æquoreæ Thetidis connubia vitat: 226
 Inque sua Æaciden succedere vota nepotem
 Jussit; et amplexus in virginis ire marinæ.
 Est sinus Hæmoniaë curvos falcatus in arcus:
 Brachia procurrunt; ubi si foret altior unda, 230
 Portus erat: summis inductum est æquor arenis.
 Littus habet solidum, quod nec vestigia servet,
 Nec remoretur iter; nec opertum pendeat algâ.
 Myrtea silva subest bicoloribus obsita baccis.
 Est specus in medio; naturâ factus, an arte, 235
 Ambiguum; magis arte tamen: quò sæpè venire
 Frænato delphine sedens, Theti, nuda solebas.
 Illic te Peleus, ut somno vincta jacebas,
 Occupat: et quoniam precibus tentata repugnâs;
 Vim parat, innectens ambobus colla lacertis. 240
 Quod nisi venisses variatis sæpè figuris
 Ad solitas artes; auso foret ille potitus.
 Sed modò tu volucris (volucrem tamen ille tene-
 bat;)

Nunc gravis arbor eras: hærebat in arbore Peleus.
 Tertia forma fuit maculosæ tigridis: illâ 245
 Territus Æacides à corpore brachia solvit.
 Indè Deos pelagi, vino super æquora fuso,
 Et pecoris fibris, et fumo thuris adorât.

corpore. Inde adorât deos pelagi vino fuso super æquora, et sibi is pecoris, et fumo thuris.

TRANSLATION.

world, therefore, might not behold any thing superior to Jove, that god, though he felt in his breast a powerful flame, yet avoids the embraces of this goddess of the waters, yields all his pretensions to his grandson Peleus, and permits him to go into the embraces of this *beloved* sea-nymph. There is on the coast of Hæmonia a bay, wrought into a bending arch, whose arms project, and which, did the waves rise higher, would form a harbour;—but the sea scarce covers the surface of the sand. The beach is firm, but neither retains the impression of feet, nor refuses the traveller's steps, nor is covered with sea weed. Hard by is a myrtle grove, planted with party-coloured berries, and in the middle of the grove a grot, uncertain whether formed by nature or art, but more likely by art. Hither Thetis was often wont to resort, naked, borne on her harnessed dolphin. Here Peleus seized you, while you lay fast bound in sleep; and, because you was deaf to all his solicitations, resolves upon violence, throwing both his arms round your neck. And had you not had recourse to your wonted art, by assuming a variety of shapes, the youth had succeeded in his attempt. But sometimes you appeared a bird, yet still he detained the bird; sometimes a mighty tree, Peleus clung to the tree. The third form, you assumed, was that of a spotted tyger: At this the son of Æacus, affrighted, quitted his hold. He then adores the gods of the waters, by libations poured on the ocean, the entrails of cattle, and the smoke of incense; until, at length, the Carpathian sage said,

Donec Carpathius vates dixit de medio gurgue; Æacide, potiere petitis thalamis. Tu modo innecte eam ignaram laqueis, vincl que tenaci, cum quiescet sopita in geli. Nec decipiat te mentita centum figuras; sed preme, quicquid erit; dum reformet quod fuit ante. Proteus dixerat hæc, et condidit vultum æquore, admisitque suos iunctus in novissima verba. Titan erat pronus, tenebatque hesperium fretum inclinato temone: cum pulchra Nereis, ponto relicto, ingreditur consueta cubilia. Peleus vix bene invaserat virgineos artus, cum illa novat formas, donec sentit sua membra teneri; et brachia tendi in diversas partes. Tum demum ingemuit: Neque vincis, ait, sine numine: Thetisque est exhibita. Heros amplectitur confissam, et potitur votis, impletque ingenti Achille.

8. Pelus erat et felix nato, et felix conjuge: et cui si demas crimina jugulati Phœci, omnia bona contigerant. Tellus Trachinia accipit eum fontem fraterno sanguine, expulsurumque patriâ domo.

Donec Carpathius medio de gurgite vates,
Æacide, dixit, thalamis potiere petitis. 250
Tu modò, cùm gelido sopita quiescet in antro,
Ignarum laqueis vincloque innecte tenaci.
Nec te decipiat centum mentita figuras:
Sed preme quicquid erit: dùm quod fuit antè,
reformet.

Dixerat hæc Proteus: et condidit æquore vultum;
255

Admisitque suos in verba novissima fluctus.
Pronus erat Titan, inclinatoque tenebat
Hesperium temone fretum: cùm pulchra relicto
Nereis ingreditur consueta cubilia ponto.
Vix benè virgineos Peleus invaserat artus; 260
Illa novat formas; donec sua membra teneri
Sentit: et in partes diversas brachia tendi.
Tùm demùm ingemuit: Neque, ait, sine Numine vincis:

Exhibita estque Thetis. Confessam amplectitur heros.

Et potitur votis; ingentique implet Achille. 265

VIII. Felix et nato, felix et conjuge Peleus;

Et cui, si demas jugulati crimina Phœci,
Omnia contigerant. Fraterno sanguine fontem,
Expulsumque domo patriâ Trachinia tellus

TRANSLATION.

from amid the waves; Fear not, son of Æacus, you shall enjoy the wished-for prize; only, while she lies slumbering in her cool grot, bind the unwary nymph with cords and hampering bonds. Nor let her deceive you, by assuming an hundred various forms, but hold fast, whatever it is, until she returns to her first shape, thus the prophet; then sunk beneath the flood, and the waves covered him as he uttered the last words. Titan was now in his descending course, and with his pole bent downward, taking possession of the western main; when the fair Nereid, retiring from the sea, enters his wonted cave. Scarce had Peleus seized her virgin limbs, when she throws herself into various shapes, till she found herself held fast, and her arms extended different ways. Then she sighed, and says, You overcome not, Peleus, but with the aid of a god; and resumed her real form. The hero embraces the goddess thus revealed; enjoys his much-desired bride, and fills her with the great Achilles.

VIII. Peleus was now happy in his son, and happy in his spouse; and had enjoyed every desirable blessing without alloy, but for the unhappy accident of killing Phocus. Him, stained with the blood of his brother, and banished his native country, the Trachinian land receives. Here Ceyx, a son of Lucifer, in

NOTE.

267. *Jugulati crimina Phœci.*] Æacus had three sons, Peleus, Telamon, and Phocus. As the young princes were playing one day, Phocus received so rude a blow with the quoit that he died of it. Tradition ascribes the blow to Telamon, but Ovid has given it to Peleus, who, obliged upon this accident to leave his father's court, withdrew to Ceyx.

Accipit. Hic regnum sine vi, sine cæde tenebat,
 Lucifero genitore satus, patriumque nitorem 271
 Ore ferens Ceyx; illo qui tempore mœstus,
 Dissimilisque sui, fratrem lugebat ademptum.
 Quò postquam Æacides fessus curâque, viâque
 Venit; et intravit paucis comitantibus urbem;
 Quosque greges pecorum, quæ secum armēta
 trahebat, 276

Haud procū à muris sub opacâ valle relinquit;
 Cópia cū facta est adeundi prima tyranni,
 Velamenta manu prætendens, supplice, qui sit,
 Quoque satus memorat. Tantū sua crimina celat,
 Mentitusque fugæ causam, petit, urbe vel agro 281
 Se juvet. Hunc contrà placido Trachinius ore
 Talibus alloquitur: Mediæ quoque commoda plebi
 Nostra patent, Peleu; nec inhospita regna tenemus.
 Adjicis huic animo momenta potentia, clarum
 Nomen, avumque Jovem. Nec tempora perde
 precando: 286

Quod petis omne feres. Tuaque hæc pro parte
 videto,

Qualiacunque vides. Utinam meliora videres:
 Et flebat. Moveat quæ tantos causa dolores,
 Peleusque, comitesque rogant. Quibus ille pro-
 fatur: 290

Forſitan hanc volucrem, rapto quæ vivit, et omnes
 Terret aves, ſemper pennas habuiſſe putetis.

Ceyx, ſatus genitore Lucifero, ferensque ore patrium nitorem, tenebat regnum hic ſine vi, ſine cæde; qui mœſtus illo tempore, diſſimiliſque ſui, lugebat fratrem ademptum. Quò poſtquam Æacides venit, fessus curâque viâque; et intravit urbem paucis comitantibus; relinquitque haud procul à muris ſub opacâ valle, greges pecorum quos, armētaque quæ trahebat ſecum. Cum prima copia eſt facta adeundi tyranni, prætendens velamenta ſupplice manu, memorat qui ſit, quoque ſatus, celat tantum ſua crimina. Mentitusque cauſam fugæ, petit ut juvet ſe urbe vel agro. Trachinius contra placido ore alloquitur hunc talibus. Noſtra commoda, Peleu, patent quoque mediæ plebi: nec tenemus inhospita regna. Adjicis potentia momenta huic animo, clarum nomen, Jovemque avum. Nec perde tempora precando; feres omne quod petis, videtoque hæc qualiacunque vides, tuâ pro parte. Utinam videres meliora! et flebat. Pelusque, comitesque rogant quæ cauſa moveat tantos dolores: quibus ille profatur: Forſitan putetis hanc volucrem, quæ vivit rapto, et terret omnes aves, ſemper habuiſſe pennas.

TRANSLATION.

whose countenance was exhibited all the *mild* brightness of his father, held the reins of government, without violence or bloodshed; but, at that time disconsolate, and unlike himself, he mourned a brother's loss. Whither after the son of Æacus was arrived, fatigued with care and the length of the way, and had entered the city with a few attendants, leaving his flocks of cattle and herds in a shady vale near the walls: when liberty was first granted him of approaching the prince, bearing before him in his suppliant hand the symbols of peace: he informs him who he was, and of whom descended; and only conceals his *involuntary* crime; feigning, therefore, a plausible pretence for his flight, he requests to be admitted into his city, or kingdom. The Trachinian prince, in return, thus addresses him, with mild aspect: Our bounties are open to the meanest of the people, nor rule we here an inhospitable kingdom; you add to this, my natural bent, by the powerful incitements you bring; a name every where renowned, and a descent from Jove supreme: waste not, therefore, the time in entreaties, you shall obtain all you ask: regard whatever you behold as, in part, your own; would (said he) they were better, and wept. Peleus and his companions beg to know, what can be the occasion of such mighty grief. To whom the king replies: Perhaps, you may think that this bird, which lives by rapine, and is the terror of other birds, was always covered thus with plumes; it was once a man, and still retains a vigour

- Fuit vir, et constantia animi est tanta, quantum Dædalion nomine, erat acer, feroxque bello; paratusque ad vim, creatus illo genitore qui vocat Auroram, exitque novissimus cælo. Pax est culta mihi: cura tenendæ pacis coniugisque fuit mihi. fera bella placebant fratri. Virtus illius, quæ nunc mutata agitat Thisbeas columbas, subegit reges gentesque. Chione erat nata huic: quæ dotatissima forma, mille procis placuit, bis septem nubilis annis. Fortè revertentes Phœbus, Maïaque creatus, ille suis Delphis, hic vertice Cyllenæo, Videre hanc pariter, pariter traxere calorem: 305 Spem Veneris differt in tempora noctis Apollo; Non tulit ille moras: virgæque movente soporem Virginis os tangit. Tactu jacet illa potenti: Virique Dei patitur. Nox cœlum sparserat astris; Phœbus anum simulat; præceptaque gaudia sumit, Ut sua maturus complevit tempora venter; 311 Alipedis de stirpe Dei versuta propago Nascitur Autolycus, furtum ingeniosus ad omne: Qui facere assuêrat, patriæ non degener artis, Candida de nigris, et de candentibus atra. 315 Nascitur è Phœbo (namque est enixa gemellos) Carmine vocali clarus, citharæque Philammon.*
- Fuit vir, et constantia animi est tanta, quantum Dædalion nomine, erat acer, feroxque bello; paratusque ad vim, creatus illo genitore qui vocat Auroram, exitque novissimus cælo. Pax est culta mihi: cura tenendæ pacis coniugisque fuit mihi. fera bella placebant fratri. Virtus illius, quæ nunc mutata agitat Thisbeas columbas, subegit reges gentesque. Chione erat nata huic: quæ dotatissima forma, mille procis placuit, bis septem nubilis annis. Fortè revertentes Phœbus, Maïaque creatus, ille suis Delphis, hic vertice Cyllenæo, Videre hanc pariter, pariter traxere calorem. Apollo differt spem Veneris in tempora noctis. Ille non tulit moras, tangitque os virginis virgæ movente soporem: illa jacet tactu potenti, patiturque vim dei. Nox sparserat cœlum astris; Phœbus simulat annum; sumitque præcepta gaudia. Ut maturus venter complevit sua tempora; Autolycus versuta propago, ingeniosus ad omne furtum, nascitur de stirpe alipedis dei: qui non degener patriæ artis assuêrat facere candida de nigris, et atra de candentibus. Philammon clarus vocali carmine, citharæque, nascitur è Phœbo; (namque enixa est gemellos)*

TRANSLATION.

of mind, equal to the activity, bravery, and inclination to violence, remarkable in that hero, by name Dædalion, whose descent was from the bright luminary who wakes Aurora, and retires the last from his station in heaven. Peace was my delight, and to promote peace and conjugal happiness my constant care; but my brother delighted in cruel wars: his bravery brought kings and nations under subjection, and still, under the present change, is the dread of the Thisbean doves. He had a daughter, Chione, who at the age of fourteen, just marriageable, of surpassing beauty, was courted by a thousand rivals. By chance, Phœbus and the son of Maïa, (as they were returning, he from his favourite abode Delphi, the other from the top of Cyllene) together espied her, and together were warmed with the amorous fire. Apollo defers his hope of enjoyment until night, but Mercury impatient of delay, touched the mouth of the virgin with his soporiferous rod. She is entranced by the potent touch, and subjected to the violence of the god. Night had bespangled the heaven with stars: Phœbus personates an old woman, and, in this disguise, obtains the bliss he had before enjoyed in fancy. When now her mature womb had completed the destined time, Autolycus is born of the stock of the winged god, a subtle soul, and ingenious at all manner of theft; who being a perfect master of all his father's artifice, was wont to make black appear white, and white, black. To Phœbus was born (for she was delivered of twins) Philammon, renowned for song and the harp.

Quid peperisse duos, et Dii placuisse duobus;
 Et forti genitorē, et progenitore Tonanti
 Esse satam prodest? an obest quoque gloria multis?
 Obfuit huic certē. Quæ se præferre Dianæ
 Sustinuit; faciemque Deæ culpavit: at illi
 Ira ferox mota est: factisque placebimus inquit.
 Nec mora; curvavit cornu; nervoque sagittam
 Impulit; et meritam trajecit arundine linguam. 325
 Lingua tacet: nec vox tentataque verba sequuntur:
 Conantemque loqui cum sanguine vita reliquit.
 Quem (misera ô pietas!) ego tum patruoque do-
 lorem

Corde tuli, fratrique pio solatia dixi.
 Quæ pater haud aliter, quàm cautes murmura
 ponti,

Accipit: et natam delamentatur ademtam.
 Ut verò ardentem vidit; quater impetus illi
 In medios fuit ire rogos: quater indè repulsus
 Concita membra fugæ mandat: similisque juvenco
 Spicula crabonum pressâ cervice gerenti, 335
 Qua via nulla, ruit. Jam tum mihi currere visus
 Plus homine est: alasque pedes sumsisse putares.
 Effugit ergo omnes; veloxque cupidine leti
 Vertice Parnassi potitur. Miseratus Apollo,
 Cùm se Dædalion saxo misisset ab alto. 340
 Fecit avem, et subitis pendentem sustulit alis;

dalion misisset se ab alto saxo Apollo miseratus, fecit avem, et sustulit pendentem subitis alis.

TRANSLATION.

But what does it avail her to have been the mother of twins, and the favourite of two of the gods; to be descended of a gallant father, and to boast of the thunderer as her grandfather? Is even glory thus prejudicial to many? It was, at least, to her, who had the presumption to prefer herself to Diana, and decry the charms of the goddess. Her fierce resentment swells to rage; Let us try, however, says she, whether by actions we can please: nor deferred she longer her revenge; but, bending her bow, and impelling an arrow with the string, she, with the reed, transfixes her guilty tongue. Her tongue is silent, nor do words or sounds follow her essay to speak, but at once the blood and life forsook her in the vain attempt. Oh, hapless piety! what anguish did I, her uncle, then feel! what consolations did I offer to my pious brother! but the father regards them no more than rocks the murmurs of the sea; and laments, without ceasing, the loss of his daughter: but when he saw her on the flaming pile, four times he essayed to rush into the middle of the flames; but four times thence repulsed, he, with rapid feet, betakes himself to flight, and, like a bullock, who feels on his neck the gall-ing sting of wasps, bounds along, even where there is no path to guide: he even then seemed to run with more than human swiftness, and you would have fancied that he had got wings to his feet. He, therefore, easily escaped our pursuit, and, made swift by his impatience for death, he gains the top of Parnassus. But Apollo pitying Dædalion, when he precipitated himself from the summit of the rock, changed him into a bird, and supported him hanging in

Quid prodest illi peperisse duos, et placuisse duobus diis, et esse satam forti genitorē, et tonanti progenitore? an gloria quoque, obest multis? certe obfuit huic: quæ sustinuit præferre se Dianæ; culpavitque faciem deæ. At ira ferox est mota illi; inquitque, Placebimus factis. Nec mora; curvavit cornu; impulitque sagittam nervo; et trajecit meritam linguam arundine. Lingua tacet: nec vox verbaque tentata sequuntur: vitæque cum sanguine reliquit illam conantem loqui. Quem dolorem (ô misera pietas) ego tum tuli patruoque corde, dixique solatia pio fratri! quæ pater accipit baud aliter, quàm cautes accipiunt murmura ponti: et delamentatur natam ademtam. Ut vero vidit ardentem, fuit quater impetus illi ire in medios rogos: repulsus quater inde, mandat concita membra fugæ: similisque juvenco gerenti spicula crabonum pressâ cervice, ruit qua est nulla via. Jam tum est visus mihi currere plus homine: putaresque pedes sumsisse alas. Ergo effugit omnes, veloxque cupidine leti, potitur vertice Parnassi. Cùm Dædalion misisset se ab alto saxo Apollo miseratus, fecit avem, et sustulit pendentem subitis alis.

Deditque adunca ora, dedit curvos hamos unguibus, antiquam virtutem, et vires majores corpore. Et nunc accipiter, satis æquus nulli, sævit in omnis aves, dolensque, fit causa dolendi aliis.

9. *Quæ miracula, dum genitus Lucifero, narrat de suo consorte, Phocæus Antenor, custos armenti, advolat, festinus anhelos cursu. Heu Peleu, Peleu, ait, adsum tibi nuncius magnæ cladis! Peleus jubet edere, quodcunque ferat: ipse Trachinius heros pendet, et trepidat metu. Ille refert: Appuleram fessos juvenecos ad curva littora, cum sol altissimus medio orbe, respiceret tantum cursus, quantum videret superesse; Parsque boum fulvis genua inclinârat arenis, jacentisque spectabat campum latorum aquarum. Pars errabat illuc et illuc tardis gradibus. Alii nant, extantque super æquora celso collo. Tempia subsunt mari, clara nec marmore, nec auro; sed densis trabibus umbrosa vetusto.*

Oraque adunca dedit, curvos dedit unguibus hamos, Virtutem antiquam, majores corpore vires. Et nunc accipiter, nulli satis æquus, in omnes Sævit aves; aliisque dolens fit causa dolendi. 345

IX. Quæ dùm Lucifero genitus miracula narrat

De consorte suo; cursu festinus anhelos Advolat armenti custos Phocæus Antenor.

Heu Peleu, Peleu, magnæ tibi nuncius adsum 349

Cladis, ait! quodcunque ferat, jubet edere Peleus:

Pendet, et ipse metu trepidat Trachinius heros.

Ille refert: fessos ad littora curva juvenecos

Appuleram medio cùm Sol altissimus orbe

Tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret.

Parsque boum fulvis genua inclinârat arenis, 355

Latarumque jacens campos spectabat aquarum:

Pars gradibus tardis illuc errabat et illuc:

Nant alii, celsoque exstant super æquora collo.

Tempia mari subsunt, nec marmore clara, nec

auro;

Sed trabibus densis, lucoque umbrosa vetusto. 360

sed densis trabibus umbrosa vetusto.

TRANSLATION.

the air upon sudden wings. He gave him a crooked beak and hooked talons, his wonted bravery, and strength beyond his bulk. And now, become a hawk, regarding none, he rages equally against all birds, and, grieving himself, is the cause of grief to others.

IX. Which wonders, while the son of Lucifer relates of his brother, Phocæan Antenor, keeper of the herd, flies in all haste to our hero; and, panting, cries: Alas! Peleus! Peleus! I am come the messenger of a heavy calamity! Peleus commands him to declare it, whatever it was; and even the Trachinian hero is alarmed, and trembles through fear. Antenor thus relates his tale: I had driven the weary herd to the winding shore, what time the sun, at the highest in the middle of his orb, looks back on as much of his course, already passed, as yet remained for him to run: part of the oxen, resting their knees upon the yellow sand, viewed, as they lay, the extended watery plains; part wandered up and down with tardy steps; others swim, and with their tall necks appear above the waves. Not far from the sea stands a temple, adorned with neither marble nor gold, but raised of solid beams, and shaded by an ancient grove, the

NOTE.

348. *Armenti custos Phocæus Antenor.*] The foundation of this new fiction is historical. Æacus had two wives, Egina and Psamathe. By the first he had Peleus and Telamon, and by the second Phocus. Lycomedes, king of Seyros, brother to Psamathe, determined to revenge the death of his nephew, declared war against Ceyx, for receiving Peleus into his kingdom. The general who commanded in that expedition, after laying waste the country, carried off great

droves of cattle, &c. and among the rest those of Peleus. Sollicitations and entreaties were employed to pacify Lycomedes; the general was recalled, and, to embellish the narration, it was pretended, that he had been metamorphosed into a rock. A lively figure to express how the current of that commander's victories, who, like a fierce beast of prey, had ravaged all the country, was stopped on the sudden.

Nereides, Nereusque tenent. Hos navita, templi
 Edidit esse Deos, dùm retia littore ficcant.
 Juncta palus huic est densis obfessa salicis,
 Quam restagnantis fecit maris unda paludem.
 Indè fragore gravi strepitans loca proxima terret
 Bellua vasta, lupus, silvisque palustribus exit, 366
 Oblitus et spumis, et spisso sanguine rictus
 Fulmineos; rubrà suffusus lumina flammâ.
 Qui, quanquàm sævit paritèr rabieque, fameque,
 Acrior est rabie. Neque enim jejunia curat 370
 Cæde boum, diramque famem satiare, sed omne
 Vulnerat armentum, sternitque hostilitèr omne.
 Pars quoque de nobis funesto faucia morfu,
 Dùm defensamus, leto est data. Sanguine littus,
 Undaque prima rubent, demugitæque paludes. 375
 Sed mora damnosa est, nec res dubitare remittit:
 Dùm superest aliquid, cuncti coëant, et arma,
 Arma capeffamus, conjunctaque tela feramus.
 Dixerat agrestis. Nec Pelea damna movebant;
 Sed memor admissi Nereida colligit orbam 380
 Damna sui inferias extincto mittere Phoco.
 Induere arma viros, violentaque sumere tela
 Rex jubet Oæus; cum queis simul ipse parabat,
 Ire. Sed Halcyone conjux excita tumultu
 Profilit, et, nondùm totos ornata capillos, 385
 Disjicit hos ipsos: colloque infusa mariti,

cum queis ipse simul parabat ire: sed conjux Halcyone excita tumultu profilit, et nondum ornata totos capillos, disjicit hos ipsos, infusaque collo mariti;

TRANSLATION.

habitation of Nereus and the Nereids. A sailor, while busy in drying his nets upon the shore, told us, that these were the gods of the temple. Adjoining to this is a marsh, enclosed with thick willows, made by the stagnating waves of the sea. Thence a huge monstrous wolf, rushing with vast noise, alarms the neighbouring parts, and sallies from the fenny woods, having his thundering jaws besmeared with foam and clotted blood, and his eyes overspread with red flame: who, though at once urged by hunger and rage, yet hearkens more to the fierce dictates of his rage; for he does not think of appeasing his hunger, and dire thirst of blood, by the slaughter of oxen, but wounds the whole herd, and assaults them with hostile fury. Some of us too, while we endeavour to defend the herd, fall a prey to his rage and baleful bites. The shore and nearest waves, and echoing lakes, are stained with blood. But delay may be fatal; nor does the thing admit of hesitation: before all is destroyed, let us take arms; arms, and march in a body, equipt with darts. Thus the swain: but Peleus is not moved at the loss, and calling to mind his crime, concludes, that Psamathe, grieving for the death of her son, sent this calamity as an offering to the shade of murdered Phocus. The Oetean king commands his men to put on their armour, and provide themselves with hostile darts: he, himself, too, was preparing to accompany them; but his wife Halcyone, roused by the tumult, runs out, and, throwing her half-plaited hair behind her, hangs round her husband's neck, intreating now with words, now

*precatur verbisque et lachry-
mis, ut mittat auxilium sine se,
utque servet duas animas in
una. Æacides ait illi, Re-
gina pone pulchros pioſque me-
tus: gratia veſtri promiſſi eſt
plena. Non placet mihi arma
moveri contra nova monſtra.*

*Numen pelagi eſt adorandum.
Erat ardua turris, et focus in
ſumma arce; loca grata feſſis
carinis. Adſcendunt illuc, aſ-
piciuntque cum gemitu, tauros
ſtratos in littore, vaſtatoresque
ferum cruento cre, et infectum
quod ad longos villos ſanguine.
Inde Peleus tendens monus ad
littora aperti ponti, orat cæru-
leam Pſamathen, ut ſiniam iram;
feratque opem: nec illa fleſcit
tur vocibus Æacidæ rogantis.*

*Thetis ſupplex accepit hanc ve-
niam pro conjuge. Sed enim
lupus irrevocatus ab acri cæde
perſtat, aſper dulcedine ſangu-
is, donec mutavit marmore in-
herentem cervice laceræ ju-
vencæ. Servavit corpus, om-
niaque præter colorem: color
lapidis indicat illum non eſſe
jam lupum, non debere jam ti-
meri. Nec tamen fata ſinunt
profugum Pelea conſiſtere hac
terra: exul vagus adit Mag-
netes, et illic ſumit purgamina
cædis ab Hæmonio Acaſto.*

*10. Interea Ceyx turbatus
quoad pectora anxia fratrisque ſui, prodigiisque ſecutis fratrem,*

Mittat ut auxilium ſine ſe, verbisque precatur,
Et lachrymis; animasque duas ut ſervet in unâ.
Æacides illi, pulchros, regina, pioſque
Pone metus: plena eſt promiſſi gratia veſtri. 390
Non placet arma mihi contra nova monſtra mo-
veri.

Numen adorandum pelagi eſt. · Erat ardua turris;
Arce focus ſumma; feſſis loca grata carinis.
Adſcendunt illuc, ſtratosque in littore tauros
Cum gemitu aſpiciunt, vaſtatoresque cruento 395
Ore ferum, longos infectum ſanguine villos.
Indè manus tendens in aperti littora ponti,
Cæruleam Peleus Pſamathen, ut ſiniam iram,
Orat; opemque ferat. Nec vocibus illa rogantis
Fleſcitur Æacidæ. Thetis hanc pro conjuge ſup-
plex 400

Accepit veniam. Sed enim irrevocatus ab acri
Cæde lupus perſtat, dulcedine ſanguinis aſper;
Donec inhærentem laceræ cervice juvencæ
Marmore mutavit. Corpus, præterque colorem
Omnia ſervavit: lapidis color indicat illum 405
Jam non eſſe lupum, jam non debere timeri.
Nec tamen hac profugum conſiſtere Pelea terrâ
Fata ſinunt: Magnetes adit vagus exul, et illic
Sumit ab Hæmonio purgamina cædis Acaſto.

X. Interea fratrisque ſui, fratremque ſecutis 410
Anxia prodigiis, turbatus pectora Ceyx,

TRANSLATION.

with pleading tears, that he would only ſend his men, and, by ſtaying behind
himſelf, ſave two lives in one. To her the ſon of Æacus: O queen: lay aſide
your juſt and dutiful tears; the offer you make is too much to my advantage:
I chate to employ no arms againſt this new monſter, but appeaſe the ſea nymph
with humble prayer. There was a high tower, and upon the top of it a fire;
a place grateful to weary ſhips. Thither they mount, and behold with grief
the ſlaughtered bulls ſtrewed along the ſhore, the cruel monſter ravaging with
bloody jaws, and having his long hairs ſtained with gore. Upon this, Peleus
extending his hands toward the margin of the watery plains, deprecates the
anger of injured Pſamathe, and begs her aid: nor is ſhe moved by the en-
trearies of the ſuppliant ſon of Æacus, until Thetis, interceding, obtained this
favour for her ſpouſe. Yet ſtill the wolf perſiſts, unrecalled from the furious
ſlaughter, keenly urged by his native thirſt of blood, until, faſtening upon the
neck of a mangled heifer, he is changed by the nymph into marble. His body
retains all its former marks but the colour: the colour of the ſtone ſhews that
he is now no longer a wolf, and ought now no more to be an object of fear.
Yet neither do the fates allow unhappy Peleus to ſettle in this land: the wan-
dering exile viſits the Magnesian ſhore, and there receives the expiation of his
crime from Hæmonian Acaſtus.

X. Mean while Ceyx, anxious and diſturbed in his mind at the fate of his

Consulat ut sacras, hominum oblectamina, fortes,
 Ad Clarium parat ire Deum: nam templa profanus
 Invia cum Phlegyis faciebat Delphica Phorbas.
 Consilii tamen antè sui, fidissima, certam 415
 Te facit, Halcyone, cui protinus intima frigus
 Ossâ receperunt; buxoque simillimus ora
 Pallor obit: lachrymisque genæ maduere profusis.
 Ter conata loqui, ter fletibus ora rigavit:
 Singultuque piâs interrumpente querelas, 420
 Quæ mea culpa tuam, dixit, carissime, mentem
 Vertit? ubi est, quæ cura mei prius esse solebat?
 Jam potes Halcyone securus abesse relictâ.
 Jam via longa placet. Jam sum tibi carior absens.
 At (puto) per terras iter est, tantumque dolebo; 425
 Non etiam metuum; curæque timore carebunt.
 Æquora me terrent, et ponti tristis imago.
 Et laceras nupèr tabulas in littore vidi;
 Et sæpè in tumulis sine corpore nomina legi.
 Nevè tuum fallax animum fiducia tangat, 430
 Quod socer Hippotades tibi sit; qui carcere fortes
 Contineat ventos; et, cum velit, æquora placet.
 Cum semel emissi tenuerunt æquora venti,
 Nil illis vetitum est, incommendataque tellus
 Omnis, et omne fretum. Cœli quoque nubila
 vexant;
 Executiuntque feris rutilos concursibus ignes. 435
incommendata, et omne fretum. Vexant quoque nubila cœli, excutiuntque rutilos ignes feris concursibus.

*parat ire ad Clarium deum, ut
 consulat sacras fortes, oblecta-
 mina hominum: nam profanus
 Phorbas, cum Phlegyis, facie-
 bant templa Delphica invia.
 Tamen ante, facit te, fidissima
 Halcyone, certam tui consilii,
 cui intima ossa protinus rece-
 perunt frigus, palloreque similli-
 mus buxo, obit ora, genæque
 maduere profusis lachrymis.
 Conata ter loqui, ter rigavit o-
 ra fletibus: singultuque inter-
 rumpente piâs que relas, dixit,
 Carissime, quæ mea culpa ver-
 tit tuam mentem? ubi est illa
 cura mei, quæ cura solbat esse
 prius! jam potes abesse secu-
 rus, Halcyone relictâ. Jam
 longa via placet. Jam sum ca-
 rior tibi absens. At, puto, iter
 est per terras, doleboque tan-
 tum, non etiam metuum; cu-
 ræque carebunt timore. Æquora
 terrent me, et tristis imago
 ponti, et nuper vidi tabulas la-
 ceras in littore, et sæpe legi no-
 mina sine corpore in tumulis.
 Neve fallax fiducia tangat tu-
 um animum; quod Hippotades
 sit socer tibi, qui contineat fortes
 ventos carcere, et placet æquo-
 ra cum velit. Cum semel emissi
 venti tenuerunt æquora, nil est
 vetitum illis, tellusque est omnis*

TRANSLATION.

brother, and the prodigies that followed it, resolves to visit the Clarian god, and consult his sacred oracles, that consolation of men: for profane Phorbas, with his Thessalian crew, had rendered the temple at Delphi inaccessible. But first he imparts his design to his faithful Halcyone. A sudden coldness shoots through all her bones, a paleness like box covers her face, and her cheeks are wet with flowing tears. Thrice essaying to speak, thrice she watered her face with her tears, and sobs interrupting her pious complaints: What fault of mine, said she, my dearest lord, has thus changed your mind? where is that concern for me, hitherto so remarkable in you? Can you then depart with an easy mind, and leave your Halcyone behind you? Now you seem fond to undertake a long journey; now am I more agreeable when at a distance: but, perhaps your journey is over land, and I shall have only cause of grief, but not of fear, and my concern shall be without any apprehensions for your safety. But the waves, and image of the stormy sea, affright me; for late I saw broken planks upon the shore, and have often read names upon empty tombs. Nor let a false confidence lull you into security, because you have for your father-in-law Æolus, the son of Hippotas, who confines the strong winds in caves, and can, when he pleases, appease the tumult of the sea: not so; for, when once let loose, they have got possession of the deep; nothing checks their course, but on they sweep, and insult land and sea without distinction; they even drive before them the clouds of heaven, and, meeting in fierce uproar, strike the sky with rapid lightning. The more I know this, (for

Quo magis novi hos (nam novi, et parva sæpe vidi paterna domo) hic magis reor esse timendos. Quod si, care conjux, tua sententia potest si tibi nullis precibus, esque nimium certus cundi, tolle me quoque simul; certe jactabimur unâ, nec metuum nisi quæ patiar: feremusque pariter quicquid erit, et feremur pariter super lata æquora. Sidereus conjux: movetur talibus dictis, lachrymisque Æolidos; neque enim minor ignes est in ipso. Sed neque vult dimittere propositos cursus pelagi, nec adhibere Halcyonen in partem pericli: responditque multa solantia timidum pectus, nec tamen idcirco probat causam. Addidit illis hoc quoque lenimen, quo solo flexit amantem. Mora omnis est quidem longa nobis: sed juro tibi per patrios ignes (si modo fata remittant me) me reversurum ante quam luna bis impleat orbem. Ubi spes recursus est admota his promissis, protinus jubet pinum eductam navalibus tingi æquore, aptarique suis armamentis. Qua rursus visâ, Halcyone veluti præfaga futuri, horruit: emisitque lachrymas obortas: deditque amplexus; miserrimaque, dixit, tandem tristi ore, Vale; estque tota collapsa corpore. Ast juvenes geminis ordinibus, Ceyce quærente moras, reducunt remos ad fortia pectora.

Quò magis hos novi (nam novi, et sæpe paternâ Parva domo vidi) magis hoc reor esse timendos. Quòd tuâ si flesti precibus sententia nullis, 439
Care, potest, conjux; nimiumque es certus eundi; Me quoque tolle simul. Certè jactabimur unâ: Nec, nisi quæ patiar, metuum: pariterque feremus Quicquid erit: pariter super æquora lata feremur. Talibus Æolidos dictis, lachrymisque movetur Sidereus conjux: neque enim minor ignis in ipso est. 445

Sed neque propositos pelagi dimittere cursus, Nec vult Halcyonen in partem adhibere pericli: Multaque respondit timidum solantia pectus: Nec tamen idcirco causam probat. Addidit illis Hoc quoque lenimen, quo solo flexit amantem; 450 Longa quidem nobis omnis mora: sed tibi juro Per patrios ignes (si me modò fata remittant) Antè reversurum, quàm Luna bis impleat orbem. His ubi promissis spes est admota recursus; Protinus eductam navalibus æquore tingi, 455 Aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis. Quâ rursus visâ, veluti præfaga futuri, Horruit Halcyone: lachrymasque emisit obortas: Amplexusque dedit: tristiquè miserrima tandem Ore, Vale, dixit: collapsaque corpore tota est. 460 Ast juvenes, quærente moras Ceyce, reducunt Ordinibus geminis ad fortia pectora remos:

TRANSLATION.

well I know it, and have often, when a child, seen it in my father's palace) the more I am alarmed with terrors. But if your purpose, dear spouse! can be changed by no prayers or entreaties, and you are unalterably determined to sail, take me along with you, that I may share your danger. I will then fear no more, than what I feel; we will be alike exposed to every chance, and together encounter the terrors of the main. These words and tears of the daughter of Æolus make a great impression on her husband, the offspring of the morning star; for neither does the fire of love flame less violent in him. But neither will he be dissuaded from his intended voyage, nor admit Halcyone to share the danger with him; and seeks, by many arguments to allay her boding fears. But yet he cannot bring her to approve his cause: at length, he added to this prevailing motive, which alone induced his loving-spouse to comply; I swear by the holy flame of my father, that (if heaven allows me life) I will return before the moon hath twice completed her orb. When by these promises he had given her hopes of his speedy return, he forthwith orders a ship to be hauled from the dock, and rigged for service with all expedition. When Halcyone again beheld, as if her mind presaged the approaching woe, she trembled in every limb, and shed a torrent of tears. Then embracing him, she said, with a mournful air, Farewel; and immediately swooned away. But the youthful band, (while Ceyx is seeking pretences for delay) ranged in double row, draw their oars to their

Æqualique ictu scindunt freta. Sustulit illā
 Humentes oculos; stantemque in puppe recurvā,
 Concussāque manu dantem sibi signa maritum 465
 Prima videt: redditque notas. Ubi terra recessit
 Longiūs, atque oculi nequeunt cognoscere vultus:
 Dūm licet, insequitur fugientem lumine pinum.
 Hæc quoque ut haud poterat spatio submota videri;
 Velo tamen spectat summo fluitantia malo: 470
 Ut nec vela videt; vacuum petit anxia lectum:
 Seque toro ponit. Renovat lectusque, locusque
 Halcyones lachrymas: et quæ pars admonet absit.
 Portubus exierant; et moverat aura rudentes;
 Obvertit lateri pendentes navita remos: 475
 Cornuaque in summā locat arbore; totaque malo
 Carbasa deducit, venientesque excipit auras.
 Aut minūs, aut certè medium non ampliūs æquor
 Puppe secabatur; longèque erat utraque tellus;
 Cū mare sub noctem tumidis albescere cœpit 480
 Fluctibus; et præceps spirare valentiūs Eurus.
 Ardua, jamdudū, demittite cornua, rector
 Clamat; et annis totum subnectite velum.
 Hic jubet, impediunt adversæ jussa procellæ;
 Nec finit audiri vocem fragor æquoris ullam. 485
 Sponte tamen properant alii subducere remos;
 Pars munire latus; pars ventis vela negare.
 Egerit hic fluctus, æquorque refundit in æquor:

scinduntque freta æquali ictu.
 Illa sustulit humentes oculos,
 primaque vidit maritum stan-
 tem in recurvā puppe, dan-
 temque signa sibi concussā ma-
 nu: redditque notas. Ubi ter-
 ra recessit longiūs, atque oculi
 nequeunt cognoscere vultus, dum
 licet insequitur lumine fugien-
 tem pinum. Hæc quoque ut sub-
 mota spatio haud poterat vide-
 ri, tamen spectat vela fluitan-
 tia summo malo. Ut nec videt
 vela, anxia petit vacuum lec-
 tum, ponitque se toro. Lectus-
 que, locusque renovat lachry-
 mas Halcyones: et admonet
 quæ pars absit. Exierant por-
 tubus; et aura moverat ru-
 dentes. Navita obvertit remos
 pendentes lateri, locatque cor-
 nua in summa arbore, dedu-
 citque tota carbasa malo; ex-
 cipitque venientis auras. Aut
 minus, aut certe medium æquor
 non ampliūs, secabatur puppe,
 tellusque utraque erat longe,
 cū mare sub noctem cœpit al-
 bescere tumidis fluctibus, et
 præceps Eurus spirare valen-
 tiūs. Rector jamdudū clamat,
 demittite ardua cornua; et
 subnectite totum velum annis.
 Hic jubet: adversæ pro-
 cellæ impediunt jussa, nec fra-

gor æquoris sinit ullam vocem audiri. Tamen alii sponte properant subducere remos; pars munire la-
 tus; pars negare vela ventis. Hic egerit fluctus, refunditque æquor in æquor:

TRANSLATION.

breasts, and with equal strokes cut the sea. She reared her humid eyes, and first espied her husband on the crooked stern, making signs with his hand. She returns the signs; and when the land receding farther, still encreases the distance, that she can now no longer distinguish the much-loved face, she yet pursues the flying ship with her eyes. When that too, borne forward in its course, withdraws from view, she keeps her eyes fixed on the sails, waving from the top of the mast. When these too disappear, full of anxious grief, she retires to her solitary chamber, and throws herself upon the bed. The bed and place renew Halcyone's tears, and put her in mind of her absent lord. They were now got from the port, and a rising gale tossed the ropes; the rowers urge the hanging oars toward the sides of the ship, fix the sail yards on the top of the mast, and spread the canvas full, to catch the coming breeze. The galley had now run part, at most the half of her course, and the land, on each side, was at a great distance; when, toward night, the sea began to whiten with swelling waves, and the stormy East wind to blow with greater violence. Presently the master cries, Lower your top-sails, and bind the main-sheet to the yard. His orders, but the adverse storms hinder the execution; nor does the noise of the sea suffer his voice to be heard. Yet of themselves they hasten, some to draw in the oars, others to stop the leaky sides, and part to bind up the sails from the winds, one pumps up the waves, and throws back the sea into the sea, another takes

bic rapit antennis. Quæ dum Hic rapit antennas. Quæ dum sine lege geruntur;
geruntur sine lege, aspera hy- Aspera crescit hyems; omnique è parte feroces
ems crescit, ventique feroces ex Bella gerunt venti; fretaque indignantia miscent.
omni parte gerunt bella, mis- Ipse pavet, nec se, qui sit status, ipse fatetur
centque indignantia freta. Ipse Scire ratis rector; nec quid juveatve, vetetve:
rector navis pavet, ipseque fa- Tanta mali moles, totâque potentior arte est.
tetur se nec scire qui sit status; Quippè sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, 495
nec quid juveatve vetetve; mo- Undarum incurso gravis unda, tonitribus æther.
les mali est tanta, potentiorque Fluctibus erigitur, cœlumque æquare videtur
totâ arte. Quippe viri sonant Pontus; et inductas asperginè tingere nubes.
clamore, rudentes stridore, gra- Et modò, cum fulvas ex imo vertit arenas,
vis unda incurso undarum, Concolor est illis; Stygiâ modò nigrior undâ: 500
æther tonitribus. Pontus eri- Sternitur interdum, spumisquè sonantibus albet.
gitur fluctibus, videturque æ- Ipsa quoque his agitur vicibus Trachinia puppis:
quare cœlum, et tingere induc- Et modò sublimis veluti de vertice montis
tas nubes asperginè. Et modo Despicere in valles, imumquè Acheronta videtur:
cum vertit fulvas arenas ex Nunc ubi demissam curvum circumstetit æquor,
imo, est concolor illis; modo est Suspiciere inferno summum de gurgite cœlum. 506
nigrior Stygia undâ: interdum Sæpe dat ingentem fluctu latus iccta fragorem:
sternitur, albetque sonantibus Nec leviùs pulsata sonat, quam ferreus olim
spumis. Ipsa quoque Trachinia Cum laceras aries balistave concutit arces,
puppis agitur his vicibus: et Utque solent, sumtis in cursu viribus, ire 510
modo sublimis, videtur despi- Pectore in arma feri, prætentaque tela leones;
cere in valles, imumquè Ache- Sic ubi se ventis admiserat unda coörtis,
ronta, veluti de vertice mon- Ibat in arma ratis; multoque erat altior illis:
tis. Nunc ubi curvum æquor
circumstetit demissam puppim
videtur suspiciere summum cœ-
lum de inferno gurgite. Sæpe
latus iccta fluctu, dat ingentem
fragorem, nec, pulsata, sonat
levius, quam olim ferreus aries
balistave cum concutit laceras
arces. Utque feri leones viri-
bus sumtis in cursu, solent ire pectore in arma prætentaque tela; sic ubi unda admiserat se ventis coör-
tis, ibat in arma ratis, eratque multo altior illis.

TRANSLATION.

off the yards. While thus every thing is done in confusion, the rage of the storm encreases, and the five winds combining from every quarter, augment the tumult of the main. The master himself now betrays fear, and owns he is at a loss to comprehend their present condition, or what to order or forbid; so mighty is the calamity, so much it baffles all his skill: for the air resounds with the mingled cries of the sailors, the rattling of cordage, the waves dashing one against another, and the redoubled peals of thunder. The sea ascends in waves, and seems equal to heaven, and sprinkles with briny dew the surrounding clouds; and sometimes tossing from below the yellow sands, it appears of a colour with them; again blacker than the Stygian waves: sometimes it is levelled, and whitens with noisy foam. The Trachinian galley too feels these various changes; and, one while raised on high, seems, as from the top of a mountain, to look down on the vallies below, and deep mansions of Acheron; again, subsiding with the waves, enclosed by the surrounding sea, she, from the infernal waves, surveys the height of heaven. Oft the waves, beating against the sides, make a loud report, and rebound with noisy din; as when the iron ram, or balista, shake the battered forts. And as undaunted lions, still more courageous as they advance, are often wont to rush upon arms and extended spears; in like manner, the waves, now driven by a hurricane of winds, advance against the sides of the ship, and tower over the hatches. And now the

Jamque labant cunei, spoliataque tegmine ceræ
 Rima patet; præbetque viam lethalibus undis. 515
 Ecce cadunt largi resolutis nubibus imbres:
 Inque fretum credas totum descendere cælum:
 Inque plagas cœli tumefactum adscendere pontum.
 Vela madent nimbis: et cum cœlestibus undis 519
 Æquoreæ miscentur aquæ. Caret ignibus æther,
 Cæcaque nox premitur tenebris hyemisque, su-
 isque;

Discutiunt tamen has, præbentque micantia lumen
 Fulmina: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undæ.
 Dat quoque jam saltus intra cava texta carinæ
 Fluctus: et, ut miles numero præstantior omni,
 Cùm sæpe affiluit defensæ mœnibus urbis, 526
 Spe potitur tandem; laudisque accensus amore
 Inter mille viros, murum tamen occupat unus:
 Sic ubi pulsârunt acres latera ardûa fluctus,
 Vastius insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ: 530
 Nec prius absistit fessam oppugnare carinam,
 Quàm velut in captæ descendat mœnia navis.
 Pars igitur tentabat adhuc invadere pinum,
 Pars maris intus erat. Trepidant haud segnius
 omnes;

Quàm solet urbs, aliis murum fodientibus extra,
 Atque aliis murum, trepidare, tenentibus intus,
 Deficit ars; animique cadunt: totidemq; videntur,

dare, aliis fodientibus murum extra, atque aliis tenentibus murum intus. Ars deficit, animique cadunt: totidemque mortes videntur

*Jamque cunei labant, rima-
 que spoliata tegmine ceræ, pa-
 ter præbetque viam lethalibus
 undis. Ecce largi imbres ca-
 dunt resolutis nubibus, credas-
 que totum cælum descendere in
 fretum, pontumque tumefactum
 ascendere in plagas cœli. Ve-
 la madent nimbis, et aquæ
 æquoreæ miscentur cum cœle-
 stibus undis. Æther caret ig-
 nibus, cæcaque nox premitur
 tenebris suisque, hyemisque.
 Tamen micantia fulmina disc-
 cutiunt has, præbentque lu-
 men: undæ ardescunt fulmi-
 neis ignibus. Fluctus quoque
 jam dat saltus, intra cava
 texta carinæ: et ut miles præ-
 stantior omni numero, cum sæ-
 pe affiluit mœnibus defensæ ur-
 bis, tandem potitur spe; ac-
 censusque amore laudis inter
 mille viros, unus tamen occu-
 pat murum. Sic ubi acres
 fluctus pulsarunt ardua latera,
 impetus decimæ undæ insur-
 gens vastius ruit, nec absistit
 oppugnare fessam carinam,
 priusquam descendat in mœnia
 velut captæ navis. Pars igi-
 tur maris adhuc tentabat in-
 vadere pinum, pars erat in-
 tus. Omnes trepidant haud
 segnius quam urbs solet trepi-
 dare, aliis fodientibus murum extra, atque aliis tenentibus murum intus. Ars deficit, animique*

TRANSLATION.

pins that hold the boards together, give way; the seams, robbed of their stoppage of wax, lay open, and afford a passage to the hostile waves. Lo! the clouds dissolve, and fall in copious showers; and, you would imagine, the whole sky poured down in sheets of rain; the sea too, swelled, seems to mount into the regions of the sky. The sails are wet with the rain, and the waters of the sea are mixed with the waters of heaven: the firmament is without its fires, and the horrors of the night are doubled by its own darkness, and that of the storm together. Yet even these are dispersed by frequent flashes of lightning that afford a sudden gleam; the sea seems all on fire with these blazes breaking from the sky. And now the waves jump about within the hollow texture of the ship; and as a soldier, distinguished by his valour from all the rest, after often assaulting the walls of a defended city, enjoys his hopes at length; and, influenced with a desire of praise, though but one among a thousand, possesses himself of the walls; so while the invading billows batter the sides of the ship, the fury of the tenth wave, rising above the rest, advances with impetuous sway; nor ceases to assault the vessel's battered ribs, until it, as it were, descends within the walls of the yielding ship. Part therefore of the waves still attempt to get into the ship; part had already seized the prize. The whole crew are now in confusion: as when in a city assaulted on every side, some are undermining the walls without, others have got possession of them within, art fails; their courage

*ruere atque irrumperé, quot
fluctus veniunt. Hic non tenet
lachrymas; hic stupet; ille vo-
cat eos beatos quos funera ma-
neant; hic adorat numen vo-
tis, tollensque irrita brachia ad
cælum quod non videt, poscit
opem: fratresque parensque
subeunt illi, domus cum pigno-
ribus huic, et quod reliquum
est cuique. Halcyone movet
Ceyca: nulla nisi Halcyone est
in ore Ceycis; et cum desideret
unam, tamen gaudet eam a-
besse. Vellet quoque respicere
ad oras patriæ, vertereque
supremos vultus in domum.
Verum nescit ubi sit. Pontus
feruet tanta vertigine; et om-
ne cælum latet umbra inducta
è piceis nubibus: imagoque
noctis est duplicata. Arbos
frangitur incursu nimborum tur-
binis: regimen et frangitur,
undaque animosa spoliis, super-
stans velut victrix, despicit
sinuatas undas; nec præcipi-
tata ruit levius, quam si quis
everterit Athos Pindumve re-
vulsis totos sua sede, in aper-
tum æquer: pariterque et pon-
dere et ictu, mergit ratem in
îma. Cum qua magna pars
virorum pressa gravi gurgite,
neque reddita in acre, est func-
ta suo fuit. Alii tenent partes
et trunca membra carinæ. Ipse Ceyx tenet fragmina navigii manu*

Quot veniunt fluctus, ruere atq; irrumperere mortes:
Non tenet hic lachrymas: stupet hic: vocat ille
beatos,

Funera quos maneant: hic votis nomen adorat.
Brachiaq; ad cœlum, quod non videt, irrita tollens
Poscit opem: subeunt illi fratresque, parensque;
Huic cum pignoribus domus, et quod cuique re-
lictum est.

Halcyone Ceyca movet: Ceycis in ore

Nulla nisi Halcyone est: et cum desideret unam,

Gaudet abesse tamen. Patriæ quoque vellet ad oras

Respicere, inque domum supremos vertere vultus.

Verum ubi sit nescit. Tantâ vertigine pontus

Fervet: et inductâ piceis è nubibus umbrâ

Omne latet cœlum: duplicataque noctis imago est.

Frangitur incursu nimborum turbinis arbos:

Frangitur et regimen: spoliisq; animosa superstans

Unda, velut victrix, sinuatas despicit undas;

Nec levius, quàm si quis Athos, Pindumve revulsos

Sede suâ totos in apertum everterit æquor,

Præcipitata ruit: pariterque, et pondere, et ictu

Mergit in ima ratem. Cum quâ pars magna vi-
rorum

Gurgite pressa gravi, neque in aëra reddita, fato

Functa suo est. Alii partes et membra carinæ

Trunca tenent. Tenet ipse manu, quâ sceptrum

solebat,

560

TRANSLATION.

sinks, and death seems to rush upon them in as many different shapes as are the waves that come pouring in on every side. One cannot refrain from tears, another is quite stupified with grief, a third counts those happy whom funeral honours await. This man addresses the gods in prayer, and, stretching forth his hands toward heaven, which he cannot see, in vain begs relief. One calls to mind his brothers and parents, another his family and children, and every dear pledge left behind him. Ceyx thinks only of his Halcyone; no name, but that of Halcyone, is in his mouth; and though he wishes for her alone, yet is he glad that she is absent. He would have fain too looked back on his native coasts, and turned his last views toward his home, but he knows not where they are; so mighty a hurricane embroils the sea, and the whole face of heaven lies hid under a dark shade of pitchy clouds, doubling the gloomy image of night. The mast is broke down by the violence of the storm, the rudder too is borne away, and the insalting surge, standing over the spoil, looks down with an air of triumph on the waves below; and, tumbling, rushes with no less violence, than if Athos and Pindus, torn from their foundations, were precipitated into the sea; and, by the weight and stroke together, sinks the ship to the bottom. With her a great part of the crew plunged into the deep, nor rising again, paid the debt of fate. Others grasp the beams and broken fragments of the ship. Even Ceyx himself, with that hand which lately swayed a sceptre, now seizes a

Fragmina navigii Ceyx : socerumque, patremque
 Invocat (heu !) frustra. Sed plurima nantis in ore
 Halcyone conjux. Illam meminitque, refertque ;
 Illius ante oculos ut agant sua corpora fluctus,
 Optat ; et ex animis manibus tumultetur amicis. 565
 Dum natat ; absentem, quoties sinit hiscere fluctus,
 Nominat Halcyonen, ipsisque immurmurat undis.
 Ecce super medios fluctus niger arcus aquarum
 Frangitur : et ruptâmersum caput obruit undâ.
 Lucifer obscurus, nec quem cognoscere posses, 570
 Illâ nocte fuit : quoniamque excedere Olympo
 Non licuit, densis textit sua nubibus ora.
 Æolis interea tantorum ignara malorum
 Dinumerat noctes : et jam, quas induat ille,
 Festinat vestes ; jam quas, ubi venerit ille, 575
 Ipsa gerat : reditusque sibi promittit inanes.
 Omnibus illa quidem Superis pia thura ferebat :
 Ante tamen cunctos Junonis templa colebat :
 Proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras.
 Utque foret sospes conjux, suus utque rediret 580
 Optabat, nullamque sibi præferret. At illi
 Hoc de tot votis poterat contingere solum.
 At Dea non ultrâ pro functo morte rogari
 Sustinet ; utque manus funestas arceat aris ;
 Iri, meæ, dixit, fidissima nuncia vocis, 585
 Vise soporiferam Somni velociter aulam :
 non sustinet ultra rogari pro functo morte ; utque arceat funestas manus aris ; dixit : Iri, fidissima
 nuncia meæ vocis, vise velociter soporiferam aulam Somni,

TRANSLATION.

broken plank, and in vain, alas ! invokes his father and father-in-law : but chiefly, as he swims, he calls upon Halcyone ; her he remembers, her name he repeats, and wishes that his dead body, wafted to shore by the waves, may meet her searching eyes, and be buried by her friendly hands. While he swims, as often as the waves permit him to open his mouth, he calls upon Halcyone, and murmurs her dear name even under the deep. When lo ! a bending arch of water breaks over the mid waves, and whelms his head beneath the foaming surge. Lucifer, obscure that night, and such that you could not know him, because he was not permitted to leave his station in heaven, hid his face under thick clouds. Mean time the daughter of Æolus, ignorant of this mighty disaster, computes the nights, and hastens, against the promised time, a robe for him to wear, hastens a garment for herself too, and flatters herself with the vain hope of his return. She indeed offered pious incense to all the heavenly powers, but, above all, paid her adorations at the temple of Juno, and came to the altars to intercede for her husband, who was now no more. She offered up vows for his safety and return, and that no rival might possess his heart : but this last alone, of all the requests she made, was granted her. And now the goddess, tired of these vain devotions for the dead, that she might repel her polluted hands from the altars ; go, said she, Iris, thou faithful messenger of my commands, hasten to the soporiferous court of sleep, and bid him prepare, in the form of

jubeque ut mittat ad Halcyonem imagine extincti Ceycis, somnia narrantia viros casus. *Dixerat. Iris induitur velamina mille colorum, et signans cœlum arquato curvamine, petit tecta jussi regis, latentia sub rupe. Est prope Cimmerios spelunca longo recessu, mons cavus, domus et penetralia ignavi Somni: quo Phœbus oriens, mediufve, cadensve, nunquam potest adire radiis. Nebulæ mixtæ caligine exhalantur humo, crepusculaque dubiæ lucis. Ibi vigil ales non evocat auroram cantibus cristati oris: nec sollicitive canes, anserve sagacior canibus, rumpunt silentia voce. Non fera, non pecudes, non rami moti flamine, conviciave humanæ linguæ reddunt sonum. Muta quies habitat: tamen rivus aquæ Lethes exit ab imo saxo, per quem unda labens cum murmure, invitat somnos crepitantibus lapillis. Ante fores antri fœcunda papavera florent, de quarum lacte nox humida legit soporem, et spargit per opacas terras. Nulla janua est in totâ domo, quæ reddat stridorem verso cardine; nullus custos in limine. At medio est torus sublimis, in atra ebeno, plumcus, atricolor, tectus pullo velamine: quo ipse deus cubat, membris solutis languore.*

Extinctique jube. Ceycis imagine mittat
Somnia ad Halcyonem veros narrantia casus.
Dixerat. Induitur velamina mille colorum
Iris, et arquato cœlum curvamine signans, 590
Tecta petit jussi sub rupe latentia regis.
Est prope Cimmerios longo spelunca recessu,
Mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia Somni;
Quò nunquam radiis oriens, mediufve, cadensve
Phœbus adire potest. Nebulæ caligine mixtæ 595
Exhalantur humo: dubiæque crepuscula lucis.
Non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris
Evocat Auroram: nec voce silentia rumpunt
Sollicitive canes, canibusve sagacior anser. 599
Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami,
Humanæve sonum reddunt convicia linguæ:
Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
Rivus aquæ Lethes: per quem cum murmure
labens
Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.
Ante fores antri fœcunda papavera florent, 605
Innumeræque herbæ: quarum de lacte soporem
Nox legit, et spargit per opacas humida terras.
Janua, quæ verso stridorem cardine reddat,
Nulla domo totâ; custos in limine nullus.
At medio torus est ebeno sublimis in atrâ, 610
Plumeus, atricolor, pullo velamine tectus:
Quò cubat ipse Deus, membris languore solutis.

TRANSLATION.

Ceyx deceased, a dream, that shall inform Halcyone of her real misfortune. She said; when Iris, clad in a robe of a thousand colours, and marking the heavens with a bending arch, repairs as ordered to the palace of the king, deep under a hollow rock. There is, near the abode of the Cimmerians, a cave in a long recess, formed of a hollow mountain, the palace and habitation of the drowzy god; whither Phœbus, whether rising, in his mid course, or setting, can never penetrate with his rays. Fogs, mixed with darkness, are exhaled from the ground, and the twilight of a doubtful sky. Here no crowing cock calls up the morning with his horny bill; nor do watchful dogs, or geese still more wakeful than dogs, disturb with their voice the silence of the place. Nor wild beasts, nor cattle, nor boughs bending to the wind, nor the clamours of a human tongue, produce *any likeness of sound*, but mute rest has here her abode; and a branch of the river Lethe, issuing from the bottom of the rock, and creeping over the pebbles, invites to sleep by its gentle murmurs. At the mouth of the cave poppies grow in crowds, and innumerable herbs; from whose juice humid night gathers her sleepy power, and scatters it over the darkened earth. In the whole palace was no door, that, in turning on hinges, might occasion a noise; no porter was stationed to guard the entrance. But in the middle of the hall is a bed, raised high on black ebony, stuffed with black feathers, and covered with a black quilt, on which the god himself lies; his limbs dissolved in

Hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas
 Somnia vana jacent totidem, quot messis aristas,
 Silva gerit frondes, ejectas littus arenas. 615
 Quò simul intravit, manibusque obstantia virgo
 Somnia dimovit; vestis fulgore reluxit
 Sacra domus: tardâque Deus gravitate jacentes
 Vix oculos tollens; iterùmque iterùmque relabens,
 Summaque percutiens nutanti pectora mento, 620
 Excussit tandem sibi se: cubitoque levatus,
 Quid veniat (cognârat enim) scitatur. At illa:
 Somne, quies rerum, placidissime Somne Deorum,
 Pax animi, quem cura fugit, qui corda diurnis
 Fessa ministeriis mulces, reparasque labori; 625
 Somnia, quæ veras æquent imitamine formas,
 Herculeâ Trachine jube, sub imagine regis,
 Halcyonen adeant; simulachraq; naufraga fingant:
 Imperat hoc Juno. Postquam mandata peregit
 Iris, abit. Neque enim ulterius tolerare vaporis 630
 Vim poterat. Labique ut Somnum sensit in artus;
 Effugit et remeat per quos modò venerat arcus.
 At pater è populo natorum mille suorum
 Excitat artificem, simulatoremque figuræ
 Morpheâ. Non illo jussos solertiùs alter 635
 Exprimit incessus, vultumque, modumque lo-
 quendi,
 Adjicit et vestes, et consuetissima cuique

*Circa hunc vana somnia imi-
 tantia varias figuras passim
 jacent, totidem, quot messis ge-
 rit aristas, silva frondes, lit-
 tus ejectas arenas. Quò simul
 virgo intravit, dimovitque ob-
 stantia somnia manibus; sacra
 domus reluxit fulgore vestis;
 deusque vix tollens oculos ja-
 centes tardâ gravitate, iterum-
 que iterumque relabens, per-
 cutiensque summa pectora nu-
 tanti mento, tandem excussit
 se sibi; levatusque cubito sci-
 tatur quid veniat (enim cog-
 norat eam.) At illa respon-
 dit: Somne, quies rerum,
 Somne placidissime deorum,
 pax animi, quem cura fugit;
 qui mulces corda fessa diurnis
 ministeriis, reparasque labori.
 Jube ut somnia, quæ imita-
 mine æquent veras formas,
 adeant Halcyonen Herculeâ
 Trachine, sub imagine regis;
 fingantque simulachra naufra-
 ga. Juno imperat hic. Iris,
 postquam peregit mandata, ab-
 it. Neque enim poterat ul-
 terius tolerare vim vaporis.
 Uique sensit Somnum labi in
 artus, effugit, et remeat per
 arcus per quos modo venerat.
 At pater, è populo suorum
 mille natorum, excitat Mor-
 pheâ artificem, simulatoremque figuræ. Non alter exprimit jussos incessus solertius illo, vultumque
 modumque loquendi; adjicit et vestes, et verba consuetissima*

TRANSLATION.

loth. Around his head fantastic visions fly in various forms, numerous as ears of corn in harvest, leaves in the woods, or sand on the sea shore. Whither, as soon as the virgin entered, and with her hand repelled the opposing dreams, the sacred dome shone with the splendor of her robes; and the god, scarce able to raise his eyes, sunk in languid sloth; and again and again relapsing, and knocking the top of his breast with his chin, at length shook off himself; and, leaning on his elbow, asked her (for he knew her) the cause of her coming. But she: Sleep, thou rest of all things; Sleep, thou gentlest of the gods; thou peace of the mind, before whom care flies; who refreshest the body, spent with the toils of the day, and reparaest its decays: command a dream, equalling in the resemblance real forms, and bearing the image of the king, to hasten to Halcyone in Herculean Trachis, and let it assume the appearance of one who has been shipwrecked; so Juno commands. Iris, having thus delivered her message, retired: for she could no longer support the violence of the vapour; but, finding that sleep stole upon her limbs, she fled, and swiftly ascended the bow by which she came. But father Sleep, from the croud of his thousand sons, selects Morpheus, a skilful artist, and one who could best belye the human form. Than him could none of the brothers better express the gait, countenance, and manner of speaking; he could assume too the habit, and one's most familiar

cuique. Sed hic imitatur solos homines : at alter fit fera, fit volucris, fit serpens longo corpore. Superi nominant hunc Icelon, mortale vulgus nominat Phobetora. Est etiam tertius diversæ artis, nomine Phantasos. Ille feliciter transiit in humum, saxumque, undamque, trabemque, omniaque quæ vacant animæ. Hi solent ostendere suos vultus nocte regibus auctibusque; alii pererrant populos plebemque. Senior Somnus præterit hos, eligitque è cunctis fratribus unum Morphea, qui peragat edita Thaumantidos, et rursus solutum molli languore, deposuitque caput, recondiditque strato alto. Ille volat per tenebras alis facientibus nullos strepitus, intraque breve tempus moræ, pervenit in urbem Hæmoniam : pennisque positus è corpore, abit in faciem Ceycis, subque illa forma, luridus, similis exangui, sine ullis vestibus, stetit ante torum miseræ conjugis. Barba viri videtur uda, undaque gravis fluere madidis capillis. Tum incumbens lecto, fletu refuso super ora, ait hæc : Miserrima conjux, agnoscis Ceyca ? an mea facies est mutata nece ? Respice ; nosces ; inveniesque umbram conjugis pro tuo conjugæ. Tua vota, Halcyone, tulerunt nil opis nobis. Occidimus. Noli promittere me tibi falsæ.

Verba. Sed hic solos homines imitatur : at alter Fit fera, fit volucris, fit longo corpore serpens. Hunc Icelon Superi, mortale Phobetora vulgus Nominat. Est etiam diversæ tertius artis 641 Phantasos. Ille in humum, saxumque, undamque, trabemque, Quæque vacant animâ feliciter omnia transit. Regibus hi, ducibusque suos ostendere vultus Nocte solent : populos alii, plebemq; pererrant 645 Præterit hos senior : cunctisque è fratribus unum Morphea, qui peragat Thaumantidos edita, Somnus Eligit : et rursus molli languore solutum Deposuitque caput, stratoque recondidit alto. Ille volat, nullos strepitus facientibus alis 650 Per tenebras : intraque moræ breve tempus in urbem Pervenit Hæmoniam : positisque è corpore pennis In faciem Ceycis abit : formæque sub illâ Luridus, exangui similis, sine vestibus ullis, 654 Conjugis ante torum miseræ stetit. Uda videtur Barba viri, madidisque gravis fluere unda capillis. Tum lecto incumbens, fletu super ora refuso, Hæc ait : agnoscis Ceyca, miserrima conjux ? An mea mutata est facies, nece ? respice ; nosces ; Inveniesq; tuo pro conjugis conjugis umbram. 660 Nil opis, Halcyone, nobis tua vota tulerunt. Occidimus. Falsæ tibi me permittere noli.

TRANSLATION.

words. He indeed imitates men only; another becomes a wild beast, a bird, or serpent with lengthened train: him the gods above call Icelos, but the race of mortals Phobetor. There is a third too, *Phantasy*, an artist of a different kind. He happily passes into earth or stone, a wave or beam, and every form destitute of life. These *three* are wont to display themselves in the night to kings and mighty chiefs; the rest attend the people and ignoble crowd. The aged god passes by these, and, of all the brothers, chuses only Morpheus to execute the commands of the daughter of Thaumias; then again dropt down his head, dissolved in sleep, and shrunk within the bed. He flies through the dark with wings that make no noise, and, in a very little time, arrived in the Hæmonian city; when, divesting himself of his wings, he assumes the shape of Ceyx; and, in that form, pale, bloodless, and naked, stood before the bed of his wretched spouse. His beard seemed wet, and the drops to fall thick from his humid locks. Then leaning on the bed, and with his face bathed in tears; my most wretched wife, says he, dost thou know thy Ceyx? or, are my looks changed by death? Observe me well, you will know me, and find, instead of your husband, your husband's shade. Thy prayers, Halcyone, have nought availed, I have yielded to fate; flatter not thyself therefore with the vain hope

Nubilus Ægeo deprêndit in æquore navim
 Auster, et ingenti jactatam flamine solvit :
 Oraque nostra tuum frustra clamantia nomen 665
 Implêrunt fluctus. Non hæc tibi nunciat auctor
 Ambiguus : non ista vagis rumoribus audis.
 Ipse ego fata tibi præsens mea naufragus edo.
 Surge, age : da lachrymas ; lugubriaque indue :
 nec me

Indeploratum sub inania Tartara mitte. 670
 Adjicit his vocem Morpheus, quam conjugis illa
 Crederet esse sui. Fletus quoque fundere veros
 Visus erat : gestumque manus Ceycis habebant.
 Ingemit Halcyone lachrymans, motatque lacertos
 Per somnum, corpusque petens amplectitur auras :
 Exclamatq; Mane. Quò te rapis ? ibimus unà. 676
 Voce suâ, specieque viri turbata soporem
 Excudit : et primò si sit circumspicit illic,
 Qui modò visus erat. Nam moti voce ministri
 Intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit usquam :
 Percutit ora manu : laniatq; à pectore vestes : 681
 Pectoraque ipsa ferit. Nec crinem solvere curat ;
 Scindit : et altrici, quæ luctûs causâ, roganti,
 Nulla est Halcyone, nulla est, ait : occidit unà
 Cum Ceyce suo. Solantia tollite verba. 685
 Naufragus interiit. Vidi, agnovique ; manusque
 Ad discedentem, cupiens retinere tetendi.

Nubilus auster deprêndit navim in Ægeo æquore, et solvit jactatam ingenti flamine, fluctusque implerunt nostra ora frustra clamantia tuum nomen. Non ambiguus auctor nunciat, hæc tibi : non audis ista vagis rumoribus. Ego ipse naufragus, præsens edo mea fata tibi. Age, surge, da lachrymas, indueque lugubria ; nec mitte me indeploratum sub inania Tartara. Morpheus adjicit vocem his, quam illa credet esse vocem sui conjugis. Visus erat quòque fundere veros fletus, manusque habebant gestum Ceycis. Halcyone lachrymans ingemit, motatque lacertos per somnum, petensque corpus amplectitur auras, exclamatque, Mane : quo rapis te ? ibimus una. Turbata voce specieque sui viri, excudit soporem, et primò circumspicit, si qui modo erat visus sit illic. Nam ministri moti voce, intulerant lumen. Postquam non invenit eam usquam, percutit ora manu ; laniatque vestes à pectore, feritque ipsa pectora : nec curat solvere crinem, scindit, et ait altrici roganti quæ sit causa luctus, Halcyone nulla est,

occidit una cum suo Ceyce : tollite solantia verba. Naufragus interiit : vidi, agnovique cupiensque retinere, tetendi manus ad discedentem,

TRANSLATION.

of my return. The cloudy South-wind overtook our galley in the Ægean sea, and, tossing her with it's dreadful hurricane, at length dashed her to pieces, and the billows stopped my breath, calling in vain upon your name. No uncertain author brings this mournful news, nor hearest thou it from the flying breath of fame: I myself in person am present before you, and tell the story of my own wreck. Rise, rise, shed tears, and put on mourning; nor send me unlamented to the dreary realms of Tartarus. To all this Morpheus joined a voice, such as she might take for that of her husband; he seemed also to shed real tears, and the gesture of his hands spoke him to be Ceyx. Halcyone, all in tears, groans within herself, and moves her arms about in her sleep; and, catching at the body, grasps the air, and calls out, *stay*; whither so fast? I will go along with you. Disturbed thus by the voice and appearance of her husband, she disengages herself from sleep, and first looks round, if he, whom she so lately saw, be near; for her servants, waked by the noise, had brought in a light. When she finds him no where, she beats her face with her hand, and tears the robe from her breast, and smites her breast itself. Nor does she think of unbinding her hair, but tears it; and says to her nurse, who enquired the cause of her grief: Halcyone, Halcyone is no more; she is perished with her dear Ceyx: cease to comfort me, he is destroyed by shipwreck. I saw and knew him, and, desirous to detain him, extended my arms to him as he seemed to depart. His ghost fled;

*Umbra fugit, sed et tamen manifesta utraque umbra mei
 viri. Illi quidem si quæris, non habebat assuetos vultus;
 nec nitebat quo nec prius. Infelix vidi pallentem, nudumque
 et capillis adhuc humente. Miserabilis stetit ecce hic ipso
 loco. et quærit si qua vestigia
 sup. sint. Hoc, hoc erat quod timebam
 divinante animo, et rogabam ne fugiens me,
 sequerere ventos? At certe, quoniam abibus periturus,
 vellem duxisses in quoque. Fuit
 utile mihi nec tecum, tecum neque enim non
 egissem quicquam de tem. ore vitæ simul,
 nec mors fuisset discreta. Nunc
 absens pro, nunc absens jacet. Et
 sit mihi mens pelago, si vitam ducere nitar
 Longius; et tanto pugnem superesse dolori.
 Sed neque pugnabo: nec te, miserande, relinquam?
 Et tibi nunc saltem veniam comes. Inque sepulchro,
 Si non urna, tamen junget nos littera: si non
 Offibus ossa meis, at nomen nomine tangam.
 Plura dolor prohibet; verboque intervenit omni
 Plangor; et attonito gemitus e corde trahuntur.
 Manē erat: egreditur tectis ad littus: et illum
 Mœsta locum repetit, de quo spectârat euntem,
 Dùmque moratus ibi; dùmque hic retinacula solvit,
 egreditur tectis ad littus, et mœsta repetit illum locum,
 de quo spectâverat euntem, dicitque, Dum
 est moratus ibi, dumque discedens solvit retinacula hic,*

TRANSLATION.

yet was it the manifest and real ghost of my husband. He had not indeed his wonted countenance, nor were his looks enlivened with their usual lustre. Hapless! I saw him pale, naked, and with hair still wet. Lo! ill-fated man! here he stood, in this very place; and she looks if as yet the prints of his feet might still remain. This it was; it was this I feared in my foreboding mind; and begged that you might not forsake me and follow the winds. But I, however could have wished, since thou didst go never to return again, thou hadst also carried me along with thee; with thee to have gone had for me happy been: for then I had not passed any of my time without thee, nor had my death disjoined been from thee. Now, absent from thee, I die; and, absent, by the waves I am tossed; the sea has thee without me. My heart more cruel were than sea itself, should I endeavour life to lengthen, and struggle to survive so great a grief: but neither will I struggle, nor wretched thee relinquish. Thy companion, now, at least, I will come; and in the grave, if not the urn, yet the inscription shall us join; and if I touch not bones with bones, yet name with name I shall. More grief forbids, and wailings come between each word, and sighs are fetched from her astonished heart. It was morning; she goes out to the shore, and, mournful, sought the spot, whence she had seen him go, and says: while here he lingered, and while here he loosed his cables, at parting he me

Hoc mihi discedens dedit oscula littore, dicit:
Dùmque notata oculis reminiscitur acta, fretumque
Prospicit; in liquida spatio distante tuetur 715
Nescio quid, quasi corpus, aqua; primoque, quid
illud

Effet, erat dubium. Postquam paulò appulit unda;
Et quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse liquebat;
Qui foret, ignorans, quia naufragus, omine nota
est;

Et, tanquam ignoto lachrymam daret. Heu mi-
ser, inquit,

Quisquis es, et si qua est conjux tibi! fluctibus
actum

Fit propius corpus. Quod quo magis illa tuetur,
Hoc minus, et minus est amens sua. Jamque
propinquæ

Admotum terræ, jam quod cognoscere posset, 724

Cernit: erat conjux. Ille est, exclamat: et unâ

Ora, comas, vestem lacerat: tendensque trementes

Ad Ceyca manus. Sic ô carime conjux,

Sic ad me, miserande, redis? ait. Adjacet undis

Facta manu moles: quæ primas æquoris iras 729

Frangit; et incurfus quæ prædelassat aquarum.

Insilit huc, mirumque fuit potuisse; volabat:

Percutiensque levem modò natis aëra pennis,

Stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas.

Dùmque volat, mœsto similem, plenumque querelæ

Ora dedere sonum tenui crepitantia rostro. 735

Ut verò tetigit mutum et sine sanguine corpus;

*dedit oscula mihi hoc littore.
Dùmque reminiscitur acta no-
tata oculis, prospicitque fretum,
tuetur spatio distante, nescio
quid quasi corpus in liquida a-
quâ; primoque erat dubium
quid illud esset, sed postquam
unda paulo appulit, et quam-
vis aberat, tamen liquebat esse
corpus, ignorans qui foret,
quia naufragus est mota omine,
et tanquam daret lachrymam
ignoto, inquit, Heu miser?
quisquis es, et si est qua conjux
tibi! Corpus actum fluctibus
fit propius, quod quo illa ma-
gis tuetur, amens est hoc minus
et minus sua. Jamque cernit
admotum propinquæ terræ,
jam quod posset cognoscere:
erat conjux. Exclamat, Est
ille! et una lacerat ora, comas,
vestem: tendensque trementes
manus ad Ceyca, ait: Sic re-
dis ad me, ô carissime, ô mis-
erande conjux! Molem facta
manu adiacet undis, quæ fran-
git primas iras æquoris, et quæ
prædelassat incurfus aquarum.
Insilit huc; fuitque mirum
potuisse: volabat; percutien-
que levem aëra pennis modo na-
tis, miserabilis ales, stringebat
summas undas. Dùmque vo-
lat, crâ crepitantia tenui rostro
dedere sonum similem mœsto,
plenumque querelæ. Ut ve-
ro tetigit corpus mutum et sine
sanguine,*

TRANSLATION.

kisses gave upon this shore: and, while she, with her eyes the place does mark,
she recolects what passed, and throws a broad look on the sea. At distance, on
the liquid wave, she espies, I know not what, that seemed a corse. At first, it
was uncertain what it might be; but, after that the water had something nearer
wafted it, though still at distance, plainly it appeared to be a corse. Ignorant who
it might be, yet, because shipwrecked, she is at the omen moved, and would, as
for a stranger, shed a tear. Alas! poor wretch! she says, whoever thou be, and
if thou hast ever a wife!—The corse, still wafted by the waves, does nearer come!
which the more she views, the less she is herself. And now she sees it brought quite
to the land, and what she now could well distinguish, it was her husband! It is
he, she cries; and, at the instant, tears her face, her hair, her vest, and stretch-
ing out her trembling hands to Ceyx; Thus, oh, dearest husband! aloud she
cries, thus wretched to me dost thou now return! Upon the sea adjoins an artifi-
cial mole, which breaks the waves first fury, and water's shock does weaken;
on that, she leaps, and it was surprising that she could: she flew; and, with
wings new made, now striking the light air, she skims, a wretched bird, the top-
most waves; and, while she flies, her creaking slender bill gives forth a sound,
mournful and plaintful. But, as she touched the dumb and bloodless corse, cm-

amplexa dilectos artus recentibus alis, dedit nequicquam frigida oscula duro rostro. Populus dubitabat an Ceyx senserit hoc, an sit visus tollere vultum motibus undæ. At ille senserat, et superis tandem miserantibus, ambo mutantur alite. Tunc quoque amor mansit, obnoxius iisdem fati, nec fœdus conjugiale erat solutum in alitibus. Coeunt, fiuntque parentes; perque septem dies placidos hiberno tempore, Halcyonæ incubat nidis pendentibus æquore. Tum via maris est tuta: Æolus custodit ventos, et arcet egressu; præstatque æquor nepotibus.

II. Aliquis senior spectat hos volantes circum lata freta, et laudat amores servatos ad finem. Proximus, aut idem, si fors tulit, dixit; Hic quoque, quem aspicias carpentem mare gerentemque crura substricta, (ostendens spatiosum guttura mergum) est regia progenies; et si quæris descendere ad ipsum perpetuo ordine, Ilus et Assaracus, Ganymedesque raptus Jovi, Laomedonque senex, Priamusque sortitus novissima tempora Trojæ, sunt origo hujus.

Dilectos artus amplexa recentibus alis,
Frigida nequicquam duro dedit oscula rostro.
Senserit hoc Ceyx, an vultum motibus undæ
Tollere sit visus, populus dubitabat: at ille 740
Senserat. Et tandem, Superis miserantibus, ambo
Alite mutantur. Fatis obnoxius iisdem
Tunc quoque mansit amor. Nec conjugiale solutum

Fœdus in alitibus: coeunt, fiuntque parentes:
Perque dies placidos hiberno tempore septem 745
Incubat Halcyone pendentibus æquore nidis.
Tum via tuta maris: ventos custodit, et arcet
Æolus egressu: præstatque nepotibus æquor.

XI. Hos aliquis senior circum freta lata volantes
Spectat: et ad finem servatos laudat amores. 750
Proximus, aut idem, si fors tulit, Hic quoque
dixit,

Quem mare carpentem substrictaq; crura gerentem
Aspicias (ostendens spatiosum guttura mergum)
Regia progenies. Et, si descendere ad ipsum
Ordine perpetuo quæris, sunt hujus origo 755
Ilus, et Assaracus, raptusque Jovi Ganymedes,
Laomedonque senex, Priamusque novissima Trojæ
Tempora sortitus. Frater fuit Hectoris iste:

Iste fuit frater Hectoris;

TRANSLATION.

bracing the dear limbs in her new wings, in vain she with her hardened bill cold kisses gave. The vulgar were in doubt, whether Ceyx felt all this, or seemed to raise his head, moved by the wave. But he had felt; and, at length, the gods them pitying, they both are changed to birds. Then, too, remained their love, obnoxious to the self-same fate; nor is dissolved, when birds, their union conjugal: they couple, and they parents do become: and, in winter time, for seven calm days Halcyone sits brooding on her nest, hanging on the sea; it is then sea-faring safe does prove. Æolus keeps and restrains the winds from fallying out, and does secure a smooth sea from his grand-children.

XI. These, some old man observes, flying about the wide-extended seas, and does commend their loves kept to the last. His neighbour, or he the same, if chance so order, said; This, too, (shewing a cormorant with wide throat) whom you espy cutting the sea, and having slender legs, is royal progeny: and, if you want, in one continued series, down to him to come, Ilus and Assaracus, and Ganymedes snatched by Jupiter, and aged Laomedon, and Priam allotted the last times of Troy, are his ancestors. He was Hector's brother; and who,

NOTE.

758. *Frater fuit Hectoris iste.*] Ovid and Apollodorus agree, that Ææacus was the son of Priam, and that he was transformed into a didapper; but they differ as to the other circumstance of this history. For the latter tells us, that Ææacus was the son of Priam and Arisba, the daughter of Merope, his first wife; that his

father made him marry Sterope, who having died very young, he was so afflicted therewith, that he flung himself into the sea. His transformation into a didapper is one of those episodes, that was invented to console the parents; a key which ought often to serve as a principle, for explaining these sorts of events.

Qui, nisi sensisset primâ nava fata juventâ,
 Forſitan inferius non Hecſtore nomen haberet:
 Quamvis eſt illum proles enixa Dymantis.
 Aſſacon umbroſâ furtim peperiffe ſub Idâ
 Fertur Alexirhoë Granico nata bicorni.
 Oderat hic urbes: nitidâque remotus ab aulâ
 Secretos montes, et inambitioſa colebat
 Rura: nec Iliacos cœtus, niſi rarus, adibat.
 Non agreſſe tamen, nec inexpugnabile Amori
 Peſtus habens, ſilvas captatam ſæpè per omnes
 Aſpicit Heſperien patriâ Cebrenida ripâ,
 Injeſtos humeris ſiccantem ſole capillos.
 Viſa fugit Nymphæ: veluti perterrita fulvum
 Cerva lupum, longèque lacu deprenſa relicto
 Accipitrem fluvialis anas. Quam Troïus heros
 Inſequitur: celeremque metu celer urget amore.
 Ecce latens herba coluber fugientis adunco
 Dente pedem ſtringit: virusque in corpore linquit.
 Cum vitâ ſuppreſſa fuga eſt. Amplectitur amens
 Exanimem: clamatque, piget, piget eſſe ſecutum:
 Sed non hoc timui: nec erat mihi vincere tanti.
 Perdidimus miſeram nos te duo. Vulnus ab angue,
 A me cauſa data eſt. Ego ſim ſclerator illo,
 Ni tibi morte meâ mortis ſolatia mittam.
 Dixit: et è ſcopulo, quem rauca ſubederat unda,
 Se dedit in pontum. Tethys miſerata cadentem

761 qui, niſi ſenſiſſet nova fata pri-
 mâ juvenis, forſitan haberet
 nomen non inferius Hecſtore;
 quamvis proles Dymantis eni-
 nixa illum. Alexirhoë, nata bi-
 corni Granico, fertur peperiffe
 Aſſacon furtim ſub umbroſâ I-
 dâ. Illic oderat urbes, remo-
 tusque ab nitida aulâ, colebat
 765 ſecretos montes, et inambitiſſa
 rura, nec adibat Iliacos cœtus,
 niſi rarus. Habens tamen pe-
 tus non agreſſe, nec inexpug-
 nabile amori aſpicit Heſperien
 Cebrenida, ſæpe captatam per
 770 omnes ſilvas, patriâ ripâ, ſic-
 cantem ſole capillos injeſtis hu-
 meris. Nymphæ viſa fugit, ve-
 luti cervæ perterrita fugit ful-
 vum lupum. fluvialiſque anas
 deprenſa longè lacu relicto, fu-
 git accipitrem. Quam Troïus
 heros inſequitur; celerque a-
 more urget celerem metu. Ecce
 775 coluber latens herba, ſtringit
 pedem fugientis adunco dente:
 linquitque virus in corpore.
 Fuga eſt ſuppreſſa cum vitâ.
 Amens amplectitur exanimem;
 clamatque, Piget, piget me
 eſſe ſecutum te: ſed non timui
 hoc, nec vincere erat tanti mi-
 781 hi. Nos duo perdidimus te mi-
 ſeram, vulnus eſt datum ab
 angue, cauſa eſt data à me:
 ego ſim ſclerator illo, ni mea morte mittam ſolatia mortis tibi. Dixit et dedit ſe in pontum è ſcopulo,

ego ſim ſclerator illo, ni mea morte mittam ſolatia mortis tibi. Dixit et dedit ſe in pontum è ſcopulo,
 quem rauca unda ſubederat. Tethys miſerata,

TRANSLATION.

had he not a ſtrange fate undergone in dawn of youth, would have had a name, perhaps, to Hector not inferior; though Dymas' daughter bore this laſt. Alexirhoe, the daughter of the two-horned Granicus, is ſaid to have brought forth Aſſacus by ſtealth under the ſhady Ida. He loathed the cities, and, diſtant from the ſplendid court, did frequent the lonely mountains and unambitious country, nor went but rarely to the Trojan meetings; yet, having not a breſt, or clowniſh, or impregnable to love, he Heſperie eſpies, Cebrenus' daughter, often ſurprized in every wood, drying in the ſun, upon her father's bank, her hair, thrown on her ſhoulders. The nymph, when ſeen, flies; as does the frightened doe, the tawny wolf; and as the water-duck, the hawk, ſurprized at diſtance from her wonted lake; whom the Trojan hero does purſue, and, ſwift with love, does urge her, winged with fear. When lo! a ſnake, lurking in the graſs, wounds with its crooked tooth her flying foot, and leaves its venom in her body. Her flight is with her life reſpreſſed. Frantic, he graſps her, breathleſs; and cries aloud, I grieve! I grieve to have purſued thus! But this I never feared; nor did I ſo much rate the conqueſt. We two have wretched thee deſtroyed: the wound was given by the ſerpent, but by me the cauſe. More guilty ſhould I be than he, did I not ſend thee comforts of death in mine. He ſpoke; and from a rock, which the hoarſe wave had undermined, jumped into the ſea. Tethys,

*molliter excepit cadentem textit-
que pennis nantem per æquora,
et copia optatæ mortis non est
data. Amans indignatur se in-
vitum cogi vivere, obstarique
animæ volenti exire de miserâ
sede, utque assumserat novas a-
las humeris subvolat, atque ite-
rum mittit corpus super æquo-
ra. Pluma levat casus. Æsa-
cus furit, abique pronus in
profundum, retentatque viam
leti sine fine. Amor fecit ma-
ciem. Internodia crurum sunt
longa, cervix manet longa;
caput est longe à corpore. A-
mat æquor, tenetque nomen,
quia mergitur illi.*

Mollitèr excepit : nantemque per æquora pennis
Texit : et optatæ non est data copia mortis. 786
Indignatur amans invitum vivere cogi ;
Obstarique animæ miserâ de sede volenti
Exire. Utque novas humeris assumserat alas,
Subvolat : atque iterùm corpus super æquora mittit.
Pluma levat casus. Furit Æsacus : inque pro-
fundum 791
Pronus abito, letique viam sine fine retentat.
Fecit amor maciem : longa internodia crurum,
Longa manet cervix : caput est à corpore longè.
Æquor amat : nomenque manet, quia mergitur
illi. 795

TRANSLATION.

in pity, softly received him, falling, cloathed him with feathers, as he swam
the sea, denying him the power of wished-for death. The lover raves to be
obliged to live, and that his soul, willing to quit its wretched seat, is baulked.
And, as he had took new wings to his shoulders, he upward flies; then
throws his body on the sea: his feathers break the fall. Æsacus storms, and,
prone, he plunges deep, incessant-tries the way of death. Love caused his
leanness. Long are his legs; his neck continues long; his head is distant
from his body: he loves the sea, and has a name, because he plunges in it.

LIBER DUODECIMUS.

I. **N**ESCIUS assumtis Priamus pater Æsa-
con alis

Vivere, lugebat: tumulo quoque nomen habenti
Inferias dederat cum fratribus Hector inanes.

Defuit officio Paridis præsentia tristi:

Postmodò qui raptâ longum cum conjuge bellum 5

Attulit in patriam: conjuratæque sequuntur

Mille rates, gentisque simul commune Pelasgæ:

Nec dilata foret vindicta; nisi æquora sævi

Invia fecissent venti: Bœotique tellus

Aulide piscosâ puppes tenuisset ituras.

Hic patrio de more Jovi cum sacra parâssent;

Ut vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara;

Serpere cæruleum Danaï videre draconem

In platanum: cœptis quæ stabat proxima sacris.

O R D O.

i. Priamus pater nescius Æsa-
con vivere assumtis alis, luge-
bat: Hector quoque cum fratri-
bus dederat inanes inferias tu-
mulo habenti nomen ejus. Præ-
sentia Paridi. defuit tristi offi-
cio, qui postmodo attulit longum
bellum in patriam cum raptâ
conjugæ: milleque rates conju-
ratæ sequuntur, simulque com-
mune Pelasgæ gentis. Nec vin-
dicta foret dilata, nisi sævi
venti fecissent æquora invia;
Bœotique tellus tenuisset ituras
puppis in piscosa Aulide. Hic
cum Danaï de more patrio pa-
râssent sacra Jovi, ut vetus a-
ra incanduit accensis ignibus,
videre cæruleum draconem ser-
pere in platanum, quæ stabat proxima cœptis sacris.

T R A N S L A T I O N.

I. **H**IS father Priam, ignorant that Æsacus, assuming feathers, lived, mourned for him. Hector also, with his brothers, made fruitless offerings at the tomb bearing his name. Paris' presence was wanting at this mournful office; who soon after brought, together with a ravished wife, a tedious war home to his native country. A thousand ships conspiring, with the whole body of the Pelasgian nation, pursue him: nor had the vengeance been delayed, did not fierce winds make seas unpassable; and the Bœotian land detain in filthy Aulis their ships about to sail. Here, as they had prepared a sacrifice for Jupiter, according to their country fashion; and as the aged altars glowed with kindled fires, the Greeks observe a green snake creep into a plane-tree, which stood next the sacrifice begun. Upon the top of this

N O T E.

When the Greek captains, who had engaged in the expedition against Troy, were assembled in order to embark, the two adventures here related by our poet, retarded their departure for some time. Calchas, who was high-priest in the Grecian army, foretold, as we also learn from Homer, that they would not be able to make themselves masters of the city, until after a siege of ten years. To support this prediction he gave out, that he had seen a serpent mount a tree, and, after devouring eight young birds

and the dame, changed into a stone. This circumstance might, perhaps, have no other foundation than the superstition of the high-priest; or rather his desire of dissuading the Greeks from an enterprize, that appeared to him exceeding dangerous. There is room too for conjecture, that this prediction was made in concert with some of the Greek generals, who, not daring to refuse their troops to Agamemnon, would yet have been glad of a pretence to disengage themselves from that troublesome expedition.

*Summa arbore erat nidus bis
quatuor volucrum, quas ser-
pens corripuit, et simul ma-
trem volantem circum sua dam-
na, recondiditque avidâ alvo.
Omnes obstupere: at augur
Thestorides, providus veri,
ait, Vincemus; Pelasgi, gau-
dete. Troja cadet, sed mora
nostri laboris erit longa, at-
que digerit novem volucres in
annos belli. Ille, ut erat, am-
plexus virides ramos in arbore,
fit lapis: et servat saxum
imagine serpentis.*

*2. Nereus permanet violentus
in Aoniis undis, nonque
transfert bella: et sunt qui
credant Neptunum parcere
Trojæ, quia fecerat mœnia
urbi. At non Thestorides.
Nec enim nescitve, tacetve
iram virginis deæ esse pla-
candam virgineo sanguine.
Postquam publica causa vicit
pietatem, rexque patrem; I-
phigeniaque datura castum cru-
orem, stetit ante aram ministris
flentibus, dea est, vieta; ob-
jecitque nubem oculis; et inter*

*Nidus erat volucrum bis quatuor arbore summâ, 15
Quas simul, et matrem circum sua damna vo-
lantem,*

*Corripuit serpens; avidâque recondidit alvo.
Obstupuere omnes. At veri providus augur,
Thestorides, Vincemus ait, gaudete, Pelasgi.
Troja cadet, sed erit nostri mora longa laboris. 20
Atque novem volucres in belli digerit annos.
Ille, ut erat, virides amplexus in arbore ramos,
Fit lapis: et servat serpentis imagine saxum.*

*II. Permanet Aoniis Nereus violentus in undis:
Velaque non transfert: et sunt, qui parcere Trojæ
Neptunum credant, quia mœnia fecerat urbi, 26
At non Thestorides. Nec enim nescitve, tacetve
Sanguine virgineo placandam virginis iram
Esse Deæ. Postquam pietatem publica causa,
Rexque patrem vicit; castumque datura cruorem
Flentibus ante aram stetit Iphigenia ministris; 31
Vieta Dea est: nubemque oculis objecit, et inter
Officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantum,
Suppositâ fertur mutasse Mycenida cervâ.*

*Ergo, ubi, quâ decuit, lenita est cæde Diana; 35
officium turbamque sacri, vocesque precantum, fertur mutasse Myce-
nida supposita cervâ. Ergo ubi Diana est lenita cæde quâ decuit*

TRANSLATION.

tree was a nest of twice four birds: which, together with the dam, fluttering round her care, the serpent snatches up, and buries in his greedy maw. All stood amazed. But Chalcas, son of Thestor, an augur provident of truth, says, We have conquered: rejoice, Pelasgians; Troy shall fall, but the continuance of our toil shall hold out long; and he the nine birds does allot to nine years of the war. He, as he grasped the green boughs in the tree, becomes a stone, and under the figure of a snake, retains the stone.

II. Nereus continues boisterous in the Aonian seas, and the sails transport not; and some there are, who fancied Neptune favoured Troy, because he built that city's walls. Not so Chalcas, Thestor's son. For neither is he ignorant, nor does conceal a virgin goddess' wrath must be appeased with virgin blood. But, after that the public cause had prevailed over natural affection, and the king over the father; and Iphigenia, ready to offer up her chaste blood, stood before the altar, the ministers, attendant, weeping; the goddess was appeased, and cast a mist before their eyes; and, amid the service and hurry of the sacrifice, and voices of the supplicants, is said to have changed Iphigenia, the Mycenian maid, for a substituted doe. When, therefore, thus Diana was appeased with a death

NOTE.

24. *Permanet Aoniis Nereus*] The sacrifice of Iphigenia is the second thing mentioned by the poet, as a hindrance to the departure of the confederate fleet. It was, perhaps, a stroke of the same policy mentioned in the former note. For Agamemnon, startled at a project, which affected him so nearly, was ready to abandon the enterprise. But afterward, finding himself

hard pressed by the solicitations of those who cordially espoused the cause of Menelaus, he, at length, consented. All things were disposed in order for the sacrifice; but Diana, appeased by this act of submission, substituted, in the place of Iphigenia, a doe, which was sacrificed to her, and transported the princess to Tauris, there to serve her for a priestess.

Et paritèr Phœbes, paritèr maris ira recessit ;
 Accipiunt ventos à tergo mille carinæ,
 Multaque perpeffæ Phrygiâ potiuntur arenâ.
 Orbe locus medio est inter terrasque fretumque,
 Cœlestesque plagas, triplicis confinia mundi ; 40
 Undè, quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus
 absit,

Inspicitur ; penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures.
 Fama tenet, summâque domum sibi legit in arce :
 Innumerosque aditus, ad mille foramina tectis
 Addidit, et nullis inclusit limina portis. 45

Nocte, dieque patent. Tota est ex ore sonanti,
 Tota fremit, vocesque refert, iteratque quod audit.
 Nulla quies intus, nullâque silentia parte.

Nec tamen est clamor, sed parvæ murmura vocis.

Qualia de pelagi, si quis procùl audiat, undis 50
 Esse solent ; qualemve sonum, cùm Jupiter atras
 Increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt.

Atria turba tenent : veniunt leve vulgus, euntque ;
 Mistaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur
 Millia rumorum ; confusaque verba volutant. 55

E quibus hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures :

Hi narrata ferunt aliò ; mensuraque ficti

Crescit ; et auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor.

Illic Credulitas, illic temerarius Error,

Vanaque Lætitia est, consternatique Timores, 60

mensuraque ficti crescit, et novus auctor adjicit aliquid auditis. Illic credulitas est, illic temerarius error, vanaque lætitia, consternatique timores,

et ira pariter Phœbes, pariter maris recessit ; mille carinæ accipiunt ventos à tergo, perpeffæque multa, potiuntur Phrygiâ arenâ. Est locus in medio orbe inter terrasque, fretumque, plagasque cœlestes, confinia triplicis mundi ; unde quod usquam est, quamvis absit regionibus, inspicitur, voxque omnis penetrat ad cavas aures. Fama tenet, legitque domum sibi in summâ arce, addiditque tectis innumeros aditus, ac mille foramina, et inclusit limina nullis portis. Patent nocte dieque : est tota ex ore sonanti, tota fremit, refertque voces, iteratque quod audit. Est nulla quies intus, silentiaque nullâ parte. Tamen nec est clamor sed murmura parvæ vocis ; qualia solent esse de undis pelagi, si quis audiat procùl ; qualemve sonum extrema tonitrua reddunt, cùm Jupiter increpuit atras nubes. Turba tenent atria, vulgusque leve veniunt euntque. Milliaque commenta rumorum mista cum veris, vagantur passim, verbaque confusa volutant. E quibus hi implent vacuas aures sermonibus : hi ferunt narrata aliò ;

TRANSLATION.

more fitting, at once the rage of Phœbe and the sea was over : the thousand ships receive the winds a stern, and having suffered much, at length do gain the Phrygian shore. A place there is, in the middle of the world, between the land and sea and heavenly regions, the confines of the threefold world ; from whence is seen whatever is any where, though regions distant ; and every voice does pierce the hollow ears. Fame holds it, and chuses for herself a seat on the topmost tower ; has added avenues numberless, and a thousand openings to her house, and not shut up the entries with any doors : night and day they open stand. It is all of sounding brass, all murmuring ; reflects the voices, and repeats all that it hears. No rest within, in no part silence ; and yet it is not a shouting ; but the murmurs of a soft voice ; such as are wont to come from the sea's winds, if any one stands listening at a distance ; or, such a sound as dying thunders give, when Jupiter had chid the pitchy clouds. A crowd does fill the halls ; the fickle vulgar come and go ; and a thousand rumours devised, mixt with true, roam up and down, and throw out words confused. Of which some fill the empty ears with speeches, some what is told convey elsewhere ; the measure of the fiction grows, and each new author adds something still to what himself has heard. There stands Credulity ; there rash Mistake, and empty Joy ;

repensque seditio, susurrusque dubio auctore. Ipsa videt quid rerum geratur in cælo, pelagoque, et tellure, inquitque in totum orbem.

3. *Hæc fecerat nuntium Graias rates adventare cum forti milite; neque hostis inexpectatus adest in armis. Troës prohibent aditu, tuenturque litus, et, Protosilaë, cadis primus fataliter Hectoræa hostis: commissaque prælia magno stant Danaïs, fortesque animæ, neque cognitus Hector. Nec Phryges senserunt exiguo sanguine quid Achaïa dextera posset. Et jam Sigæa littora rubebant: jam Cygnus, Neptunia proles, dederat mille viros leto: jam Achilles instabat curru, sternebatque Troæ agmina ictu Pelidae cuspides; quærensque per acies aut Cygnum aut Hectora, concreditur Cygno: Hector erat dilatus in decimum annum. Tum exhortatus equos, pressos quod ad candentia colla iugo, direxit currum in hostem, concutiensque vibrantia tela suis iacertis, dixit, O juvenis, quisquis es, habeto solatia mortis, quod sit jugulatus ab Hæmonio Achille. Hactenus Æacides; gravis hasta est secuta vocem. Sed quanquam nullus error fuit in certâ hostis, tamen profecit nil acumine ferri emissi. Utque tantummodo contudit pectus hebeti ictu,*

Seditioque repens, dubioque auctore Sufurri:

Ipsa quid in cælo rerum, pelagoque geratur,
Et tellure, videt; totumque inquit in orbem.

III. Fecerat hæc notum, Graias cum milite
forti

Adventare rates: neque inexpectatus in armis 65
Hostis adest. Prohibent aditu, litusque tuentur
Troës, et Hectoræa primus fataliter hastâ,
Protesilaë, cadis: commissaque prælia magno
Stant Danaïs, fortesque animæ, neque cognitus
Hector. 69

Nec Phryges exiguo, quid Achaïa dextera posset,
Sanguine senserunt. Et jam Sigæa rubebant
Littora: jam leto proles Neptunia Cygnus
Mille viros dederat. Jam curru instabat Achilles.
Troaque Peliacæ sternebat cuspidis ictu

Agmina: perque acies aut Cygnum aut Hectora
quærens, 75

Congreditur Cygno: decimum dilatus in annum
Hector erat. Tum collo iugo candentia pressos
Exhortatus equos, currum direxit in hostem:

Concutiensque suis vibrantia tela lacertis,
Quisquis es, ô juvenis, solatia mortis habeto, 80
Dixit, ab Hæmonio quod sis jugulatus Achille.

Hactenus Æacides. Vocem gravis hasta secuta est.
Sed quanquam certâ nullus fuit error in hastâ;
Nil tamen emissi profecit acumine ferri: 84

Utque hebeti pectus tantummodo contudit ictu;

TRANSLATION.

astonished fears, creeping sedition, and whispers of authors doubtful. Herself observes what is done in heaven, and seas, and earth, and pries into all the world.

III. She had made known the Grecian ships arriving with stout soldiers; nor does the enemy in arms unlooked-for come. The Trojans set themselves to oppose their landing, and defend the shore; and thou, Protesilaus, fatally fallest first by Hector's spear: and fights begun, brave Trojan souls, and Hector, then not known, stand the Greeks in much. Neither did Phrygians feel, at small expence of blood, what Grecian arms could do. And now Sigæian shores were dyed with blood; now Cygnus, Neptune's son, gave thousands death: now was Achilles in his chariot reared, and levelling whole Trojan hosts with blows of his Pelæian spear; and through the lines, or Cygnus, or Hector singling out, encounters Cygnus: Hector was reserved for the tenth year. Then, cheering his steeds, their snowy necks pressed with the yoke, directs his chariot on the foe; and with his brawny arms, shaking his quivering spear, said; Whoever you be, O, youth! have in thy death this comfort; that thou art slain by Achilles, the Hæmonian. Thus far Achilles. His heavy spear pursued his voice; but though no error was in directing it, yet, by the sharpness of its discharged steel, it nothing did avail; and, as it only bruised the breast with a blunt stroke, goddess-born,

Nate Deâ (nam te famâ prænovimus) inquit
Ille, quid à nobis vulnus; miraris abesse?
(Mirabatur enim.) Non hæc, quam cernis, e-
quinis.

Fulva jubis cassis, neque onus cava parma sinistrae
Auxilio mihi sunt: decor est quæsitus ab istis. 90
Mars quoque ob hoc capere arma solet. Remo-
vebitur omne

Tegminis officium: tamen indestructus abibo.
Est aliquid, non esse satum Nereide, sed qui
Nereaque, et natas, et totum temperet æquor.
Dixit: et hæsurum clypei curvamine telum 95
Misit in Æaciden: quod et æs, et proxima rupit
Terga novena boum: decimo tamen orbe mora-
tum

Excutit hoc heros: rursusque trementia forti
Tela manu torfit: rursus sine vulnere corpus,
Sincerumque fuit, nec tertia cuspis apertum, 100
Et se præbentem valuit destringere Cygnum.
Haud secus exarsit, quam Circo taurus aperto,
Cum sua terribili petit irritamina cornu
Pæniceas vestes, elusaque vulnera sentit. 104
Num tamen exciderit ferrum considerat hastæ.
Hærebat ligno. Manus est mea debilis ergo;
Quasque, ait, antè habuit vires effudit in uno.
Nam certè valuit, vel cum Lyrnesia primus
Mœnia disjeci: vel cum Tenedonque, suoque
Eëtioneas implevi sanguine Thebas. 110
jeci Lyrnesia mœnia, vel cum implevi Tenedonque, Thebasque Eëtioneas suo sanguine:

Nate dea, inquit ille, (nam prænovimus te fama) quid miraris vulnus abesse à nobis? (enim mirabatur.) Non hæc cassis quam cernis, fulva jubis equinis, neque cava parma, onus sinistrae, sunt auxilio mihi: decor est quæsitus ab istis. Mars quoque solet capere arma ob hoc. Omne officium tegminis removebitur, tamen abibo indestructus. Est aliquid non esse satum Nereide, sed eo qui temperet Nereaque, et natas, et totum æquor. Dixit: et misit in Æaciden telum hæsurum curvamine clypei; quod rupit et æs, et proxima novena terga boum: heros tamen excutit hoc moratum decimo orbe, rursusque torfit trementia tela forti manu: rursus corpus fuit sine vulnere, sincerumque, nec tertia cuspis valuit destringere Cygnum apertum, et præbentem se. Exarsit haud secus, quam taurus circo aperto, cum petit Pæniceas vestes, sua irritamina, terribili cornu, sentitque vulnera elusa. Tamen considerat num ferrum hastæ exciderit. Hærebat ligno. Ergo, ait, mea manus est debilis, effuditque in uno vires quas habuit ante. Nam certe valuit, vel cum primus dis-

TRANSLATION.

he cries, for fame has taught us who you are) why dost thou wonder, I remain untouched? For he did wonder. Not this helmet which you see, tawny with horse's mane, nor hollow shield the load of my left arm, do me assist; these only are for ornament: for this cause too Mars uses to take arms. All their service of defence shall be removed, and yet shall I come off unhurt. It is something not to be descended of a Nereid, but of one, who sways both over Nereus and his daughter, and the whole sea's extent. He spoke; and at Achilles hurled his spear, that soon was to stick in the shield's boss; and which broke both through the brass and the next nine folds of bull-hide; yet, sticking in the tenth orb of the hide, the hero shook it off, and hurled again the quivering spear with his strong arm. Again his body was untouched, unhurt; nor could the third spear pierce through Cygnus, tho' standing open and exposed. Achilles raged, not otherwise than does a bull amid the open circus, when with his dreadful horn he butts the scarlet vests, provocatives, and feels eluded wounds. Yet here Achilles tries, whether the steel had fallen from off the spear: he found it fast. My hand is therefore weak, says he, and what strength it boasted of before, it has now spent on one. For, doubtless, it had strength; or when I first overthrew Lyrnesian walls; or when Tenedos I filled and Eëtionean Thebes with their own blood; or when Cay-

Vel cum Caycus fluxit purpureus populari cæde; Telephusque bis sensit opus meæ hostæ. Hic quoque mea dextera valet, valetque tot cæsis quorum et feci et video acervos per litus. Dixit: et, veluti male crederet ante actis, misit hastam in Menœten de Lyciâ plebe, adversum, rupitque simul lorica, subjunctaque pectora. Quo plangente gravem terram moribundo vertice, extrahit idem illud telum de calido vulnere, atque ait; Hæc est manus, hæc hasta, quâ modo vicimus, utar iisdem in hunc: precor idem exitus sit in hoc. Sicque fatus, petit Cygnum, nec fraxinus errat: nonque evitata, sonuit in humero sinistro. Inde est repulsa, velut à muro, solidâve caute. Tamen Achilles viderat Cygnum signatum sanguine, quærat ictus, et fuerat gavisus frustra. Nullum vulnus erat; ille erat sanguis Menœtæ. Tum vero, fremebundus, desilit præceps ab alto curru, et petens securum hostem cominus nitido ense, cernit parmam galeamque cavari gladio, et ferrum quoque lædi in duro corpore. Haud tulit ulterius, pulsaturque adversa a viri ter quater reducto clypeo, et cava tempora capulo: sequensque instat cedenti: turbaturque, ruitque, negatque requiem attonito. Pavor occupat illum, tenebræque natant ante oculos, lapsque medio

Vel cùm purpureus populari cæde Caycus
 Fluxit; opusque meæ bis sensit Telephus hastæ.
 Hic quoque tot cæsis, quorum per litus acervos
 Et feci, et video, valuit mea dextera, valetque.
 Dixit: et, antè actis veluti malè crederet, hastam
 Misit in adversum Lyciâ de plebe Menœten: 116
 Loricamque simul, subjunctaque pectora rupit.
 Quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram,
 Extrahit illud idem calido de vulnere telum:
 Atque ait; Hæc manus est, hæc, quâ modò vicimus, hasta. 120
 Utar in hunc iisdem: sit in hoc precor exitus idem.
 Sic fatus, Cygnumque petit, nec fraxinus errat:
 Inque humero sonuit non evitata sinistro.
 Indè velut muro, solidâve à caute, repulsa est.
 Quâ tamen ictus erat, signatum sanguine Cygnum
 Viderat, et frustra fuerat gavisus, Achilles. 126
 Vulnus erat nullum: sanguis fuit ille Menœtæ.
 Tum verò præceps curru fremebundus ab alto
 Desilit, et nitido securum cominûs hostem
 Ense petens, parmam gladio, galeamq; cavari 130
 Cernit, et in duro lædi quoque corpore ferrum.
 Haud tulit ulterius: clypeoque adversa reducto
 Tèr quater ora viri, capulo cava tempora pulsat.
 Cedentiq; sequens instat: turbaturque, ruitque, 134
 Attonitoq; negat requiem. Pavor occupat illum;
 Ante oculosque natant tenebræ: retròque ferenti
 pavor occupat illum, tenebræque natant ante oculos, lapsque medio

TRANSLATION.

cus, purple, flowed with native slaughter; and Telephus twice felt the virtue of my spear. My arm has here too been of power, and still is; so many slain whose heaps I made, and see along the shore. He said; and, as ill trusting to his former feats, he hurled his spear at adverse Menœtes, one of the Lycian throng; and instant broke quite through his mail and breast subjacent. Who beating with his head in death the heavy earth; he draws that very spear out of the reeking wound, and says; This is the hand, this is the spear, with which I conquered but now; the same I will use at this: I only wish the event may be the same in him. Thus he said, and lets it fly at Cygnus: nor does the trusty ash mistake, and, not avoided, sounded on his left shoulder; thence repelled, as from a wall, or solid rock. Yet, where it hit, Achilles had observed Cygnus distained with blood, and boasted, but in vain: no wound there was; it was Menœtes' blood. Then, raging, he leaps headlong down from off his lofty chariot; and, in close fight, attacking thus his fearless foe with shining sword, observes his shield and helmet pierced, but the weapon blunted upon his callous body. No longer could he bear; and, drawing back his shield, with it he pelts the hero's adverse face thrice and four times, and with the hilt his hollow temples; and, pursuing, urges the pursued; stirs and drives him on, and him confounding, grants no respite. Horror seizes on him; mists float before his eyes; and, drawing back

Aversos passus medio lapis obstitit arvo.
 Quem super impulsus resupinus pectore Cygnum
 Vi multâ vertit, terræque adfixit Achilles. 139
 Tum, clypeo genibusque premens præcordia duris,
 Vincla trahit galeæ; quæ pressa subdita mento
 Elidunt fauces; et respiramen, iterque
 Eripiunt animæ. Victum spoliare parabat:
 Arma relicta videt. Corpus Deus æquoris albam
 Contulit in volucrem; cuius modò nomen ha-
 bebat.

*arvo, obstitit illi ferenti aver-
 sos passus retrò. Super quem
 Achilles vertit Cygnum im-
 pulsum resupino pectore multâ
 vi, adfixitque terræ. Tum
 premens præcordia clypeo, ge-
 nibusque duris, trahit vincla
 galeæ, quæ subdita pressa men-
 to, elidunt fauces, et eripiunt
 respiramen iterque animæ.
 Parabat spoliare victum:
 videt arma relicta. Deus
 æquoris contulit corpus in al-
 bam volucrem, cuius nomen
 modo habebat.*

IV. V. Hic labor, hæc requiem multorum
 pugna dierum

Attulit: et positis pars utraque substitit armis.
 Dumque vigil Phrygios servat custodia muros;
 Et vigil Argolicas servat custodia fossas:
 Festa dies aderat; quâ Cygni victor Achilles 150
 Pallada vittatæ placabat sanguine vaccæ.
 Cujus ut imposuit profecta calentibus aris;
 Et Dîs acceptus penetravit in æthera nidor:
 Sacra tulere suam: pars est data cætera mensis.
 Discubere toris procures; et corpora tostâ 155
 Carne replent: vinoque levant curasque, sitimque.
 Non illos citharæ, non illos carmina vocum,
 Longave multifori delectat tibia buxi:
 Sed noctem sermone trahunt: virtusque loquendi
 Materia est. Pugnam referunt hostisque, suamque,
 Inque vices adita atque exhausta pericula sæpè 161

*4. 5. Hic labor, hæc pug-
 na attulit requiem multorum
 dierum; et utraque pars sub-
 stitit, armis positis. Dumque
 vigil custodia servat Phrygios
 muros, et vigil custodia servat
 Argolicas fossas; festa dies
 aderat, qua Achilles, victor
 Cygni, placabat Pallada san-
 guine vittatæ vaccæ. Cujus
 profecta ut imposuit calentibus
 aris; et nidor acceptus dîs
 penetravit in æthera; sacra
 tulere suam partem: cætera
 pars est data mensis. Pro-
 cures discubere toris, et re-
 plent corpora tostâ carne, le-
 vantque curasque, sitimque
 vino. Non citharæ delectant
 illos, non carmina vocum, ti-
 biave longa multifori buxi de-
 lectat illos, sed trahunt noc-*

*tem sermone, virtusque est materia loquendi, referunt pugnamque suam, hostisque, juvatque sæpe com-
 memorare in vices adita atque*

TRANSLATION.

his steps averse, a stone, amid the plain, withstood: over which Achilles, with much violence, turned Cygnus, impelled with breast turned upward, and dashed him to the earth: then with his shield and sturdy knees, he, pressing down his breast, pulls tight his helmet's straps; which, lying under his pinched chin, squeeze close his throat, and take away his wind, and all the passage of his breath. He was about to strip his vanquished foe; observes his armour left. The god of sea his body turned to a white bird, whose name he lately bore.

IV. V. This toil, this fight brought on, of many days, a respite; and both sides, laying down their arms, were quiet. And while watchful guard keeps Phrygian walls, and watchful guard keeps Grecian trenches; a festal day was come, on which Achilles, the conqueror of Cygnus, meant to appease, with blood of heifer filleted, the goddess Pallas. On whose glowing altars as he laid the entrails, and the smell, acceptable to gods, pierced through the æther, the sacrifice had it's own share; the rest is for the table. The chiefs sat down on couches, and with roasted flesh sated their bodies, and banished cares and thirst with wine. Not harps, nor melody of voices, nor the long pipe of perforated box, delight them; but in discourse they pass the night, and virtue is the subject; and relate their own and enemy's fights: and often they take pleasure to rehearse, in turns, the dangers both encountered and surmounted. For what

exhausta pericula. Quid enim Achilles loqueretur? aut quid potius loquerentur apud magnum Achillem? proxima præcipue victoria, domito Cygno fuit in sermone. Visum est mirabile cunctis, quod erat juveni corpus penetrabile nullo telo, invictumque ad vulnera, quodque terebat ferrum. Hoc ipsum Æacides, hic Achivi mirabantur. Cum Nestor ait sic: Cygnus vestro ævo fuit unicus contemptor ferri, forabilisque nullo ictu. At olim ipse vidi Perrhæbum Cænea patientem mille vulnera corpore non læso: Perrhæbum Cænea, qui inclytus factis incoluit Othryn: quoque id esset magis mirum in illo, erat natus femina. Quisquis adest moventur novitate monstri, rogantque ut narret: inter quos Achilles ait: age dic (nam est eadem voluntas cunctis audire) o facunde senex, prudentia nostri ævi, quis Cæneus fuerit, cur versus in contraria; qua militia, certamine cuius pugnae sit cognitum tibi; a quo sit victus, si est victus ab ullo. Tum senior: Quamvis tarda vetustas obset mihi, multaque fugiant me, tamen memini pluræ spectata sub primis annis; nec inter tot acta bellique domique, est res quæ hæreat nostro pectore magis illa. At si spatiosa senectus potuit reddere quem spectatorem multorum operum,

Commemorare juvat. Quid enim loqueretur Achilles?
 Aut quid apud magnum potius loquerentur Achillem?
 Proxima præcipue domito victoria Cygno
 In sermone fuit. Visum mirabile cunctis;
 Quod juveni corpus nullo penetrabile telo,
 Invictumque ad vulnera erat, ferrumque terebat:
 Hoc ipsum Æacides, hoc mirabantur Achivi.
 Cùm sic Nestor ait: Vestro fuit unicus ævo
 Contemptor ferri, nulloque forabilis ictu
 Cygnus. At ipse olim patientem vulnera mille
 Corpore non læso Perrhæbum Cænea vidi:
 Cænea Perrhæbum; qui factis inclytus Othryn
 Incoluit. Quoque id mirum magis esset in illo;
 Fœmina natus erat. Monstri novitate moventur,
 Quisquis adest: narretque rogant. Quos inter
 Achilles,
 Dic age (nam cunctis eadem est audire voluntas)
 O facunde senex, ævi prudentia nostri;
 Quis fuerit Cæneus, cur in contraria versus;
 Quâ tibi militiâ, cuius certamine pugnae
 Cognitus; à quo sit victus, si victus ab ullo est.
 Tùm senior: Quamvis obset mihi tarda vetustas;
 Multaque me fugiant primis spectata sub annis;
 Plura tamen memini: nec, quæ magis hæreat illâ,
 Pectore res, nostro est, inter bellique, domique
 Acta tot. Ac si quem potuit spatiosa senectus
 Spectatorem operum multorum reddere, vixi

TRANSLATION.

Should else Achilles speak? or they relate before the great Achilles? The late victory, Cygnus vanquished, was chiefly in discourse. To all it seemed amazing, that the youth's body was to no weapon penetrable, and to wounds unconquerable, and battered steel itself. This very thing Achilles, and this the Greeks admired. When Nestor thus began; Cygnus has, in your time, been of steel the alone despiser, and perforable by no blow: but, formerly, myself saw Cæneus, the Perrhæban, bear a thousand strokes, his body unhurt; Cæneus the Perrhæban, who, famous for his feats, dwelt in his Othrys: and this in him might be more wonderful, as he was born a woman. All present startle at the newness of the prodigy, and beg he would relate it. Among whom Achilles: pray go on to tell (for we have all the same desire to hear) O eloquent old man, the prudence of our age, who this Cæneus was, why turned to the opposite sex, in what warfare, in what fight's strife, was he known to you; by whom conquered, if by any conquered? Then the sire: though slow age makes much against me, and much, observed by me in prime of years, escapes me now, yet more I still remember; nor is there any thing, among so many acts of war and peace, it clings closer to my breast than this: and, if extensive age could make any one

Annos bis centum : nunc tertia vivitur ætas.

Clara decore fuit proles Elateia Cænis,

Theſſalidum virgo pulcherrima : perque propin-

quas,

Perque tuas urbes (tibi enim popularis, Achille)

Multorum fruſtrâ votis optata procorum.

Tentâſſet Peleus thalamos quoque forſitàn illos ;

Sed jam aut contigerant illi connubia matris, 194

Aut fuerant promiſſa, tuæ. Nec Cænis in ullos

Denupſit thalamos : ſecretaque littora carpens

Æquorei vim paſſa Dei eſt. Ita famâ ferebat,

Utque novæ Veneris Neptunus gaudia cepit :

Sint tua vota licet, dixit, ſecura repulſæ :

Elige quid voveâs. Eadem hoc quoque Fama fe-

rebat.

Magnum, Cænis ait, facit hæc injuria votum,

Tale pati nil poſſe mihi. Da foemina ne ſim :

Omnia præſtiteris. Graviore noviffima dixit

Verba ſono : poteratque viri vox illa videri :

Sicût erat. Nam jam voto Deus æquoris alti 205

Annuerat : dederatque ſuper ; ne ſaucius ullis

Vulneribus fieri, ferrove occumbere poſſet.

Munere lætus abit : ſtudiisſque virilibus ævum

Exigit Atracides, Peneïaque arva pererrat.

Duxerat Hippodamen audaci Ixione natus : 210

Nubigenaſque feros, poſitis ex ordine menſis,

Arboribus teçto diſcumbere jufferat antro.

Hæmonii proceres aderant ; aderamus et ipſi,

tis ex ordine, jufferat nubigenas feros diſcumbere antro teçto arboribus. Hæmonii proceres aderant, et ipſi aderamus,

bis centum annos : tertia ætas

nunc vivitur. Cænis Elateia

proles fuit clara decore, et pul-

cherrima virgo Theſſalidum,

optataque fruſtra votis mul-

torum procorum, per propin-

quas, perque tuas urbes (erat

enim popularis tibi Achille.)

Forſitan Peleus quoque ten-

taſſet illos thalamos : ſed con-

nubia tua matris jam aut con-

tigerant illi, aut fuerunt pro-

miſſa ; nec Cænis denupſit in

ullos thalamos, carpensque ſe-

creta littora, paſſa eſt vim

æquorei dei : ita ſoma fere-

bat. Utque Neptunus cepit

gaudia novæ Veneris, dixit :

Licet ut tua vota ſint ſecura

repulſæ, elige quod voveâs.

Eadem fama ferebat hoc quo-

que. Hæc injuria, ait Cænis,

facit magnum votum, mihi

poſſe pati nil tale : da ne ſim

foemina ; præſtiteris omnia.

Dixit noviffima verba gra-

vioſore ſono, iliaque vox poterat

videre viri, ſicût erat. Nam

jam deus alti æquoris annue-

rat voto, dederatque ſuper,

ne poſſet fieri ſaucius ullis vul-

neribus, occumbereve ferro.

Atracides abit lætus munere,

exigiſque ævum ſtudiis virili-

bus, pererratque arva Peneïa.

Natus audaci Ixione duxerat

Hippodamen : menſiſque poſi-

tis ex ordine, jufferat nubigenas feros diſcumbere antro teçto arboribus. Hæmonii proceres aderant,

TRANSLATION.

ſpectator of many deeds, I have lived twice a hundred years, and in my third I live. Cænis the daughter of Elatus, famous for her beauty, and faireſt of Theſſalian maids, was longed for, in vain, by vows of many ſuitors, through all the neighbouring, and thy cities, O Achilles (for ſhe was thy country woman) perhaps had Peleus tried that marriage-bed, but, or now the marriage of thy mother had befallen, or had been promiſed him : nor did Cænis marry into any bed ; but, tripping over the lonely ſhores, ſuffered the violence of the god of the ſea. So fame related : and as Neptune this new amour enjoyed with guſt, be thy vows, he ſaid, of all repulſe ſecure ; chuſe what you wiſh. Fame has this too related. This injury, ſays Cænis, makes great my wiſh ; that no ſuch thing I may hereafter ſuffer : grant I be no longer woman, and you will grant me all. With a hoarſer tone theſe laſt words ſhe ſpoke ; and the voice might ſeem to be a man's, as indeed it was. For now the god of the deep ſea had nodded to her wiſh ; and, over gave, that he might not be pierced by any wounds, or fall by any ſteel. Thus Cæneus, the Atracian, exulting in his gift, departs, and ſpends his time in manly exerciſes, and roams the Peneïan plains. Pirithous, bold Ixion's ſon, had married Hippodame, and ordered the cloud-born monſters to ſit down at tables ranged in order, in a cave ſhaded with trees. The Hæmonian chiefs were preſent, and we ourſelves were preſent ; and the feſtal palace

festaque regia resonabat confusâ turbat. Ecce canunt Hymenæon, et atria fumant ignibus: cinctaque virgo præsignis facie adest caterua matrum nurlumque Diximus Pirithoum felicem illa conjūge; quod omen pene fefellimus. Nam Euryte, sævissime sævorum Centaurorum, pectus ardet tibi, tam virgine visâ quam vino, et ebrietas geminatâ libidine, regnat. Protinus eversa mensæ turbant convivia, novaque nupta raptatur per vim comis prebensis. Eurytus rapit Hippodamen, alii rapiunt quam quisque probarant aut poterant, eratque imago captæ urbis. Domus sonat fœmineo clamore. Omnes surgimus ocus; et Theseus primus ait, quæ vecordia pulsat te, Euryte; qui me vivente laceffas Pirithoum, ignarusque viroles duos in uno? neve magnanimus heros frustra memoraverit ea, submovet instantes, aufertque raptam furentibus Ille respondit nihil contra, neque enim potest defendere talia facta verbis, sed insequitur ora vindicis protervis manibus, pulsatque generosa pectora. Forte fuit juxta antiquus crater asper signis extantibus, quem vastum, ipse Ægides vastior sustulit, misitque in adversa ora. Ille vomens pariter vulnere et ore, globos sanguinis, cerebrumque, merumque, resupinus madidâ arenâ

Festaque confusâ resonabat regia turbâ. 214
 Ecce canunt Hymenæon; et ignibus atria fumant:
 Cinctaq; adest virgo, matrum nuruumque catervâ,
 Præsignis facie. Felicem diximus illâ
 Conjuge Pirithoum: quod penè fefellimus omen.
 Nam tibi, sævorum sævissime Centaurorum
 Euryte, quam vino pectus, tam virgine visâ 220
 Ardet: et ebrietas geminatâ libidine regnat.
 Protinus eversa turbant convivia mensæ:
 Raptaturque comis per vim nova nupta prehenfis.
 Eurytus Hippodamen, alii quam quisque probârant,
 Aut poterant, rapiunt; captæque erat urbis imago.
 Fœmineo clamore sonat domus. Ocius omnes 226
 Surgimus: et primus, Quæ te vecordia, Theseus,
 Euryte, pulsat, ait; qui me vivente laceffas
 Pirithoum, virolesque duos ignarus in uno? 229
 Nevè eâ magnanimus frustrâ memoraverit heros;
 Submovet instantes; raptamque furentibus aufert.
 Ille nihil contrâ: neque enim defendere verbis
 Talia facta potest: sed vindicis ora protervis
 Insequitur manibus, generosaque pectora pulsat.
 Fortè fuit juxtâ signis extantibus asper 235
 Antiquus crater, quem vastum vastior ipse
 Sustulit Ægides; adversa que misit in ora.
 Sanguinis ille globos paritèr, cerebrumque, merumque,
 Vulnere et ore vomens, madidâ resupinus arenâ

TRANSLATION.

with confused rout resounded: lo! they sing Hymenæus, and the halls smoke with fires of altars. The virgin, famed for beauty, comes, surrounded with a train of matrons and young maids. We all pronounced Pirithous happy in that spouse; which omen we well nigh had falsified: for, O Eurytus, fiercest of fierce centaurs, thy breast burns, as with the virgin seen, so with the fumes of wine; and drunkenness doubled by lust, bears sway. On the sudden, tables overturned, disturb the feast; and the new-married wife is dragged away by the caught hair. Eurytus snatches at Hippodame: others at those they most approved, or could: it was the image of a city taken. The house resounds with cries of women: we quickly all start up; and first, Theseus says; what madness, Eurytus, thus drives thee on; who, living I, provoked Pirithous, and ignorantly violatest two in one? And, that the valiant hero might not say these words in vain, he pushes off the pressing centaurs, and snatches from their fury the ravished maid. He nothing laid against, nor could indeed defend, such deeds by words; but falls upon the avenger's face with boisterous hands, and thumps his generous breast. By chance stood near an antique goblet, rough with bulging figures; which, vast and huge, more vast himself the son of Ægeus took up, and hurled at his adverse face. He, vomiting at once goblets of blood, and brains, and wine, out at his mouth and wound, lies sprawling on the moistened

Calcitrat. Ardescunt germanâ cæde bimembres : *calcitrat. Bimembres ard-*
 Certatimque omnes uno ore, Arma, arma, lo- *cunt germana cæde, omnesque*
 quuntur. *certatim uno ore loquuntur, Ar-*

Vina dabant animos : et primâ pocula pugnâ

Missa volant, fragilesque cadi, curvique lebetes :

Res epulis quondam, nunc bello et cædibus, aptæ.

Primus Ophionides Amycus penetralia donis

Haud timuit spoliare suis ; et primus ab æde

Lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis :

Elatumque altè, veluti qui candida tauri

Rumpere sacrificâ molitur colla securi ;

Illisit fronti Lapithæ Celadontis : et ossa

Non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore.

Exsiluere oculi ; disiectisque ossibus oris,

Acta retrò naris, medioque infixæ palato est.

Hunc pede convulso mensæ Pellæus acernæ

Stravit humi Belates, dejecto in pectora mento :

Cumque atro mistos sputantem sanguine dentes,

Vulnere Tartareas geminato mittit ad umbras.

Proximus ut steterat, spectans altaria vultu

Fumida terribili, Cur non, ait, utimur istis ?

Cumque suis Gryneus immanem sustulit aram

Ignibus, et medium Lapitharum jecit in agmen :

Depressitque duos, Brotean, et Orion. Orio

Mater erat Mycale : quam deduxisse cænendo,

Sæpè reluctanti constabat cornua Lunæ.

Non impunè feres, teli modò copia detur,

Exadius dixerat, Non feres impunè, modo copia teli detur,

TRANSLATION.

Sand. The centaurs, double-limbed, do, at their brother's death, take fire ; and, vying with one mouth, arms, arms ! they all cry out. Wine gave them spirits ; and in the first encounter, cups, hurled, fly, and shattered casks, and hollow kettles ; things before fit for a feast, but now for war and slaughter. First Amycus, the son of Ophion, scruples not to strip the shrine of all its ornaments and first out of the Sacristy snatched up a branch, thick-set with blazing lamps, and dashed it, high-raised, at Celadon, the Lapithæ's forehead : as who attempts with sacrificing ax to break a bullock's (now y) neck ; and left the bones confounded in his undistinguished face. His eyes start out ; the bones of his face disjected ; his nose falls back, fixed in the middle of his palate. Him Belates, the Pellæan, with wrenched foot of maple-table, laid flat to the ground, his chin sunk down quite to his breast ; and with redoubled wound sends him down to the shades of Tartarus, sputtering out his teeth, mixed with black gore. As Gryneus stood next, viewing the smoking altars with a stern look, he cries ; Why do we not use these ; and Gryneus the huge altar snatching with all its fires, hurled it among the Lapithæ, and laid two, Broteas and Orios, flat : Orio's mother was Mycale, who, by her charms, was often known to draw down the horns of the labouring moon. Exadius cried, unpunished thou shalt not go, so

babetque instar teli cornua votivi cervi, quæ fuerant in altâ pinu. Gryneus figitur in lumina huic duplici ramo, eruiturque oculos, quorum pars hæret cornibus, pars sit in barbam, penditque concreta sanguine. Ecce Rhætus, ait, primitium torrem flagrantem, ab mediis aris, perfringitque à dextra parte tempora Charaxi, protecta fulvo capillo. Crines correpti rapidâ flammâ, arserunt veluti arida seges, et sanguis inustus vulnere, dedit terribilem sonum stridore, ut ferrum rubens igne plerumque solet dare, quod faber cum eduxit curvâ forcipe, demittit lacubus, at illud stridet, et submersum sibilat in trepidâ undâ. Saucius excutit avidum ignem hirsutis crinibus, tollitque in humeros limen revulsum tellure, onus plaustrum, quod ipsa gravitas facit ne permittat in hostem. Saxea moles oppressit quoque Cometem socium, stantem propiore spatio. Nec Rhætus retinet gaudia, et inquit, Comprecor ut cætera turba tuorum castrorum sit sic fortis, novatque repetitum vulnus semicremo stipite, rupitque ter quaterque juncturas verticis gravi ictu, et ossa soderunt in liquido cerebro. Victor transit ad Evagrum, Corythumque, Dryantque.

Dixerat Exadius. Telique habet instar, in altâ
 Quæ fuerant pinu, votivi cornua cervi.
 Figitur huic duplici Gryneus in lumina ramo:
 Eruiturque oculos: Quorum pars cornibus hæret:
 Pars fluit in barbam; concretaque sanguine pendet.
 Ecce rapit mediis flagrantem Rhætus ab aris 271
 Primitium torrem: dextrâque à parte Charaxi
 Tempora perfringit fulvo protecta capillo.
 Correpti rapidâ, veluti seges arida, flammâ
 Arserunt crines: et vulnere sanguis inustus 275
 Terribilem stridore sonum dedit: ut dare ferrum
 Igne rubens plerumque solet, quod forcipe curvâ
 Cum faber eduxit, lacubus demittit. At illud
 Stridet: et in trepidâ submersum sibilat undâ.
 Saucius hirsutis avidum de crinibus ignem 280
 Excutit: inque humeros limen tellure revulsum
 Tollit, onus plaustrum, quod ne permittat in hostem,
 Ipsa facit gravitas. Socium quoque saxea moles
 Oppressit spatio stantem propiore Cometem:
 Gaudia nec retinet Rhætus: Sic comprecor, inquit, 285
 Cætera sit fortis castrorum turba tuorum;
 Semicremoque novat repetitum stipite vulnus:
 Terque, quaterque gravi juncturas verticis ictu
 Rupit: et in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro.
 Victor ad Evagrum, Corythumque, Dryantaque
 transit,
 E quibus, ut primâ tectus lanugine malas

TRANSLATION.

I a weapon get; and for a weapon has the horns of a votive stag, which on a tall pine hung. This double branch is fixed into his eyes, his eyes scooped out; part whereof sticks to the horns, part runs down his beard, and with blood hangs clotted. Lo! Rhætus snatches up from amid an altar a chief flaming brand; and, on the right side, breaks through Charaxus' temples, covered with yellow hair: his hair caught by the rapid flame, burnt like parched corn; and the blood, burnt up within the wound, gave a dreadful noise with hissing: as iron, glowing hot with fire, is most part wont to do; which when the smith has drawn out with his crooked tongs, he drops into the trough; but, sunk it whizzes, and in the trembling water hisses. Wounded, he shakes the greedy fire from off his shaggy locks; and on his shoulders lifts the threshold, wrenched from the earth a waggon load; which that he hurls not quite to the foe, its very weight is cause. The stony mass overwhelms Cometes, a companion, standing nigher: nor Rhætus then his joy contains. Thus he says, I of the gods do ask, may all the others of thy side be brave; and then renews the wound, repeated with the stake half-burnt; and thrice and four times broke the junctures of his head with grievous blows, and in his liquid brains the bones are sunk. The victor passes on to Evagrus, and Corythus, and Dryas; of whom, when Corythus, his temples clad with their first down, had fallen, Evagrus cries,

Procubuit Corythus : Puer quæ gloria fuso
 Parta tibi est ? Evagrus ait. Nec dicere Rhoetus
 Plura finit : rutilasque ferox in aperta loquentis 294
 Condidit ora viri, perque os in pectora, flammæ.
 Te quoque, sæve Drya, circum caput igne rotato
 Insequitur : sed non in te quoque constitit idem
 Exitus. Assiduæ successu cædis ovantem,
 Quâ juncta est humero cervix, fude figis obustâ :
 Ingemuit, duroque sudem vix osse revellit 300
 Rhoetus ; et ipse suo madefactus sanguine fugit.
 Fugit et Orneus, Lycabasque, et saucius armo
 Dexteriore Medon, et cum Pisenore Thaumâs :
 Quique pedum nupèr certamine vicerat omnes
 Mermerus ; accepto nunc vulneretardiùs ibat : 335
 Et Pholus, et Melaneus, et Abas prædator a-
 prorum :

Quique suis frustra bellum dissuaserat augur
 Astylos. Ille etiam metuenti vulnera Nesso,
 Ne fuge ; ad Herculeos, inquit, servaberis, arcus :
 At non Eurynomus, Lycidasque, et Areos, et
 Imbreus 310

Effugere necem : quos omnes dextra Dryantis
 Perculit adversos. Adversum tu quoque, quamvis
 Terga fugæ dederas, vulnus, Crenæe, tulisti.
 Nam grave respiciens inter duo lumina ferrum,
 Quâ naris fronti committitur, accipis, imæ. 315
 In tanto fremitu, ductis sine fine jacebat
 Sopitus vinis, et inexperrectus Aphidas ;

*naris committitur imæ fronti. In tanto fremitu Aphidas jacebat sopitus vinis ductis sine fine, et
 inexperrectus,*

primâ lanugine procubuit : ait, Evagrus, Quæ gloria est parta tibi pueri fuso ? Nec Rhoetus finit cum dicere plura : ferox-que condidit rutilas flammæ in aperta ora viri loquentis, perque os in pectora. Insequitur te quoque, sæve Drya, igne rotato circum caput : sed non idem exitus constitit in te quoque : figis fude obustâ, ovantem successu assiduæ cædis, quâ cervix est juncta humero. Rhoetus ingemuit, vixque revellit sudem duro osse ; et ipse madefactus suo sanguine fugit. Orneus et fugit, Lycabasque, et Medon saucius dexteriore armo, et Thaumâs cum Pisenore, Mermerusque, qui nuper vicerat omnes certamine pedum, nunc ibat tardius vulneret accepto : et Pholus, et Melaneus, et Abas prædator aprorum, Astyleque augur, qui frustra dissuaserat bellum suis. Ille etiam inquit Nesso metuenti vulnera, Ne fuge, servaberis ad acus Herculeos. At non Eurynomus, Lycidasque, et Areos, et Imbreus, effugere necem : quos omnes adversos dextra Dryantis perculit. Tu quoque, Crenæe, tulisti adversum vulnus, quamvis dederis terga fugæ. Nam respiciens, accipis grave ferrum inter duo lumina, quâ

TRANSLATION.

What glory hast thou gained ? A boy laid prostrate ! Nor Rhoetus suffers to say more ; but fiercely plunges in the speaker's mouth, thence down his throat, the ruddy flames. Thee too, fierce Dryas, he pursues, whirling around his head the fiery brand ; but not the same event awaited thee. Him, vaunting at success of slaughter uncontrouled, thou woundest, where the neck joins to the shoulder, with a stake point-burnt, Rhoetus groaned, and with difficulty, out of the hard bone pulled the stake ; and, wet with his own blood, he flies. Flies too Orneus, and Lycabas, and Medon wounded in the right shoulder blade, and Thaumâs, with Pisenor, and Mermeros, who had lately conquered at speed of foot, but now walked slower for the wound received ; and Pholus, and Melaneus, and Abas hunter of boars, and Astylos the augur, who had, in vain, his friends from fight dissuaded. He too to Nessus, fearing wounds, thus speaks ; fly not, for thou shalt be reserved for Hercules' bow : but not Eurynomus, and Lycidas, and Areos, and Imbreus death escaped ; whom all, adverse Dryas' right hand struck through. Thou too, Crenæus, though to flight thou had'st given up thy back, an adverse wound received'st ; for, looking back, thou tookest the fatal steel between thy eyes, where to the lowest forehead joins the nose. Amid all this noise, Aphidas lay dosed along, with wine incessant gulped, and unawaked, and in his

fususque in villosis pellibus Ossæ ursæ, tenebat mista carchesia languenti manu. Quem ut Phorbas vidit procul moventem nulla arma frustra, inferit digitos amento, dixitque, Bibas vina miscenda cum Styge: nec moratus plura, torfit jaculum in juvenem, ferrataque fraxinus est adacta collo, ut casu jacuit resupinus. Mors caruit sensu, sanguisque niger fluxit è pleno gutture inque toros, inque ipsa carchesia. Vidi ego Petræum conantem evellere terra glandiferam quercum: quam dum ambit complexibus, et quatit huc illuc, jactatque labefacta robora; lancea Pirithoi immissa costis Petræi, fixit luctantia pectora cum duro robore. Ferebant Lycum cecidisse virtute Pirithoi; Chromin etiam cecidisse virtute Pirithoi: sed uterque dederunt minorem titulum victori, quam Dictys Helopsque. Helops fixus est jaculo, quod fecit tempora pervia, et missum à dextrâ penetravit in lævam aurem. Dictys, dum trepidans fugit natum Ixione instantem, delapsus ab ancipiti acumine montis, decidit in præceps, et pondere corporis fregit ingentem ornum, induitque sua illa fractæ. Aphareus adest ultor, conaturque mittere saxum revulsum è monte.

Languentique manu carchesia mista tenebat,
Fusus in Ossæ villosis pellibus ursæ.
Quem procul ut vidit frustrâ nulla arma-moven-
tem,
Inferit amento digitos, Miscendaque, dixit,
Cum Styge vina bibas, Phorbas. Nec plura mo-
ratus
In juvenem torfit jaculum: ferrataque collo
Fraxinus, ut casu jacuit resupinus, adacta est.
Mors caruit sensu; plenoque à gutture fluxit
Inque toros, inque ipsa niger carchesia sanguis.
Vidi ego Petræum conantem evellere terrâ
Glandiferam quercum: quam dum complexibus
ambit;
Et quatit huc illuc, labefactaque robora jactat,
Lancea Pirithoi costis immissa Petræi,
Pectora cum duro luctantia robore fixit.
Pirithoi virtute Lycum cecidisse ferebant:
Pirithoi cecidisse Chromin. Sed uterque minorem
Victori titulum, quam Dictys, Helopsque dede-
runt.
Fixus Helops jaculo: quod pervia tempora fecit;
Et missum à dextrâ lævam penetravit in aurem.
Dictys ab ancipiti delapsus acumine montis,
Dum fugit instantem trepidans Ixione natum,
Decidit in præceps: et pondere corporis ornum
Ingentem fregit: suaque induit ilia fractæ.
Ultor adest Aphareus: saxumque è monte re-
vulsum

TRANSLATION.

languid hand held the mixed bowl, laid at his length upon the shaggy skin of an Ossæan bear; whom, at a distance, Phorbas saw, moving but bootless arms, applies his fingers to his lance's strap, and said: now drink thy wine soon to be mixed with Styx. Nor slaying more, he hurled his javelin at the youth; and the steel-shod ash was forced through his neck, as he by chance lay on his back: death wanted sense; and the black gore flowed from his gorged throat, and on the couch, and in the bowl itself. I saw Petræus hard struggling to root up an acorn-bearing oak out of the earth; which, while he grasps in his embrace, and shakes this way and that, and agitates the loosened oak, Pirithous' lance let fly into Petreus' ribs, and fixed his struggling breast to the hard oak. It was said, that Lycus, by Pirithous' prowess, fell; and, by Pirithous' valour, Chromis: but by each of these, the conqueror gained less title far, than by Dictys and Helops. Helops was with a javelin fixed, that made his temples pervious, and sent from the right quite to the left ear pierced. Dictys, tumbling down a hill's steep brow, while trembling, he flies the urging Ixion's son, headlong falls down; and, with his body's weight, crushes a huge ash-tree, and spits, upon its broken boughs, his bowels. Avenging Aphareus next comes on, and strives to throw a rock,

Mittere conatur. Conantem stipite querno
 Occupat Ægides; cubitique ingentia frangit
 Offa: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile leto
 Aut vacat, aut curat: tergoque Bianoris alti 345
 Infilit, haud solito quenquam portare, nisi ipsum:
 Opposuitque genu costis: prœnsamque sinistrâ
 Cæsariem retinens, vultum, minitantiæque ora
 Robore nodoso, præduraque tempora fregit.
 Robore Nedymnum, jaculatoremque Lycotan 350
 Sternit, et immisâ protectum pectora barbâ
 Hippasos, et summis exstantem Ripheæ filvis;
 Tereaque, Hæmoniis qui prœnsos montibus urfos
 Ferre domum vivos, indignantesque solebat.
 Haud tulit utentem pugnae successibus ultrâ 355
 Thesea Demoleon: solidoque revellere dumo
 Annosam pinum magno molimine tentat.
 Quod quia non potuit, præfractam misit in
 hostem.

Sed procûl à telo Theseus veniente recessit,
 Pallados admonitu. Credi sic ipse volebat. 360
 Non tamen arbor iners cecidit: nam Crantoris alti
 Abscidit jugulo pectusque, humerumque sinistrum.
 Armiger ille tui fuerat genitoris, Achille:
 Quem Dolopum rector bello superatus Amyntor
 Æacidæ dederat, pacis pignusque, fidemque. 365
 Hunc procûl ut fœdo disiectum vulnere Peleus
 Vidit, At inferias, juvenum gratissime Crantor,
 da, pignusque fidemque pacis. Ut Peleus procûl vidit hunc disiectum fœdo vulnere; At, ait,
 Crantor, gratissime juvenum,

*Ægides stipite querno occupat
 conantem, frangitque ingentia
 ossa cubiti; nec aut vacat aut
 curat dare inutile corpus leto
 ulterius: infilitque tergo alti
 Bianoris, haud solito portare
 quenquam nisi ipsum, opposuit-
 que genu costis, retinensque
 cæsariem prœnsam sinistrâ, fre-
 git vultum, minitantiæque ora,
 præduraque tempora, nodoso
 robore. Sternit robore Ne-
 dymnum, Lycotanque jacula-
 torem, et Hippasosque protec-
 tum quoad pectora immisâ
 barba, et Ripheæ exstantem
 summis filvis, Tereaque, qui
 solebat ferre domum vivos in-
 dignantesque urfos prœnsos Hæ-
 moniis montibus. Demoleon
 haud ultra tulit Theseus uten-
 tem successibus pugnae; ten-
 tatque magno molimine revellere
 annosam pinum solido du-
 mo. Quod quia non potuit,
 misit præfractam in hostem.
 Sed Thesea recessit procûl à
 veniente telo, admonitu Palla-
 dos: sic ipse volebat credi:
 Arbor tamen non cecidit iners;
 nam abscidit pectusque, hume-
 rumque sinistrum jugulo alti
 Crantoris. Ille fuerat armiger
 tui genitoris, Achille: quem
 Amyntor, rector Dolopum, su-
 peratus bello, dederat Æaci-
 dæ.*

TRANSLATION.

tore from the mountain's side: the son of Ægeus, with his oaken club, prevents him, striving, and breaks his massy cubit bones: nor has or leisure, or takes care further to give his useless body death; and leaps on tall Bianor's back, not used to bear other than himself alone, and clapt his knees to his ribs; and pulling back his hair, caught in his left, battered his face, and threatening mouth, and temples, hard with knotty oak. And with his oak he also levels to the ground Nedymnus, and the darter, Lycotas; and Hippasos, whose breast was shaded with his length of beard; and Kipheus, who towered above the topmost woods; and Tereus, wont to carry home indignant and alive bears, caught on the Hæmonian hills. Demoleon could no longer hold, nor bear Theseus' success in fight; and, with huge tugging, tries to pull from out the thick-set wood an aged pine; which, as he could not, broken short, he threw at his antagonist. But Theseus retired to distance from the coming blow, by Pallas warned: he had a mind it should be thought so. Yet the tree bootless fell not, for from the throat of the tall Crantor tore the breast and the left shoulder. He had been, Achilles, thy father's armour-bearer; whom the Dolopian ruler, Amyntor, vanquished in war, had given to Peleus, son of Æacus, as pledge and faith of peace. Him as Peleus at a distance saw, thus mangled with foul wound; but Crantor, best beloved of youth, accept, he says, an offering; and with a sturdy

accipe inferias : misitque valido lacerto, et viribus quoque mentis, fraxineam hastam in Demoleonta. Quæ perrupit cratem laterum, et hærens ossibus intremuit. Ille trahit manu lignum sine cuspidē : id quoque vix sequitur ; et cuspis est retenta pulmone. Ipse dolor vires animo : æger erigitur in hostem : proculcatque virum equinis pedibus. Ille excipit sonantes ictus galeâ, clypeoque : defensatque humeros : sustinetque arma prætenta : perforatque duo pectora per armos uno ictu. Ante tamen dederat Phlegæon et Hylē leto eminus : Hiphinonū Clanique collato Marte. Dorylas additur bis : qui gerebat tempora tecta pelle lupi, cornuaque vasta boum, rubefacta multo cruore, præstantia vicem sævi teli. Ego dixi huic, nam animus dabat vires, Aspice quantum tua cornua concedant nostro ferro, et torsti jaculum, quod cum nequiret vitare, opposuit dextram fronti passuræ vulnera. Manus est affixa cum fronte. Clamor sit : at Pelus, enim stabat propior, ferit ense sub mediam alvum illum hærentem, et victum acerbo vulnere. Profiluit, feroxque traxit sua viscera terrâ, calcavitque tracta ; rupitque calcata, et impedit quoque crura illis, et concidit inani alvo.

Accipe, ait. Validoque in Demoleonta lacerto Fraxineam misit, mentis quoque viribus, hastam : Quæ laterum cratem perrupit : et ossibus hærens 374 Intremuit. Trahit ille manu sine cuspidē lignum : Id quoque vix sequitur. Cuspis pulmone retenta est.

Ipse dolor vires animo dabat. Æger in hostem Erigitur : pedibusque virum proculcat equinis. Excipit ille ictus galeâ, clypeoque sonantes. 375 Defensatque humeros : prætentaque sustinet arma : Perque armos uno duo pectora perforat ictu. Antè tamen leto dederat Phlegæon, et Hylē Eminus : Hiphinonū collato Marte, Clanique. Additur his Dorylas : qui tempora tecta gerebat Pelle lupi, sævique vicem præstantia teli, 381 Cornua vasta boum multo rubefacta cruore. Huic ego, nam vires animus dabat, Aspice, dixi, Quantum concedant nostro tua cornua ferro : Et jaculum torsti ; quod cum vitare nequiret, 385 Opposuit dextram passuræ vulnera fronti : Affixa est cum fronte manus : sit clamor : at illum

Hærentem Pelus, et acerbo vulnere victum (Stabat enim propior) mediam ferit ense sub alvum. Profiluit, terræque ferox sua viscera traxit ; 390 Tractaque calcavit : calcataque rupit : et illis Crura quoque impedit : et inani concidit alvo.

TRANSLATION.

arm, and great effort of mind, sent at Demoleon his ashen spear, which broke through his side's grate, and quivered sticking in the bones. He pulls out with his hand the shaft without the point, which follows not with ease: the point stuck in the lungs. Even pain itself gave vigour to his resolution. Wounded, he rears against the foe, and tramples on the hero with his horse's feet: he on his helmet and his shield receives the sounding blows, defends his shoulders, and holds out his long protended lance; and, at a blow, pierces through the shoulder-blades two breasts. Yet he had before, from far, consigned to death Phlegæos and Hyles; in closer fight, Hiphinous and Clanis: to these is joined Dorylas, who bore his temples covered with a wolf's skin, and wide-stretched horns of an ox, red with much blood: doing the office of a mortal weapon. To him I said (for courage gave me strength); behold how much thy horns yield to my steel. I whirled the dart; which when he could not ward, holds up his right hand to his forehead, like to be the part to suffer by the wound: his hand is pinned to his brow. A shout is made: but Pelus (for he now stood nearer) him vanquished and confounded by the fatal wound, strikes with his sword about the middle belly. He jumped forth, and fiercely dragged his bowels on the ground; and, dragged, trod; and, trodden burst them; and his legs entangled in them, and down he with an empty belly drops. Nor, Cyllarus, did thee thy beauty

Nec te pugnantem tua, Cyllare, forma redemit,
 Si modò naturæ formam concedimus illi. 394
 Barba erat incipiens: barbæ color aureus, aureaque
 Ex humeris medios coma dependebat in armos.
 Gratus in ore vigor: cervix, humerique, manusque,
 Pectoraque artificum laudatis proxima signis;
 Et quâ parte viri est: nec equi mendosa sub illâ.
 Deteriorque viro facies: da colla, caputque; 400
 Castore dignus erit. Sic tergum sessile, sic stant
 Pectora celsâ toris: totus pice nigrior atrâ.
 Candida cauda tamen: color est quoque cruribus
 albus.

Multæ illum petiêre suâ de gente; sed una
 Abstulit Hylonome: quâ nulla decentior inter
 Semiferos altis habitavit fœmina silvis. 406
 Hæc et blanditiis, et amando, et amare fatendo
 Cyllaron una tenet. Cultus quoque quantus in illis
 Esse potest membris, ut sit coma pectine lævis:
 Ut modò rore maris, modò se violâve, rosâve 410
 Implicit: interdum candentia lilia gestet:
 Bisque diè lapsis Pagasææ vertice silvæ
 Fontibus ora lavet: bis flumine corpora tingat.
 Nec, nisi quæ deceant electarumque ferarum,
 Aut humero aut lateri prætendat vellera lævo. 415
 Par amor est illis, errant in montibus unâ:
 Antra simûl subeunt: et tûm Lapitheïa tecta
 Intrânt paritèr; paritèr fera bella gerebant.

præterdat aut humero aut lateri lævo, vellera nisi quæ deceant electarumque ferarum. Amor est par illis: errant unâ in montibus; subeunt antra simul, et tum pariter intrânt Lapitheia tecta; pariter gerebant fera bella.

TRANSLATION.

fighting save, if we at least may beauty grant to that thy monstrous nature. His beard was just beginning; the colour of his beard was gold, and golden hair descended from his shoulders to his mid shoulder-blades. Grateful vigour now was in his face; his neck and shoulders, hands and breast were not unlike applauded artist's statues, where he is a man; nor is the horse's shape beneath faulty and worse than of the man's; give him but neck and head, and he will be worthy Castor: his back so fit is to be sat, so high stands his brawny chest; and all over blacker than black pitch self; yet his tail white; the colour of his legs white too. Many females of his kind longed for him; but Hylonome gained him alone, than whom no female in the lofty woods among the double race more decent lived. She alone possesses Cyllarus, both by her blandishments, and by her loving and confessing love. Her neatness too is much, as well can be in limbs like these, so that her hair is smoothed with a comb: now she decks herself with rosemary, again with violets or roses; sometimes wears white lilies; and washes twice a day her face in springs trickling down from the top of the Pagasæan wood, and twice she dips her body in the stream. Nor over her shoulder or her side throws furs, but what become, and are of chosen beasts. Equal is their love, they together roam the mountains, together enter caves: and there too they together had entered the Lapithean roots, and waged fierce

Nec tua forma, Cyllare, redemit te pugnantem, si modo concedimus formam illi naturæ. Barba erat incipiens, color barbæ erat aureus: aureaque coma dependebat ex humeris in medios armos. Gratus vigor erat in ore: cervix, humerique, manusque, pectoraque, et quâ parte forma viri est, erant proxima laudatis signis artificum. Nec facies equi sub illâ formâ est mendosa, deteriorque viro. Da colla caputque ei, et erit dignus Castore. Tergum est sic sessile, pectora sic stant celsâ toris: est totus nigrior atrâ pice. Cauda tamen est candida, albus color est quoque cruribus. Multæ de sua gente petiere illum, sed Hylonome una abstulit, quâ nulla fœmina decentior habitavit inter semiferos altis silvis. Hæc una tenet Cyllaron, blanditiis, et amando, et fatendo se amare. Cultus quoque est tantus, quantus potest esse in illis membris, ut coma sit levis pectine; ut modo implicit se rore maris, modo violâve, rosâve, interdum gestet candentia lilia: bisque diè lavet ora fontibus lapsis vertice Pagasææ silvæ; bis tingat corpora flumine: nec

Auctor est in incerto: jaculum venit de sinistra parte, et fixit te, Cyllare, inferius quam pectora subsunt collo: cor læsum parvo vulnere, refrixit cum toto corpore post telaeducta. Protinus Hylonome excipit morientes artus, fovetque vulnus impositâ manu, admovetque ora ad ora, atque tentat obsistere fugienti animæ. Ut videt extinctum; dictis quæ clamor arcuit ire ad meas aures, incubuit telo quod inhæserat illi; moriensque, est complexa suum maritum. Ille stat ante oculos meos, qui vinxerat sena vellera leonum nodis connexis inter se, Phæocomes, protectus simul hominemque equumque. Qui fregit Phonoleniden missò codice, quem vix bina juga juncta moverent. Latissima volubilitas capitis est fracta, molleque cerebrum fluit per os, perque cavas nares, oculosque, auresque: veluti lac concretum solet fluere querno vimine; utve liquor manat sub pondere rari cribri, et spissus, exprimitur per densa foramina. Ast dum parat nudare hunc jacentem armis, ego (tuus genitor scit hoc) dimisi gladium in ima ilia spoliantis. Chthonius quoque, Teleboasque jacent nostro ense. Ille prior gesserat bifurcum ramum, hic, jaculum. Fecit vulnera mihi jaculo. Vides signa: ecce vetus cicatrix apparet adhuc.

Auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra venit; et inferius, quam collo pectora subsunt, Cyllare, te, fixit; parvo cor vulnere læsum 421
Corpore cum toto post telaeducta refrixit.
Protinus Hylonome morientes excipit artus:
Impositâque manu vulnus foveat; oraque ad ora 424
Admoveret: atque animæ fugienti obsistere tentat.
Ut videt extinctum: dictis, quæ clamor ad aures
Arcuit ire meas, telo, quod inhæserat illi,
Incubuit: moriensque suum complexa maritum
est.
Ante oculos stat et ille meos: qui sena leonum
Vinxerat inter se connexis vellera nodis 430
Phæocomes; hominemque simul protectus equum-
que.
Codice qui missò, quem vix juga bina moverent
Juncta, Phonoleniden à summo vertice fregit.
Fracta volubilitas capitis latissima: perque os,
Perque cavas nares, oculosque, auresque cerebrum
Molle fluit. Veluti concretum vimine querno 436
Lac solet: utve liquor rari sub pondere cribri
Manat; et exprimitur per densa foramina spissus.
Ast ego, dum parat hunc armis nudare jacentem,
(Scit tuus, hoc genitor) gladium spoliantis in ima
Ilia dimisi. Chthonius quoque Teleboasque 441
Ense jacent nostro. Ramum prior ille bifurcum
Gesserat; hic jaculum. Jaculo mihi vulnera fecit.
Signa vides: apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix.

TRANSLATION.

war. The author is uncertain; but from the left a javelin came, and pierced thee, Cyllarus, lower than where the breast does stand below the neck. The heart thus with a small wound hurt, together did with the whole body, after drawing out the dart, grow cold. Instant, Hylonome receives his dying limbs, and cherishes the wound, by laying on her hand, and claps her mouth to his, and strives to stop the fleeting soul. As she saw him dead, having uttered what the shouting hindered from coming to my ears, she fell upon the weapon which had stuck in him; in death embraced her husband. He also, who had bound six lions skins together with connected knots, Phæocomes, does stand before my eyes, both horse and man covered all over; who, a trunk discharging, which scarce two yoke of oxen joined could draw, battered the son of Phonolenes on the topmost head: with which the vast extensive roundness of his head is shattered; and through his mouth, and through his hollow nostrils, and eyes, and ears, the tender brain escapes: as curdled milk is wont through oaken twigs; or as a liquor runs beneath the weight of a wide pierced sieve, and is pressed out thick through the numerous holes. But I, while he prepares to strip him, lying, of his arms, (thy fire knows this) plunged my sword into his lower belly, spoiling the slain. Chthonius too, and Teleboas fell by my sword: the former bore a two-forked bough; the other a dart, with which he gave me wounds: You see the marks; lo, here do

Tunc ego debueram capienda ad Pergama mitti:
 Tunc poteram magni, si non superare, morari 446
 Hectoris arma meis. Illo sed tempore nullus,
 Aut puer, Hector erat. Nunc me mea deficit ætas,
 Quid tibi victorem gemini Periphanta Pyreti?
 Ampyca quid referam? qui quadrupedantis Oëcli
 Fixit in adverso cornum sine cuspide vultu. 451
 Veſte Pelethronium Macareus in pectus adaſto
 Stravit Erigdupum. Memini et venabula condi
 Inguine, Neſſeis manibus conjeſta, Cymeli.
 Nec tu credideris tantum ceciniffe futura 455
 Ampyciden Mopſum: Mopſo jaculante biſformis
 Occubuit, fruſtrâque loqui tentavit Odites,
 Ad mentum linguâ, mentoque ad guttura fixo.
 Quinque neci Cæneus dederat, Stiphelumque,
 Bromumque,
 Antimachumque, Helimumque, ſecuriſerumque
 Pyracmon. 460
 Vulnere non memini; numerum, nomenque no-
 tavi.
 Provolat Emathii ſpoliis armatus Haleſi,
 Quem dederat leto membris et corpore Latreus
 Maximus. (Huic ætas inter juvenemque, ſenemque
 Vis juvenilis erat: variabant tempora cani) 465
 Qui clypeo, galeâque, Macedoniâque ſariſſâ
 Conſpicuus, faciemque obverſus in agmen
 utrumque,
 Armaque concuſſit, certumque equitavit in orbem:

*Tunc ego debueram mitti ad capi-
 enda Pergama. Tunc pote-
 ram meis armis ſi non ſupera-
 re, morari arma magni Heſto-
 ris: ſed illo tempore, Heſtor
 aut nullus erat, aut puer:
 nunc mea ætas deficit me. Quid
 referam tibi Periphanta victo-
 rem gemini Pyreti; quid Am-
 pyca? qui fixit cornum ſine
 cuspide in adverſo vultu qua-
 drupedantis Oëcli. Macareus
 ſtravit Pelethronium Erigdu-
 pum veſte adaſto in pectus;
 et memini venabula conjeſta
 Neſſeis manibus condi inguine
 Cymeli. Nec tu credideris Mop-
 ſum Ampyciden ceciniffe tan-
 tum futura: Mopſo jaculante,
 biſformis Odites occubuit, ten-
 tavitque loqui fruſtra, linguâ
 fixâ ad mentum, mentoque fixo
 ad guttura. Cæneus dederat
 quinque neci, Stiphelumque,
 Bromumque, Antimachumque,
 Helimumque, ſecuriſerumque
 Pyracmon. Non memini vul-
 nera, notavi numerum, nomen-
 que. Latreus maximus mem-
 briſque et corpore provolat ar-
 matus ſpoliis Ematheï Haleſi,
 quem dederat leto. Ætas inter
 juvenemque ſenemque, ſed vis
 juvenilis erat huic. Cani vari-
 abant tempora. Qui conſpi-
 cuus clypeo, galeâque, Mace-
 doniaque ſariſſâ, obverſuſque
 faciem in utrumque; agmen,
 concuſſitque arma, equitavitque in certum orbem;*

TRANSLATION.

ſtill appear the former ſcars: and I, at that time, was to have been ſent to the taking of Troy city. Then I could, if not have overcome, yet ſtayed great Hector's arms by mine: but at that time, Hector was not, or but a boy; and now my age does fail me. What ſhould I to you recount Periphantas, the victor of the double-formed Pyretus? What, Ampyx; who, in the adverſe face of the four-footed Oecly, ſtuck a pointleſs ſpear of cornel tree? Macareus laid Erigdupus, the Pelethronian, flat, by banging of a lever at his breaſt. I, too, remember, that a hunting-ſpear, thrown by the hands of Neſſus, had lodged in Cymelus' groin. Nor imagine thou, that Mopſus, ſon of Ampycus, only divined; for Mopſus darting, a two-formed monſter fell, and Odites in vain attempts to ſpeak, his tongue being pinned to his chin, and chin to his throat. Cæneus gave five to death, Stiphelus, and Bromus, and Antimachus, and Helimus, and axe-bearing Pyracmos; the wounds I remember not, their number and their names I marked. Latreus, the hugeſt both in limbs and body, ſallies forth, armed with ſpoils of Emathean Haleſus, whom he to death conſigned. His age was between young and old, his vigor juvenile; grey hairs his temples variegated. Conſpicuous by his buckler, helmet, and Macedonian ſpear, he, with face turned to either ſide, vaunting, ſhook his arms, and rode a certain round, and ſpiritful poured out the

animosusque, fudit tot verba in vacuas auras. Feram et te, Cæni? nam tu semper eris fœmina mihi, tu semper eris Cænis mihi. Nec natalis origo comminuit te? subitque mentem quo factopararis præmia, quâ mercede falsam speciem viri? Vide vel quid sis nata, vel quid sis passa: ique, cape colum cum calathis, et torque stamina pollice: relinque bella viris. Cæneus missâ hostâ eruit latus extentum cursu, illi jaçtanti talia, qua vir erat commissus equo. Ille furit dolore, feritque nuda ora Phyllei juvenis sarissâ. Hæc resilit non secus, quam grando, à culmine tecti: aut si quis feriat cava tempora parve saxo. Aggreditur cominus, luctaturque recondere gladium duro lateri. Loca non sunt pervia gladio. Haud tamen, inquit, effugies; jugulaberis medio ense, quandoquidem mucro est hebes; et obliquat ens in latus, amplectiturque ilia longâ dextrâ. Plaga facit gemitus, seu corpore iæti marmoris, fractaque lamina dissiluit percussio collo. Ut satis præbuit illæsos artus miranti, Age, nunc, ait Cæneus, tentemus tua corpora nostro ferro, tenuis capulo, movitque versavitque cæcam manum in viscera, fecitque vulnus in vulnere.

Verbaque tot fudit vacuas animosus in auras:
 Et te, Cæni, feram? nam tu mihi fœmina semper,
 Tu mihi Cænis eris. Nec te natalis origo
 Comminuit? mentemque subit, quo præmia facta,
 Quâque viri falsam speciem mercede pararis?
 Vel quid nata vide, vel quid sis passa: columque,
 I, cape cum calathis; et stamina pollice torque:
 Bella relinque viris. Jaçtanti talia Cæneus
 Extentum cursu missâ latus eruit hastâ,
 Quâ vir equo commissus erat. Furit ille dolore,
 Nudaque Phyllei juvenis ferit ora sarissâ.
 Non secus hæc resilit, quam tecti à culmine
 grando:
 Aut si quis parvo feriat cava tympana saxo.
 Cominus aggreditur: laterique recondere duro
 Luctatur gladium. Gladio loca pervia non sunt.
 Haud tamen effugies: medio jugulaberis ense,
 Quandoquidem mucro est hebes, inquit; et in
 latus ensem
 Obliquat; longâque amplectitur ilia dextrâ.
 Plaga facit gemitus, ceu corpore marmoris iæti:
 Fractaque dissiluit percussio lamina collo.
 Ut satis illæsos miranti præbuit artus:
 Nunc age, ait Cæneus, nostro tua corpora ferro
 Tentemus; capuloque tenuis dimisit in armos
 Ensem fatiferum, cœcamque in viscera movit,
 Versavitque manum: vulnusque in vulnere fecit.

TRANSLATION.

following words into the empty air: And shall I bear thee, Cænis? for I shall always reckon thee a woman, always Cænis; and neither hath thy natal origin broke something of thy spirit: and rememberest not by what foul deed thou gottest thy reward, or by what service thou procuredst man's false appearance; Or what thou wast consider, or what thou since hast suffered; and go take thy distaff with thy baskets, and spin thee threads: leave wars to men. To him, thus vaunting, Cæneus, with his missive spear, opened his side, extended in the course, where the man joined the horse. He raves with pain, and with his lance strikes at the naked face of the Phylleân youth. No otherwise does it rebound than hail from top of roof, or one should beat with a small stone the hollow drum. He then encounters in close fight, and strives to lodge in his hard side his sword; but all the parts are to his sword impervious: yet, he cries, thou shalt not thus escape, thou shalt be slain by the sword's middle edge, seeing the point is blunt; and slants the sword against his side, and with his long right arm, he grasps his belly. The blow produced a groan, as on a body of marble banged, and the shivered blade flew different ways from off his neck struck at. As now he had enough exposed his limbs unhurt to him amazed; Now come, says Cæneus, let us with our steel thy body try; and up to the hilt he plunged the fatal sword into his shoulder-blades, and moved and writhed his hand unseen into his bowels, and in

Ecce ruunt vasto rabidi de more bimbres :

Telaque in hunc omnes unum mittuntque, feruntque.

Tela retusa cadunt. Manet imperfossus ab omni Inque cruentatus Cæneus Elateius, ictu.

Ecce attonitos nova res. Heu dedecus ingens !

Monychus exclamat : populus superamur ab uno,

Vixque viro. Quanquam ille vir est ; nos seg- nibus actis,

Quod fuit ille, sumus. Quid membra immania profunt ?

Quid geminæ vires ? quid, quod fortissima rerum In nobis natura duplex animalia junxit ?

Nec nos matre Deâ, nec nos Ixione natos

Esse reor, qui tantus erat, Junonis ut altæ

Spem caperet. Nos semimari superamur ab hoste.

Saxa, trabesque ; super, totosque involvite montes :

Vivacemque animam missis elidite silvis.

Silva premat fauces : et erit pro vulnere pondus.

Dixit : et insani dejectam viribus Austri

Fortè trabem nactus, validum conjecit in hostem.

Exemplumque fuit : parvoque in tempore nudus

Arboris Othrys eras ; nec habebat Pelion umbras.

Obrutus immani cumulo, sub pondere Cæneus

Æstuat arboreo ; congestaque robora duris

Fert humeris. Sed enim postquam super ora caputq ;

Crevit onus ; neq ; habet, quas ducat, spiritus auras ;

Deficit interdum : modò se super aëra frustra

Ecce rabidi, bimbres ruunt vasto de more, omnesque mittunt feruntque tela in hunc unum. Tela retusa cadunt.

Cæneus Elateius manet imperfossus, incruentatusque ab omni ictu. Nova res fecerat attonitos. Heu ingens dedecus !

Monychus exclamat : populus superamur ab uno,

vixque viro. Quanquam ille

est vir, et nos segnibus actis sumus quod ille fuit. Quid immania membra profunt ?

quid geminæ vires ? quid, quod duplex natura junxit in nobis animalia fortissima rerum ?

Nec reor nos esse natos matre deâ ; nec nos esse natos Ixione, qui erat tantus ut capere

spem altæ Junonis ; nos superamur ab semimari hoste.

Involvite super eum saxa, trabesque, totosque montes, eliditeque

vivacem animum missis silvis. Silva premat fauces, et pondus erit pro vulnere.

Dixit : et forte nactus trabem dejectam viribus insani austri,

conjecit in validum hostem ; fuitque exemplum, inque parvo

tempore Othrys erat nudus arboris, nec Pelion habebat

umbras. Cæneus obrutus immani cumulo, æstuat sub arboreo

pondere ; fertque congesta robora duris humeris.

Sed enim postquam onus crevit

super ora caputque neque spiritus habet auras quas ducat ; interdum deficit, modo frustra

TRANSLATION.

a wound made wounds. When, lo ! the double limbed, enraged, rush in the vast impetuous manner ; and all do send and throw at him alone their darts : the darts repulsed fall ; unstabled, unbloody by each blow, Cæneus the Elateian stands. This new thing them astonished. Ah ! huge disgrace, cries Monychus, a people we vanquished by one, and scarce a man ; though now indeed he is a man, and we, by dastard actions, are what he was : what do huge limbs avail ? What boots our double strength ? What, that our twofold nature hath in us united the stoutest animals in being ? Nor can I think us born of goddess mother, nor of Ixion ; who was so great a man, that he conceived hopes of lofty Juno's self ; but we are baffled by a half male foe : whelm rocks, and beams, and mountains whole upon him ; and squash out all his spritful soul by heaping woods upon him : let a whole wood press on his jaws, and weight shall be for wound. He said, and snatched by chance a beam blown down by force of raging wind, and threw it at his sturdy foe : and he the example was ; and in a little time, Othrys was bare of trees ; nor Pelion had its shade. Cæneus, overwhelmed by this huge heap, lies sweltering beneath the woody load ; and on his brawny shoulders bears the piled oaks. But, after that, the load encreased above his face and head ; nor has he breath the air to draw : he sometimes faints ; anon he strives, but all in

conatur se tollere super aëra, Tollere conatur, jactasque evolvere filyas :
 evolvereque jactas filvas. Interdumque movet. Veluti, quam cernimus ecce,
 interdumque movet, veluti ardua Ide, quam ecce cernimus, Ardua si terræ quatiatur motibus Ide. 521
 si quatiatur motibus terræ. Exitus in dubio est. Alii sub inania corpus
 Exitus est in dubio; alii ferebant corpus detrusum sub inania Tartara mole sylvarum. Ampycides abnuvit; viditque avem fulvis pennis exire sub liquidas auras ex medio aggere; quæ tunc primum est conspecta mihi, tunc supremum. Mopsus ubi aspexit hanc lustrantem sua castra leni volatu, et sonantem circum ingenti clangore, secutus pariter oculisque, animoque, dixit, Salve, ô gloria Lapithææ gentis, Cæneu, quondam vir maxime, sed nunc unica avis. Res est credita suo auctore. Dolor addidit iram; ægreque tulimus unum oppressum ab tot hostibus. Nec abstitimus exercere ferrum cruore; priusquam pars est data leto, et fuga noxque removuit partem. 535
 6. Pylio referente hæc Prælia, Tlepolemus Pylio referente dolorem Præteriti Alcidæ tacito non pertulit ore: Atque ait; Herculeæ mirum est obliviam laudis Acta tibi, senior. Certè mihi sæpè referre 540
 Nubigenas domitos à se pater ipse solebat. Tristis ad hæc Pylius: Quid meminisse malorum Cogis; et obductos annis rescindere luctus? Pylius tristis respondit ad hæc: Quid cogis me meminisse malorum; et rescindere luctus obductos annis?

TRANSLATION.

vain, to lift himself into the air, and heave from off him the piled woods. Sometimes he heaves, like that high Ida, which, lo! here we see, is shook by earthquakes. The event is doubtful. Some gave out, his body hurled to empty Tartarus by the huge mass of woods. Mopsus, the son of Ampycus, denied it; and saw escape into the liquid air, from amid the pile, a bird with dusky wings; which then was seen by me, both for the first and last time. Him when Mopsus saw with gentle flight survey his camp, and with huge clanking sounding round, pursued him equally with eyes and soul: all hail, he cried, Cæneus, thou glory of the Lapithean race; the greatest once of men, but now the only bird. The thing was from its author credited. Our grief resentment added; with disgust we bore, that one was by so many foes overpowered: nor did we cease to use the sword to blood, before part was to death consigned, and rout and night had part discomfited.

VI. The Pylian sage these sights relating between the Lapithæ and half-men Centaurs, Tlepolemus did not in silence bear the grief conceived at Hercules unmentioned; and says: it is wonder, sire, the praise of Hercules should be forgot; for, sure, my father often used to tell, the cloud-born monsters were conquered by him. At this the Pylian sad: What? forcest thou me misfortunes to remember, and

Inque tuum genitorem odium, offensasque fateri ? *faterique odium offensasque in*
 Ille quidem majora fide (Dî) gessit : et orbem 545 *tuum genitorem ? Ille quidem*
 Implevit meritis : quod mallem posse negari : *(dii !) gessit majora fide ; et*
 Sed neq; Deiphobum, nec Polydamanta, nec ipsum *implevit orbem meritis ; quod*
 Hectora laudamus. Quis enim laudaverit hostem ? *mallem posse negari : sed neque*
 Ille tuus genitor Messenia mœnia quondam *laudamus Deiphobum, nec Po-*
 Stravit ; et immeritas urbes Elinque, Pylonque 550 *lydamanta, nec ipsum Hecto-*
 Diruit : inque meos ferrum, flammamque penates *ra. Quis enim laudaverit*
 Impulit. Utque alios taceam, quos ille peremit ; *hostem ? Ille, tuus genitor,*
 Bis sex Nelidæ fuimus, conspecta juvenus : *stravit quondam mœnia Mes-*
 Bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt, me minùs uno, *senia, et diruit Elinque, Py-*
 Viribus. Atq; alios vinci potuisse ferendum est. 555 *lonque, urbes immeritas : im-*
 Mira Periclymeni mors est : cui posse figuras *pulitque ferrum flammamque*
 Sumere quas vellet, rursusque reponere sumtas *in meos penates. Utque ta-*
 Neptunus dederat, Nelæi sanguinis auctor. *ceam alios quos ille peremit ;*
 Hic, ubi nequicquam est formas variatus in omnes, *fuimus bis sex Nelidæ, con-*
 Vertitur in faciem volucris : quæ fulmina curvis *specta, juvenus. Bis sex*
 Ferre solet pedibus, divûm gratissima Regi. 561 *minus me uno ceciderunt Her-*
 Viribus usus avis, pennis, rostroque redunco, *culeis viribus. Atque feren-*
 Hamatisque viri laniaverat unguibus ora. *dum est alios potuisse vinci.*
 Tendit in hunc nimium certos Tirynthius arcus : *Mors Periclymeni est mira ;*
 Atque inter nubes sublimia membra ferentem, 565 *cui Neptunus, auctor Nelæi*
 Pendentemque ferit, lateri quâ jungitur ala. *sanguinis, dederat sumere quas*
figuras vellet, rursusque re-
ponere sumtas. Hic, ubi est
nequicquam variatus in omnes
formas, vertitur in faciem
volucris, quæ gratissima regi
divum, solet ferre fulmina
curvis pedibus. Usus viribus
hujus avis, laniaverat ora
virum pennis, rostroque redunco, hamatisque unguibus. Tirynthius tendit in hunc nimium certos
arcus ; atque ferit ferentem membra sublimia, pendentemque inter nubes, quâ ala jungitur lateri.

TRANSLATION.

rip up sorrows covered over with years, and to confess my hatred and disgust toward your father ? He indeed, ye gods ! performed things beyond all belief, and filled the world with his great services ; which, I could wish, might be denied. But neither praise we Deiphobus, nor Polydamas, nor Hector's self : for who could praise a foe ? He, thy father, once overthrew Messene's walls, demolished guiltless towns, Elis and Pylos, and carried fire and sword into my very house. Not to mention others whom he destroyed, we in all were twice six sons of Neleus, conspicuous youths : and these twice six did fall, but me alone, by Hercules' force. That others might be conquered might be bore ; but then the death of Periclymenus is wonderful, to whom the author of the Nelean blood, Neptune, had given, that he could take what forms he would ; and, taken, lay them down again. He, after having been in vain varied to all his other forms, is turned to the bird's shape, which, most acceptable to the great king of gods, is wont to bear thunder in his crooked claws : using that bird's great strength, he, with the wings, and crooked beak, and hooked pounces, tore the hero's face. At him Tirynthian Hercules does aim his too unerring bow, and hits him, wafting aloft his limbs among the clouds, and hovering, where the wing joins to

NOTE.

536. *Mira Periclymeni mors est.* } Periclymenes was the son of Neleus, and the beautiful Chloris, the daughter of Amphion, as we learn from Homer, Apollodorus, and others.

He was the youngest of twelve brothers, distinguished for his valour, and had been in the expedition of the Argonauts.

Nec vulnus erat grave; sed nervi rupti vulnere deficient, negantque motum, viresque volandi. Decidit in terram, infirmis pennis non concipientibus auras; et levis sagitta, qua hæserat alæ, est pressa gravitate affixa corporis, estque exacta sinistro jugulo per summum latus. Non videor, ô pulcherrime ductor Rhodiæ classis, debere præconia rebus tui Herculis? Ne tamen ulciscar fratres ulterius quam silendo ejus fortia facta, est mihi solida gratia tecum. Postquam Neleius edidit hæc dulci ore, munere Bacchi repetito à sermone senis, surrexere toris: cætera nox est data somno.

Nec grave vulnus erat: sed rupti vulnere nervi Deficiunt, motumque negant viresque volandi. Decidit in terram, non concipientibus auras Infirmis pennis: et quâ levis hæserat alæ, 570 Corporis affixi pressa est gravitate sagitta; Perque latus summum jugulo est exacta sinistro. Non videor debere tui præconia rebus Herculis, ô Rhodiæ ductor pulcherrime classis? Ne tamen ulterius, quàm fortia facta silendo, 575 Ulciscar fratres, solida est mihi gratia tecum. Hæc postquam dulci Neleius edidit ore; A sermone senis repetito munere Bacchi, Surrexere toris. Nox est data cætera somno.

VII. At Deus, æquoreas qui cuspide temperat undas, 580 In volucrem corpus nati Stheneleïda versum

7. At deus, qui temperat æquoreas undas cuspide, dolet patriâ mente corpus nati versum in volucrem Stheneleïda; perosusque sævum Achillem.

Mente dolet patriâ: sævumque perosus Achillem,

TRANSLATION.

the side. Light was the wound; but, by the wound, the sinews, cut, do fail, and do refuse their motion and their strength in flying. Down to the earth he falls, his weakened pinions not conceiving air; and the light arrow, where to the wing it stuck, is by the weight of the affixed body pressed, and through the upmost side sticks out at the left neck. And do I seem to owe encomiums to thy Hercules' feats, O leader fairest of the Rhodian fleet? Yet, brothers, to avenge no further than by omitting his brave deeds in arms, I with yourself maintain a solid friendship. After the Nelean fire had these things uttered from his flowing tongue, the gift of Bacchus being resumed upon the fire's discourse, they rose from table: the remaining night to sleep assign.

VII. But the god, who with his trident moderates the sea-waves, does with a father's heart lament the body of his son, changed to the Stheneleïan bird; and

NOTE.

580. *At deus æquoreas, &c.*] Ovid here passes by the other adventures of Achilles, and hastens to the account of his death. As it is an event of great importance, I shall mention some of the most material circumstances left by the ancients upon it. Achilles having seen Polyxena, the daughter of Priam, standing by Cassandra, as she was offering a sacrifice to Apollo, fell desperately in love with her, and demanded her in marriage. Hector would consent to it on no other condition but that of his betraying the Greeks. The young hero, provoked at a demand so injurious to his honour, encountered the Trojan in fight, slew him, and dragged his body thrice round the walls of Troy. The same Dictys Cretensis further adds, that when Priam went to demand the body of his son, he carried Polyxena with him to soften Achilles. The aged monarch, observing that he was still very much

in love with his daughter, agreed to give her in marriage; when on the day appointed for the solemnity, which was to be celebrated in the temple of Apollo; Paris concealing himself behind the altar of that, while Deiphobus pretended to embrace him, wounded him in the heel, the only place wherein he was vulnerable; which may be explained without receding from tradition, by saying, that he actually wounded him in that place; and it was given out that Apollo had directed the blow; as if a god had been actually necessary to take away that hero's life, and a mortal could not pretend to the power of killing him, as we are told by Sophocles in his tragedy of Philoctetes. But without having recourse to these supernatural circumstances, which were only invented to make the death of that hero more signal; the blow which Paris gave him, cut the tendon of the heel,

Exercet memores, plùs quàm civiliter, iras.
 Jamque ferè tracto duo per quinquennia bello,
 Talibus intonsum compellat Sminthea dictis : 585
 O mihi de fratris longè gratissime natis,
 Irrita qui mecum posuisti mœnia Trojæ ;
 Ecquid, ut has jam-jam casuras aspicias arces,
 Ingemis ? aut ecquid tot defendentia muros
 Millia cæsa doles ? ecquid (ne persequar omnes)
 Hæctoris umbra subit circum sua Pergama tracti ?
 Cùm tamen ille ferox, belloque cruentior ipso,
 Vivit adhuc operis nostri populator Achilles.
 Det mihi se : faxy, triplici quid cuspide possim,
 Sentiat. At quoniam concurrere cominùs hosti 495
 Non datur ; occultâ nec opinum perde sagittâ.
 Annuit : atque animo pariter patruoque, suoque,
 Delius indulgens, nebulâ velatus in agmen
 Pervenit Iliacum ; mediâque in cæde virorum
 Rara per ignotòs spargentem cernit Achivos 600
 Tela Parin : fassusque Deum, Quid spicula perdis
 Sanguine plebis ? ait. Siqua est tibi cura tuorum ;
 Vertere in Æaciden, cæsosque ulciscere fratres.
 Dixit : et ostendens sternentem Troia ferro

exercet memores iras plus quam civiliter. Jamque bello tracto sere per duo quinquennia, compellat intonsum Sminthea talibus dictis : O longe gratissime mihi de natis fratris, qui posuisti mecum irrita mœnia Trojæ ; Ecquid ingemis, ut aspicias has arces jam jam casuras ? aut ecquid doles tot millia cæsa defendentia muros ? ecquid (ne persequar omnes) umbra Hæctoris tracti circum sua Pergama subit ? Cum tamen ille ferox Achilles, populator nostri operis, cruentiorque ipse bello, vivit adhuc. Det se mihi ; faxy ut sentiat quid possim triplici cuspide. At quoniam non datur concurrere cominùs hosti, perde nec opinum occultâ sagittâ. Delius annuit ; atque indulgens pariter animoque, patruoque suo, velatus nebulâ, pervenit in Iliacum agmen, inque media cæde virorum, cernit Parin spargentem rara tela per ignotos Achivos : fassusque deum, ait, Quid perdis spicula san-

guine plebis ? Si est tibi qua cura tuorum, vertere in Æaciden, ulciscereque cæsos fratres. Dixit ; et ostendens Peliden sternentem Troia

TRANSLATION.

hating heartily the fell Achilles, retains more than became lasting resentment. And now the war being spun through almost twice five years, he thus the unshorn Smintheus addresses : O most acceptable to me by far of all my brother's sons, and who with me didst lay the bootless walls of Troy ; aught grievest thou, as thou seest these towers just tottering to their fall ? Or aught lamentest thou so many thousands slain, these walls defending ? Or aught reflectest thou (others not to mention) on the shade of Hector, dragged round his own Pergamus ? Though still that stern Achilles, and bloodier far than war itself, lives the destroyer of our toil. Let him only dare but me approach, and I shall make him feel what I can with my trident do : but since I am not allowed to encounter in close fight, do thou with secret shaft dispatch him off his guard. He nodded his assent : and then the Delian god, indulging both his own and uncle's passion, veiled in a cloud, comes to the Trojan camp ; and amid the slaughter of the men, sees Paris, but at times, dealing his arrows among the ignoble Greeks ; and, confest a god, he cries, why spendest thus thy shafts on vulgar blood ? If any care of thine possess thee, turn on Achilles, and avenge thy slaughtered brothers. He said ; and

NOTE.

the wound whereof is mortal, unless there be able hands to take particular care of it ; and to confirm what is here advanced, that tendon has since gone under the name of Achilles' tendon. This tradition, however about the death of Achilles, though now commonly received, was not known in the time of Homer, since that poet plainly enough in-

nuates, that he died fighting for his country ; that the Greeks fought a bloody battle about his body, which lasted a whole day ; he adds, that, though wounded, he avenged his death upon all who came in his way, and, before he expired, slew Orithous, Hipponous, and Alcithous.

corpora ferro, obvertit arcus in illum, direxitque certa spicula letiferâ dextrâ. Hoc fuit propter quod senex Priamus posset gaudere post Hectora. Tu igitur Achille, ille victor tantorum vinceris à timido raptore Grajæ maritæ? at si fuerat cadendum tibi fœmineo Marte, malles cecidisse Thermodontiacâ bipenni. Jam timor ille Phrygûm, decus et tutela Pelasgi Nominis Æacides, caput insuperabile bello, Arserat; armârat Deus idem, idemque cremârat. Jam cinis est; et de tam magno restat Achille 615 Nescio quid, parvam quod non benè compleat urnam.
At vivit, totum quæ gloria compleat orbem. Hæc illi mensura viro respondet: et hæc est Par sibi Pelides: nec inânia Tartara sentit. Ipse etiam, ut cujus fuerit cognoscere possis, 620 Bella movet clypeus: deque armis arma feruntur. Non ea Tydides, non audit Oileos Ajax, Non minor Atrides, non bello major et ævo Poscere, non alii: soli Telamone creato Laërtâque fuit tantæ fiducia laudis, 625 A se Tantalides onus, invidiamque removit: Argolicosque duces mediis confidere castris Jussit: et arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes.
Tantalides removit onus invidiamque à se, jussitque Argolicos duces confidere mediis castris, et trajecit arbitrium litis in omnes.

TRANSLATION.

shewing Peleus' son, mowing whole Trojans with his steel, at him he bends his bow; and with unerring hand the deathful shafts directed. This was a thing at which the aged Priam might, after Hector's loss, rejoice. Thou then, Achilles, the conqueror of such heroes, art thou thyself conquered by the dastard ravisher of a Grecian spouse? But wert thou by a woman's hand to fall, thou wouldest have rather fallen by Penthesilea's Thermodontic axe. Now had Achilles, that terror of the Phrygians, that grace and bulwark of the Pelasgian name, a head impregnable in war, flamed in the Pyre; the same god that had armed, the same consumed him. Now he is a few ashes; and of Achilles, a man so great, I know not what remains; what cannot well fill up a little urn: but yet his fame, which may all earth fill up, does live. This measure answers to the hero, and in this alone Achilles is equal to himself, nor feels an empty Tartarus. His very shield, to shew who owned it, causes new wars, and arms are bore for arms. Not Diomed, not Ajax son of Oileus, not the lesser son of Atreus, not the greater both in war and age, not others, dare to claim them: the hope of so much glory moved Telamon and Laertes' sons alone. Agamemnon the load and odium of decision from himself diverted, and, ordering Grecian chiefs to sit amid the camp, on all transferred the judgment of the case.

LIBER TERTIUS DECIMUS.

I. **C**ONSEDERE duces: et, vulgi stante
coronâ,

Surgit ad hos clypei dominus septemplicis Ajax.
Utque erat impatiens iræ, Sigeia torvo
Littora respexit, classemque in littore vultu:
Intendensque manus, Agimus, prô Jupiter! inquit

O R D O.

1. *Duces confedere; et coronâ vulgi stante, Ajax, dominus septemplicis clypei, surgit ad hos. Utque erat impatiens iræ, respexit Sigeia littora, classemque in littore, torvo vultu: intendensque manus. inquit, Pro Jupiter! agimus*

TRANSLATION.

I. **T**HE chiefs were set; and a ring of vulgar standing round; to these Ajax upstarts, lord of the sevenfold shield: and as he was impatient in his wrath, he with a stern look viewed the Sigeian shores, and on the shore the fleet; and, stretching out his hands, he cries: Do we, O heavens! plead here

NOTE.

The dispute between Ajax and Ulysses about the armour of Achilles, with which this book is introduced, is undoubtedly the masterpiece of our poet. In the speech of Ajax, we see the blunt freedom of a plain soldier, forward, impetuous, and full of fire; in that of Ulysses, a sweet flowing eloquence, artificial and insinuating. But, what is yet more material, the poet here decides a question of the greatest importance; whether wisdom or valour ought to carry the prize. Cicero has discussed this point with all the force and delicacy of a great orator: but, in my opinion, Ovid is inimitable on this head, particularly for his ingenious manner of deciding the dispute. The poet has perfectly described his two heroes, and given us their real characters. But I shall wave these reflections, to come to the fable itself, which makes the subject of these two speeches; after first observing, that, to enter into all their beauties, we must be perfectly acquainted with what Homer says of these two princes.

It is generally known, that there were at the siege of Troy two who bore the name of Ajax; the one, the son of Oileus, king of the Locrians; the other, the son of Telamon, and grandson of Æacus; which last is the Ajax here concerned. He was the most valiant of the Greeks next to Achilles, and, like him, stern, brutal, and outrageous. Sophocles represents him as an atheist, who, when his father exhorted him to depend upon the gods

for victory, replied, the most arrant cowards may be victorious with such assistance, but that, for his part, he was sure of victory without it. After his dispute with Ulysses, the preference given to his competitor turned him delirious. He fell upon some flocks, thinking to have slain his enemies; and, finding his mistake, killed himself in the anguish of his soul, in the last year of the siege of Troy. But in this, as in every other article, we find great diversity of opinions among the ancients. For Suidas, after Dictys, says, these two heroes disputed not for the arms of Achilles, but for the palladium. These authors add, that Agamemnon having adjudged it to Ulysses, Ajax vowed revenge; and that Agamemnon, in concert with the other captains, who were afraid of him, assassinated him in his tent; that Ulysses, who was suspected for being the author, was obliged to set out incognito, and the army retained a high resentment against Agamemnon. Ajax, says Ovid, was transformed into a flower after his death. The two first letters of his name, as also the complaints of Hyacinthus, *ai* were marked upon this flower. This fable has seemingly no other foundation, but the flattery of a wit, who invented this circumstance in the funeral oration on that hero. For further satisfaction, the reader may consult the note upon Hyacinthus in a former book.

causam ante rates, et Ulysses confertur mecum! At non dubitavit cedere Hectoris flammis, quas ego sustinui; quas fugavi ab hac classe. Est igitur tutius contendere fictis verbis, quam pugnare manu. Sed nec est promptum mihi dicere, ne isti facere: quantumque ego valeo feroci marie, quantum acie, tantum iste valet loquendo. Nec reor tamen. Pelasgi, mea facta esse memoranda vobis; enim vidistis. Ulysses narret sua, quæ gerit sine teste, quorum nox sola est conscia. Fator magna præmia peti, sed æmulus Ajaci cemit honorem. Licet hoc sit ingens, non est superbum tenuisse, quicquid Ulysses speravit. Iste jam nunc tulit pretium hujus certaminis, quo cum erit victus, feretur certasse mecum. Atque si virtus esset dubitabilis in me, ego essem potens nobilitate, creatus Telamone, qui cepit Trojana mœnia sub forti Hercule; intravitque Colcha littora Pegasæa carinâ. Æacus est pater huic, qui reddit jura silentibus illic, ubi grave saxum urget Sisyphon Æoliden. Summus Jupiter agnoscit Æacon, fateturque esse prolem suam: sic Ajax est tertius ab Jove. Nec tamen, Achivi, hæc series profit in causâ, si non est communis mihi cum magno Achille. Erat frater: peto fraterna. Quid homo

Ante rates causam, et mecum confertur Ulysses! At non Hectoris dubitavit cedere flammis: Quas ego sustinui; quas hâc à classe fugavi. Tutius est fictis igitur contendere verbis, Quàm pugnare manu. Sed nec mihi dicere promptum; Nec facere est isti, quantumque ego Marte feroci, Quantum acie valeo, tantum valet iste loquendo. Nec memoranda tamen vobis mea facta, Pelasgi, Esse reor: vidistis enim. Sua narret Ulysses; Quæ sine teste gerit, quorum nox conscia sola est. Præmia magna peti fateor: sed demit honorem Æmulus Ajaci. Non est tenuisse superbum, Sit licet hoc ingens, quicquid speravit Ulysses. Iste tulit pretium jam nunc certaminis hujus; Quo cum victus erit, mecum certasse feretur. Atque ego, si virtus in me dubitabilis esset, Nobilitate potens essem, Telamone creatus: Mœnia qui forti Trojana sub Hercule cepit: Littoraque intravit Pegasæa Colcha carinâ. Æacus huic pater est: qui jura silentibus illic 25 Reddit, ubi Æoliden saxum grave Sisyphon urget. Æacon agnoscit summus, prolemque fateatur Jupiter esse suam. Sic ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen hæc series in causâ profit, Achivi; Si mihi cum magno non est communis Achille. 30 Frater erat: fraterna peto. Quid sanguine cretus

TRANSLATION.

before these ships our cause: and does Ulysses vie with me! But yet he scrupled not to yield to Hector's flames, which I sustained, and from this fleet repelled. It is safer then to vie in artful words than deeds of arms: but neither is my talent speaking, nor his to act; and how much I in the fierce war can do, and in the field, so much can he in speaking. Neither, Pelasgians, do I think my feats need be to you related; you were eye-witnesses to them; let Ulysses his recount, which without witness he performed; of which the night alone was conscious. I own the prize demanded to be great; but Ajax's rival takes from the honour of it. It is no wise brave to have gained, though vast, the prize; whatever Ulysses might have hoped for: he has already got all the reward he might expect from this contention, in which, when overcome, he shall be said with me to have contended. And I, were in the least my prowess to be questioned, would sure by birth prevail, being son of Telamon, who under valiant Hercules took Troy walls, and in Pegasæan ship entered the Colchic shores: his father, Æacus; who to the silent there gives laws, where a huge rock incessant urgeth Sisyphus, the son of Æolus: Jupiter supreme owns Æacus, and him confesses for his offspring; thus Ajax stands the third from Jupiter. Nor yet let this descent avail me in the cause, ye Greeks, if common not to me with great Achilles. He was my cousin: I only ask what was my cousin's, To what end then does he, that

Sisyphio, furtisque, et fraude simillimus illi,
 Inferit Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis?
 An quòd in arma prior, nulloque sub indice veni,
 Arma neganda mihi? potiorque videbitur ille, 35
 Ultima qui cepit; detrectavitque furore
 Militiam ficto; donec sollertior isto,
 Sed sibi inutilior timidi commenta retexit
 Naupliades animi, vitataque traxit in arma?
 Optima nuncumat, qui sumere noluit ulla. 40
 Nos inhonorati, et donis patruelibus orbi,
 Obtulimus qui nos ad prima pericula, fimus.
 Atque utinam aut verus furor ille, aut creditus,
 esset;
 Nec comes hîc Phrygiâs unquam venisset ad arces
 Hortator scelerum! non te, Pœantia proles, 45
 Expositum Lemnos nostro cum crimine haberet.
 Qui nunc (ut memorant) silvestribus abditus antris
 Saxa moves gemitu: Laërtiadæque precaris,
 Quæ meruit: quæ Dî, Dî dent non vana preceris.
 Et nunc ille eadem, nobis juratus in arma, 50
 (Heu!) pars una ducum, quo successore sagittæ,
 Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque,
 Velaturque, aliturque avibus; volucresq; petendo
 Debita Trojanis exercet spicula fatis.
 Ille tamen vivit, quia non comitavit Ulyssen: 55
 Mallet et infelix Palamedes esse relictus:
 Viveret; aut certe letum sine crimine haberet.

non comitavit Ulyssen. Infelix Palamedes et mallet esse relictus: viveret, at certe haberet letum sine crimine.

TRANSLATION.

sprung from Sisyphian blood, and likest him in thefts and fraud, graft names of foreign race on the Æacidæ. Am I, because first come in arms, and under no informer, to be denied these arms? And shall one preferable seem, who arms took last, and by pretended madness the war declined; till Palamedes, Nauplius' son; more shrewd than he, but more unhappy for himself, disclosed the deep devices of his dastard soul, and dragged him forth to arms avoided? Now let him take the best, who would have taken none. Let us unhonoured be, and stripped of our cousin's gifts: who, unreserved, on the first dangers offered ourselves for you. And I could wish his madness were, or true, or so believed: nor had this counsellor of ills then ever us accompanied to the Phrygian towers. Nor, son of Pœan, had Lemnos thee, through our great guilt exposed, ever possessed; who now, as said, in Silvan caves concealed, movest rocks with groans, and wishest Laertes' son what he deserved; which, grant the gods, the gods! thou mayest not wish in vain! Now he, alas! one of our chiefs, sworn to the self same arms with us, whom successor Herculean arrows claim, broken and by disease and famine, is cloathed and fed by birds; and in shooting these employs the shafts, due to the Trojan fates: yet, still he lives, because not in Ulysses' company. And the unhappy Palamedes, too, might wish, he had been left behind; he then had been still living, or, at least, obtained a guiltless death. Whom he, too mindful of

*Quem iste, nimium memor malè
convicti furcris, finxit prodere
rem Danaam, probavitque sic-
tum crimen; et ostendit aurum
quod jam præfoderat. Ergo
subduxit vires Achivis, aut ex-
ilio, aut nece; sic Ulysses pug-
nat, sic est metuendus. Qui li-
cet eloquio vincat quæque fidum
Nestora, tamen haud efficiet ut
rear Nestora desertum esse nul-
lum crimen. Qui cum tardus
vulnere equi, fessusque senilibus
annis, imploraret Ulyssin, est
proditus à socio. Tydides bene
scit hæc crimina non fingi mi-
hi; qui corripuit eum vocatum
sæpe nomine, exprobatque
fugam trepido amico. Superi
aspiciunt mortalia oculis iustis.
En ipse eget auxilio, qui non
tulit: utque reliquit: sic erat
linguendus. Ipse dixerat le-
gem sibi. Conclamat socios.
Adsum; videoque tremantem,
pallentemque metu, et trepi-
dantem futurâ morte. Opposui
molem clypei, texique ja-
centem, servavique animam (hoc est
minimum laudis). Si perstas
certare, redeamus in illum lo-
cum: redde hostem, tuumque
vulnus, solitumque timorem;
lateque post clypeum, et contende
mecum sub illo. At postquam
eripui eum, ille, cui vulnera
non dederant vires standi, fu-
git tardatus nullo vulnere.
Hæctor adest: ducitque deos secum in prælia;*

*Quem malè convicti nimium memor iste furoris
Prodere rem Danaam finxit: fictumque probavit
Crimen. Et ostendit, quod jam præfoderat au-
rum.*

60

*Ergo aut exilio vires subduxit Achivis,
Aut nece. Sic pugnat, sic est metuendus Ulysses.
Qui, licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat;
Haud tamen efficiet, desertum ut Nestora crimen
Esse rear nullum. Qui, cum imploraret Ulyssen
Vulnere tardus equi, fessusque senilibus annis, 66
Proditus à socio est. Non hæc mihi crimina fingi
Scit benè Tydides: qui nomine sæpe vocatum
Corripuit; trepidoque fugam exprobat amico.*

70

*Aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia iustis.
En eget auxilio, qui non tulit: utque reliquit,
Sic linguendus erat. Legem sibi dixerat ipse.
Conclamat socios. Adsum, videoque tremantem,
Pallentemque metu, et trepidantem morte futurâ.
Opposui molem clypei; texique jacentem; 75
Servavique animam (minimum est hoc laudis) in-
erterem.*

*Si perstas certare, locum redeamus in illum:
Redde hostem, vulnusque tuum, solitumque ti-
morem.*

*Post clypeumque late: et mecum contende sub illo.
At postquam eripui; cui standi vulnera vires 80
Non dederant, nullo tardatus vulnere fugit.
Hæctor adest: secumque Deos in prælia ducit;*

TRANSLATION.

his ill-discovered madness, feigned to betray the Grecian interest, and proved his feigned charge; and shews the gold, himself had hidden in his tent before: therefore, or by banishment or death, he has drained the Greeks of their best strength. Thus fights Ulysses, thus to be dreaded is he: who though in eloquence excelling faithful Nestor too, yet never will he make me think that the forsaking Nestor was no crime; who, slow through his steed's wound, and spent with age, imploring Ulysses, his companion's aid; was by him base betrayed. The son of Tydeus knows well this charge to be no fiction; who chid him, often called by name, and did reproach flight to his trembling friend. The gods above do with just eyes survey the affairs of men. Lo! he, who did not bring, wants aid himself; and, as he left, so was he doomed to be left: such law he had made for himself. He calls out his companions. I come; I see him trembling, and pale with fear, and shuddering at the future death; and I, my shield's bulk opposing, screened him as he lay, and saved (and here the least is of my praise) that dastard soul. Persistest thou to vie? Let us again to the same spot return; restore the foe, thy wound and wonted fear, and sculk behind my shield, and there contend with me. But after him I snatched, whom then his wounds gave no strength to stand; retarded by no wound he flies. Hector comes on, and brings

Quaque ruit, non tu tantum terreris, Ulyssæ;
 Sed fortes etiam: tantum trahit ille timoris.
 Hunc ego sanguineæ successu cædis ovanter
 Cominus ingenti resupinum pondere fudi.
 Hunc ego poscentem, cum quo concurreret, unus
 Sustinui: fortemque meam vovistis, Achivi:
 Et vestræ valere preces. Si quæritis hujus
 Fortunam pugne; non sum superatus ab illo. 90
 Ecce ferunt Troës ferrumque, ignemque, Jo-

vemque,
 In Danaas classes. Ubi nunc facundus Ulysses?
 Nempè ego mille meo protexi pectore puppes,
 Spem vestri reditus. Date tot pro navibus arma.
 Quod si vera licet mihi dicere; quæritur istis, 95
 Quàm mihi, major honos: conjunctaque gloria
 nostra est.

Atque Ajax armis non Ajaci armâ petuntur.
 Conferat his Ithacus Rhesum, imbellemq; Dolonem,
 Priamidenque Helenum raptâ cum Pallade captum.
 Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomede remoto: 100
 Si semel ista datis meritis tam vilibus arma;
 Dividite: et major pars fit Diomedis in illis.
 Quò tamen hæc Ithaco? qui clam, qui semper
 inermis

Rem gerit; et furtis incautum decipit hostem?
 Ipse nitor galeæ claro radiantis ab auro
 Insidias prodet, manifestabitque latentem.
 Sed neque Dulichius sub Achillis casside vertex

quaque ruit, non tu tantum ter-
 reris, Ulyssæ, sed etiam fortes:
 ille trahit tantum timoris. Ego
 cominus fudi hunc resupinum
 ingenti pondere, ovanter suc-
 cessu sanguineæ cædis. Ego u-
 nus sustinui hunc poscentem cum
 quo concurreret: vosque, Achivi,
 vovistis meam sortem, et
 vestræ preces valere. Si quæ-
 ritis fortunam hujus pugne,
 non sum superatus ab illo. Ecce
 Troes ferunt ferrumque ignem-
 que, Jovemque, in Danaas
 classes. Ubi facundus Ulysses
 nunc? Nempè ego protexi meo
 pectore, mille puppes, spem
 vestri reditus. Date arma pro
 tot navibus. Quod si licet mi-
 hi dicere vera, major honos,
 quæritur istis quam mihi; nos-
 traque gloria est conjuncta: at-
 que Ajax petitur armis, non
 arma petuntur Ajaci. Confe-
 rat Ithacus his Rhesum, im-
 bellemque Dolonem, Helenumque
 Priamiden, captum cum raptâ
 Pallade. Nihil est gestum luce,
 nihil Diomede remoto. Si semel
 datis ista arma tam vilibus me-
 ritis, dividite: et pars Diome-
 dis fit major in illis. Quò ta-
 men hæc Ithaco? qui clam,
 qui inermis semper gerit rem;
 et decipit incautum hostem fur-
 tis? Ipse nitor galeæ, radi-
 antis ab claro auro, prodet in-
 sidias, manifestabitque laten-
 tem. Sed neque Dulichius vertex sub casside Achillis

TRANSLATION.

the gods along to fight; and where he rushes on, not thou, Ulysses, only art afraid, but even the brave: such terror does he bring. Him, flushed with the success of bloody slaughter, I in close fight laid flat with a huge load of rock. And only I stood him, demanding whom to fight; and, Greeks, ye vowed my lot, and even your vow prevailed: if you enquire the issue of this fight, I was not worsted by him. But, lo! the Trojans bring, and fire, and sword, and Jove, against the Grecian fleet. Where now is eloquent Ulysses? I then covered with my breast a thousand ships, the hopes of your return: grant for so many ships the arms at least. And, if I may speak the truth, the greater honour far is fought for them than me, and both our glory is conjoined; and Ajax fought for the arms, and not the arms for Ajax. With these let Ithacus compare his Rhesus and his feeble Dolon, and Helenus, the son of Priam, made captive, with the ravished Pallas. Nothing was done by day, nothing when Diomed was wanting: if once these arms you give to such mean services, divide them, and let Diomed's be the larger share. Yet why for Ithacus these arms? Who, underhand, who ever acts unarmed, and does deceive the unwary foe by stealth? The very splendor of the helmet, radiant with flashing gold; will all his schemes betray, and latent him disclose. But neither will Dulichian head be able, under Achilles' helmet,

ferat tanta pondera; nec Pelias hasta potest esse non onerosa gravisque imbellibus lacertis: nec clypeus, cælatus imagine vasti mundi, conveniet sinistrae timidæ, natæque ad furta. Improbe, quid petis munus debilitaturum te? quid si error populi Achivi donaverit tibi, erit cur spoliaris, non cur metuaris ab hoste. Et fuga (quæ solâ cunctos, timidissime, vincis) est futura tarda tibi trahenti tanta gestamina. Adde quod iste tuus clypeus, tam rarò passus prælia, est integer. Novus successor est habendus nostro, qui patet mille plagis ferendo tela. Denique, quid opus est verbis? sp. clemur agendo. Arma factis viri mittantur in medios hostes: jubete ea peti inde; et ornate referentem relatis.

Satus Telamone finierat; murmurque vulgi erat secutum ultima verba: donec Laërtius heros adstitit; atque sustulit oculos moratos paulum tellure, ad proceres, resolvitque ora expectato sono; neque gratia abest secundis dictis.

Si mea vota, Pelasgi, cum vestris valuissent, hæres tanti certaminis non foret ambiguus, tuque, Achille, potirere tuis armis, nos potiremur te. Quem quoniam fata non æqua negarunt mihi vobisque (simulque terfit lumina veluti lachrymantia manu) quis melius succedat magno Achilli, quam ille per quem magnus Achilles successit Danaïs?

Pondera tanta ferat: necnon onerosa gravisque Pelias esse potest imbellibus hasta lacertis. Nec clypeus vasti cælatus imagine mundi 110 Conveniet timidæ, natæque ad furta sinistrae. Debilitaturum quid te petis, improbe, munus? Quod tibi si populi donaverit error Achivi; Cur spolieris, erit; non, cur metuaris ab hoste. Et fuga (quæ solâ cunctos, timidissime, vincis) 115 Tarda futura tibi est gestamina tanta trahenti. Adde, quod iste tuus, tam rarò prælia passus, Integer est clypeus, Nostro, qui tela ferendo Mille patet plagis, novus est successor habendus. Denique, quid verbis opus est? spectemur agendo. Arma viri fortis medios mittantur in hostes. 121

Inde jubete peti: et referentem ornate relatis. Finiêrat Telamone satus; vulgique secutum Ultima murmur erat: donec Laërtius heros Adstitit: atque oculos paulum tellure moratos 125 Sustulit ad proceres; expectatoque resolvit Ora sono: neque abest facundis gratia dictis.

Si mea cum vestris valuissent vota, Pelasgi, Non foret ambiguus tanti certaminis hæres: Tuque tuis armis, nos te potiremur, Achille. 130 Quem quoniam non æqua mihi, vobisque negarunt Fata (manuque simul veluti lachrymantia terfit Lumina) quis magno melius succedat Achilli; Quam per quem magnus Danaïs successit Achilles?

TRANSLATION.

to bear so great a weight; nor also can the Pelian spear but burdensome and heavy to be for arms so weak; nor will the shield, embossed with the extensive image of the world, beseem a dastard hand, and born to stealth. Why, carstiff, then beggest thou a gift, that would but weaken thee? which should the error of the Greeks on thee bestow, there will be cause why thou mayest spoiled be, not by the enemy feared: and flight in which alone thou, chief of dastards, doest all men excel) would to thee be slow, dragging so great a load. Add, that thy shield, so rarely battles tried, is quite entire: whereas to ours, which in a thousand places gapes, by bearing shafts, a new successor must be had. In fine, what need of words: let us in actions tried be: let the brave hero's arms amid the foe be thrown; thence order to be fetched, and with them, won, adorn the winner. The son of Telamon had ended; and a murmur of the multitude his last words ensued. Till the Laertian hero did up-stand, and then his eyes, some little time fixed on the ground, raise to the chiefs, opened his mouth in sounds expected; nor grace is wanting to his eloquence. Did, Greeks, my vows with your's prevail, the heir to such a prize would not be doubtful; and thou thy arms, Achilles, and we thee, enjoyed. Whom since the unequal fates denied to you and me, (he instant with his hand his eyes, as crying, wiped) who better can succeed the brave Achilles, than he by whom the brave Achilles joined the Greeks? Him only let

Huic modò ne profit, quòd, ut est, hebes esse vi-
detur :

Neve mihi noceat, quòd vobis semper, Achivi,
Profuit ingenium: meaque hæc facundia, si quà est,
Quæ nunc pro domino, pro vobis sæpè locuta est,
Invidiâ careat: bona nec sua quisque recuset. 139
Nam genius, et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostro voco. Sed enim, quia rettulit Ajax
Esse Jovis pronepos, nostri quoque sanguinis auctor
Jupiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo.
Nam mihi Laertes pater est, Arceſius illi,
Jupiter huic: neque in his quisquam damnatus et
exsul.

Est quoque per matrêm Cyllenius, addita nobis
Altera nobilitas. Deus est in utroque parente.
Sed neque materno quòd sim generosior ortu,
Nec mihi quòd pater est fraterni sanguinis infons,
Proposita arma peto: meritis expendite causam.
Dummodò quòd fratres Telamon, Peleasque fu-
erunt,

Ajaci meritum non sit: nec sanguinis ordo,
Sed virtutis honos spoliis quærat in istis.
Aut si proximitas, primusque requiritur hæres;
Est genitor Peleus, est Pyrrhus filius illi. 155
Quis locus Ajaci! Phthian Scyronve ferantur.
Nec minùs est isto Teucer patruelis Achilli.
Num petit ille tamen! num sperat, ut auferat
arma?

Ergo operum quoniam nudum certamen habetur;

ferat arma? ergo quoniam nudum certamen operum habetur;

TRANSLATION.

not avail, that, as he is, he stupid seems to be: nor me preſudge, that, Greeks,
my talents ever you availed; and let this eloquence of mine, if any, which now
pleads for its lord, and often has for you, stand clear of envy: and let none dare
to disown his talents. For descent and ancestors, and what we have not done
ourselves, I scarce call these our own: but since Ajax boasts, that he the great
grandson is of Jupiter; Jove too is founder of our blood, and by-so many steps
we are distant from him. For Laertes is my father; Arceſius, his; Jupiter his;
nor any of them ever was condemned or banished. By the mother too, Cyllenian
Mercury, another ornament is added to our race. A god is in each parent. But
neither that I am more noble by my mother's side, nor that my sire is guiltless
of fraternal blood, do I the arms in question claim. By merits weigh the cause:
so it not Ajax's merit be, that Telamon and Peleus brothers were; nor rank
of blood, but virtue's honour be regarded in these spoils. Or if proximity,
and the next heir be sought, his father Peleus is, Pyrrhus is his son. What
room for Ajax then? Let them to Phthia and Scyros be conveyed. Nor is
Teucer less related to Achilles: yet, does he claim? does he expect to bear
away the arms? Since then the pure dispute is merit, I have, indeed, achieved

quidem feci plura quam quæ sit in promptu mihi comprehendere dictis: tamen ducar ordine rerum. Genitrix Nereia præscia venturi leti, dissimulat natum culu. Fallacia sumtæ vestis deceperat omnes, in quibus deceperat etiam Ajacem. Ego inserui mercebus scæmineis arma, motura animum virilem; neque heros adhuc projecerat virgineos habitus, cum dixi illi tenenti parmam hastamque; Nate dea, Pergama peritura reservant se tibi; quid dubitas evertere ingentem Trojam? Injecique manum, misique fortem ad fortia. Ergo opera illius sunt mea. Ego domui Telephon pugnanti hastâ, et refeci victum, orantemque. Est meum quod Thebæ ceciderunt: credite me cepisse Lesbos, me Tenedon, Chrysenque, et Cyllan, urbes Apollinis, et Scyron. Putate Lyrnessia mœnia concussa meâ dextrâ, procubuisse solo. Utque taceam alias; nempe dedi, qui posset perdere sævum Hectora: inclytus Hector jacet per me. Peto hæc arma, illis armis, quibus Achilles est inventus,

Plura quidem feci, quàm quæ comprehendere dictis
In promptu mihi fit. Rerum tamen ordine ducar.
Præscia venturi genitrix Nereia leti
Dissimulat cultu natum. Deceperat omnes,
In quibus Ajacem, sumtæ fallacia vestis.
Arma ego scæmineis animum motura virilem
Mercibus inserui. Neque adhuc projecerat heros
Virgineos habitus, cum parmam, hastamque tenenti,
Nate Dea, dixi; tibi se peritura reservant
Pergama. Quid dubitas ingentem evertere Trojam?
Injecique manum; fortemque ad fortia misi.
Ergo opera illius mea sunt. Ego Telephon hastâ
Pugnanti domui; victum, orantemque refeci.
Quod Thebæ cecidere, meum est. Me credite
Lesbos,
Me Tenedon, Chrysenque, et Cyllan Apollinis
urbes,
Et Scyron cepisse. Meâ concussa putate
Procubuisse solo Lyrnessia mœnia dextrâ.
Utque alias taceam; qui sævum perdere posset
Hectora, nempe dedi: per me jacet inclytus Hector.
Illis hæc armis, quibus est inventus Achilles

TRANSLATION.

more than I can easily in words comprise; yet by the series of the actions shall be led. *Thetis*, the Nereian mother, prescient of coming death, her son disguises. The assumed dress fallacy had all deceived, Ajax among the rest. I with women's toys mixed arms to move his manly soul: nor had the hero yet thrown off his virgin dress, when, goddess-born, I said, as he the shield and spear did hold, Troy reserves itself to fall by thee: why then, delayest thou to overcome the mighty Troy? I hands laid on him, and to brave deeds sent forth the brave: his feats are, therefore, mine. I vanquished Telephus, fighting with the spear, vanquished, and begging life, recovered him: that Thebes did fall, is mine. Be too persuaded, that I took Lesbos, Tenedos, and Scyros, and Chryse, and Cylla, towns of Apollo. Think too, that the Lyrnessian walls fell to the ground, shaken by my right hand: and, not to mention other things I gave, who should the cruel Hector slay? By me the illustrious Hector lies. By those arms, by which Achilles was found out, these arms I ask: living, I gave them

NOTE.

162. *Præscia venturi genitrix Nereia, &c.*] *Thetis* being apprized by an oracle, that the war of Troy should prove fatal to her son, sent him privately to Lycomedes, her brother, who reigned in the isle of Scyros; where, for his better concealment, they disguised him in women's apparel. Mean time, as it had been foretold that Troy could not be taken, unless Achilles was present at the siege, he was sought

for with care. And as a report prevailed, that he was at the court of Lycomedes, Ulysses had the good luck to discover him, by means of the stratagem here mentioned. This story, however, seems to be of later invention, it not being known to Homer, who gives a different account of the manner of Achilles being brought to the siege of Troy.

Arma peto. Vivo dederam, post fata reposco. 180
 Ut dolor unius Danaos pervenit ad omnes;
 Aulidae Euboicam complerunt mille carinae;
 Expectata diu, nulla, aut contraria classi,
 Flamina sunt: duræque jubent Agamemnona sortes
 Immeritam sævæ natam mactare Dianæ. 185

Denegat hoc genitor: divisque irascitur ipsis:
 Atque in rege tamen pater est. Ego mite parentis
 Ingenium verbis ad publica commoda verti.

Nunc equidem fateor, fassoque ignoscat Atrides;
 Difficilem tenui sub iniquo iudice causam. 190

Hunc tamen utilitas populi, fraterque, datique
 Summa movet sceptri; laudem ut cum sanguine
 penset.

Mittor et ad matrem: quæ non hortanda, sed astu
 Decipienda fuit. Quò si Telamonius isset,
 Orba suis essent etiamnum lintea ventis. 195

Mittor et Iliacas audax orator ad arces:
 Visaque et intrata est altæ mihi curia Trojæ,
 Plenaque adhuc erat illa viris. Interritus egi,
 Quam mihi mandârat communis Græcia, causam:
 Accusoq; Parin, prædamq; Helenamque reposco;
 Et moveo Priamum, Priamoque Antenora junc-
 tum: 201

At Paris, et fratres, et qui rapuere sub illo,
 Vix tenuere manus (scis hoc, Menelaë) nefandas;
 Primaque lux nostri tecum fuit illa pericli:
 Longa referre mora est, quæ consilioque manuque

*velaë) illaque fuit prima lux nostri periculi tecum. Mora est longa referre quæ feci utiliter consi-
 lioque manuque*

TRANSLATION.

him, and, dead, demand them. After the grief of one had reached all our Greeks, and now a thousand ships had filled the Euboic Aulis, winds, long expected, are either none or contrary; and the fell oracles bid Agamemnon sacrifice his guiltless daughter to the fierce Diana. This the sire denies, and raves against the gods themselves; and in the king the father is. I, to the public good, the gentle disposition of the father swayed by my fair words: I now make this confession, and let Atrides forgive me, as I do. Before a partial judge a hard cause I gained: yet the advantage of the people, and his brother, and the chief command conferred on him, move him to balance praise with blood. I am also to the mother sent, not to be gained, but soothed; whither had Ajax gone, until now our sails had been without their winds. I am also sent a dauntless orator to Trojan towers: I both saw and entered the senate-house of lofty Troy; and full of heroes yet. Undauntedly I plead the cause, which Greece in common had to me entrusted: and Paris I accuse, demand the plunder back, and Helen. Priam I move, and Antenor too joined to Priam: but Paris and his brothers, and who under him had ravished, scarce held their wicked hands: (this, Menelaus, thou knowest) and that the first day of our danger was with thee. It would be long to enumerate what by my counsel and my valour I usefully performed during all

Dederam vivo, reposco post fata. Ut dolor unius pervenit ad omnes Danaos; milleque carinae complerunt Euboicam Aulida, flamina diu expectata, aut sunt nulla, aut contraria classi; duræque sortes jubent Agamemnona mactare immeritam natam sævæ Dianæ. Genitor denegat hoc, irasciturque ipsis divis; atque pater est tamen in rege. Ego meis verbis verti mite ingenium parentis ad publica commoda. Nunc equidem fateor, ignoscatque Atrides fasso, tenui difficilem causam sub iniquo iudice. Tamen utilitas populi, fratrisque, summaque dati sceptri movet hunc, ut penset laudem cum sanguine. Mittor et ad matrem, quæ non fuit hortanda, sed decipienda astu; quò si Telamonius isset, lintea essent etiamnum orba suis ventis. Mittor et audax orator ad Iliacas arces; curiaque altæ Trojæ est visa et intrata mihi: illaque erat adhuc plena viris: egi interritus causam, quam communis Græcia mandarât mihi; accusoque Parin, reposcoque prædam, Helenamque et moveo Priamum, Antenoraque junctum Priamo: at Paris, et fratres, et qui sub illo rapuere Helenam, vix tenuere nefandas manus; (scis hoc, Me-

tempore spatiosi belli. Post pri- Utiliter feci spatiosi tempore belli. 206
mas acies, hostes continuere se Post acies primas, urbis se mœnibus hostes
diu mœnibus urbis, nec fuit ul- Continuere diu; nec aperti copia Martis
la copia aperti martis: pug- Ulla fuit. Decimo demum pagnavimus anno.
navimus demum decimo anno. Quid facis interea, qui nōsti nil
Quid facis interea, qui nōsti nil Quid facis interea, qui nīl nisi prœlia nōsti? 216
nisi prœlia? quis erat tuus u- Quis tuus usus erat; nam si mea facta requiris,
sus? nam si requiras mea Hostibus insidior, fossas munimine cingo.
facta, insidior hostibus, cingo Consolor socios, ut longi tœdia belli
fossas munimine: consolor socios, Mente ferant placidâ: doceo, quo fimus alendi
ut ferant tœdia longi belli pla- Armandique modo: mittor, quò postulat usus.
cidâ n: nte: doceo, quo modo Ecce Jovis monitu deceptus imagine somni 216
simus alendi, armandique: mit- Rex jubet incepti curam dimittere belli.
tor, quo usus postulat. Ecce Ille potest auctore suam defendere causam.
rex, deceptus imagine somni, Non finat hoc Ajax: delendaque Pergama poscat:
monitu Jovis, jubet nos dimit- Quòdque potest, pugnet. Cur non remoratur
tere curam incepti belli. Ille ituros? 200
potest defendere suam causam Cur non arma capit? dat, quod vaga turba se-
auctore. Ajax non finat hoc, quatur?
poscatque Pergama delenda, Non erat hoc nimium, nunquam nisi magna lo-
pugnetque, quod potest. Cur quenti.
non remoratur ituros? cur non Quid quòd et ipse fugis? vidi, puduitque videre,
capit arma? datque consili- Cum tu terga dares, inhonestaque vela parares.
um, quod vaga turba sequa- Nec mora. Quid facitis, quæ vos dementia, dixi,
tur? Hoc non erat nimium il- Concitat, ô socii, captam dimittere Trojam? 226
li, nunquam loquenti nisi mag- Quidve domum fertis decimo, nisi dedecus, anno?
na. Quid, quod et ipse fugis? Talibus atque aliis, in quæ dolor ipse disertum
Vidi, puduitque videre, cum Fecerat, averfos profugâ de classe reduxi.
tu dares terga, pararesque ve- Convocat Atrides socios terrore paventes: 230
la inhonestâ. Nec mora: dixi, de profuga classe. Atrides convocat socios paventes terrore.
Quid facitis? quæ dementia
concitat vos, ô socii, dimittere
captam Trojam? quidve for-
tis domum decimo anno, nisi
dedecus? talibus atque aliis
verbis, in quæ ipse dolor fece-
rut disertum, reduxi averfos
de profuga classe. Atrides convocat socios paventes terrore.

TRANSLATION.

the tedious war. After the first encounters, the enemy kept long within the walls, nor was there any opportunity of open fight: at length we, in the tenth year, fought. What doest thou the while, who nothing knowest but battles? What was thy service then? For shouldest thou into my deeds enquire; I lie in ambush for the enemy, I fortify the trenches; I our allies cheer with calmness, the fatigues of a long war to bear: I shew, how we may be supported, and how armed; sent I am where nature requires. Lo! by Jove's advice, the king, deceived by dream, bids lay aside care of the war begun. His part he could defend by the author of it. Would Ajax disallow it, and demand that Troy be razed; and would he fight, the only thing he can. Why stops he not their flight? why take not arms? and suggests not what the unsleady vulgar may pursue? This had not been too much for one that never speaks, but big. What, that thou didst fly? I saw, and ashamed I was to see, when thou didst give thy back, and didst prepare dishonourable sails. Instant I said, What are you all about? What madness, friends, thus moves you to quit Troy, already ours? What do you carry home on the tenth year, but shame? With these and the like words, to which grief itself had made me eloquent, I from the flying fleet reduced the Greeks averse. The son of Atreus calls his friends together, alarmed.

Nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam
 Ausit: At ausus erat reges incessere dictis
 Therfites, etiam per me haud impunè, protervis.
 Erigor: et trepidos cives exhortor in hostem:
 Amissamque meâ virtutem voce reposco, 235
 Tempore ab hoc quodcunque potest fecisse videri
 Fortitèr iste, meum est: quem dantem terga re-
 traxi.

Denique de Danaïs quis te laudatve, petitve?
 At sua Tydides mecum communicat acta:
 Me probat; et socio semper confidit Ulyssè. 240
 Est aliquid, de tot Graiorum millibus, unum
 A Diomede legi. Nec me fors ire jubebat:
 Sic tamen et spreto noctisque, hostisque periculo,
 Ausum eadem, quæ nos, Phrygiâ de gente Dolona
 Interimo: non antè tamen, quàm cuncta coëgi
 Prodere, et edidici, quid perfida Troja pararet. 246
 Omnia cognoram: nec, quod specularer, ha-
 bebam:

Et jam præmissâ poteram cum laude reverti.
 Haud contentus eâ, petiî tentoria Rhesi:
 Inque suis ipsum castris comitesque peremi. 250
 Atque ita captivo victor votisque potitus
 Ingredior curru lætos imitante triumphos.
 Cujus equos pretium pro nocte poposcèrat hostis,
 Arma negate mihi: fueritque benignior Ajax.
 Quid Lycii referam Sarpedonis agmina ferro, 235
 Devastata meo? eum multo sanguine fudi

*Nec Telamoniades etiam nunc
 ausit hiscere quicquid. At
 Therfites, haud impune etiam
 per me, ausus erat incessere
 reges protervis dictis. Erigor,
 et exhortor trepidos cives in
 hostem; reposcòque amissam
 virtutem meâ voce. Ab hoc
 tempore quodcunque iste potest
 videri fecisse fortiter, est me-
 um, quem retraxi dantem ter-
 ga. Denique quis de Danaïs
 laudatve, petitve te? At
 Tydides communicat sua acta
 mecum, probat me, et semper
 confidit Ulyssè socio. Est ali-
 quid, me unum legi à Diomede
 de tot millibus Graiorum. Nec
 fors jubebat me ire: et tamen
 sic, spreto periculo noctisque
 hostisque, interim Dolona de
 Phrygiâ gente, ausum, eadem
 quæ nos; non tamen antequam
 coegi illum prodere cuncta, et
 edidici quid perfida Troja pa-
 raret. Cognoram omnia, nec
 habebam quod specularer: et
 poteram jam reverti cum præ-
 missâ laude. Haud contentus
 eâ, petiî tentoria Rhesi, præ-
 mique ipsum comitesque in suis
 castris. Atque victor, poti-
 tusque votis, ingredior captivo
 curru imitante lætos triumphos.
 Negate mihi arma hominis,
 cujus equos hostis poposcèrat
 pretium pro nocte: Ajaxque
 fuerit benignior. Quid refe-*

ram agmina Sarpedonis Lycii devastata meo ferro? Fudi cum multo sanguine

TRANSLATION.

with terror: nor still dares Ajax aught to speak. Yet Therfites dared with saucy language to attack the kings, though not by me unpunished. I rouse and exhort my trembling countrymen against the foe, and by my voice reclaim their courage lost. From that time forth, whatever he may seem to have acted bravely, is justly mine; whom, giving way, from flight I drew. In fine, who of the Greeks or praiseth, or who sues to thee? But Diomed with me shares all his deeds: me he approves, always confides; Ulysses, his companion: it is something, of so many thousand Greeks, to be by Diomed singled out alone. Nor did the lot order my going forth: yet thus, fighting the dangers, and of the night, and foe, Dolon, of the Phrygian race I slay, daring the same attempt we dared; yet not before I forced him to discover all, and learned what treacherous Troy designed. All I had known; nor had I further what to spy: and now I might return with my promised praise. But, not content with this, I sought the tents of Rhesus, and in his very camp slew him and his companions. And thus being victor, and my vows obtained, I enter in the captive chariot, in manner of a joyful triumph; whose steeds the foe demanded, as the price for one night's service. Deny me then his arms; and Ajax deemed be more generous in his services than I. What need I relate the troops of Lycian Sarpedon, mowed down by my sword? With

*Cœranon, Iphitiden, et Alas-
tora, Chromiumque, Alcan-
drumque, Haliumque, Noëmo-
naque, Prytanique; dedique
exitio Thoona cum Chersida-
mante, et Charopen, Enno-
monque ætæ immittibus fatis,
aliosque quinque minus celebres
procubere sub mœnibus urbis
nostræ manu. Sunt et mihi,
cives, vulnera pulchra ipso
loco; nec credite vanis ver-
bis. En, ait, aspiciate; de-
ducitque vestem manu; hæc
sunt pectora semper exercita
vestris rebus. At Telamonius
impendit nihil sanguinis in so-
cios per tot annos, et habet
corpus sine vulnere. Quid
tamen hoc refert, si refert se
tulisse arma pro classe Pelasgæ
contra Troasque, Jovemque?
tulitque, confiteor; neque enim
est meum malignè detrectare
bene facta; sed nec solus occu-
pet communia, atque reddat
quoque aliquem honorem vobis.
Aëtorides, tutus sub imagine
Achillis, reppulit Troas cum
defensore ab carinis, arsuris.
Putat etiam se solum ausum
concurrere, Hectoræo marti, ob-
litus regisque, ducumque, mei-
que: erat nonus in illo officio
et prælatus munere fortis. Sed
tamen, fortissime, quis fuit
eventus vestræ pugnæ? Hee-
tor ab it violatus nullo vulnere.*

Me miserum! quanto dolore cogor meminisse illius temporis, quo Achilles, murus Graium,

*Cœranon, Iphitiden, Alastoraque, Chromiumque,
Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Pry-
tanique,*

*Exitioque, dedi cum Chersidamante Thoöna, 259
Et Charopen, fatisque immitibus Ennomon actum,
Quinque minus celebres, nostrâ, sub mœnibus urbis
Procubère manu. Sunt et mihi vulnera, cives,
Ipso pulchra loco. Nec vanis credite verbis.
Aspicite en. Vestemque manu deducit; et Hæc
sunt*

*Pectora semper, ait, vestris exercita rebus. 265
At nihil impendit per tot Telamonius annos
Sanguinis in socios: et habet sine vulnere corpus.
Quid tamen hoc refert; si se pro classe Pelasgæ
Arma tulisse refert contra Troasque, Jovemque?
Confiteorque, tulit; neque enim benefacta malignè
Detrectare meum est; sed nec communia solus 271
Occupet; atque aliquem vobis quoque reddat ho-
norem.*

*Reppulit Aëtorides, sub imagine tutus Achillis.
Tröas ab arsuris, cum defensore carinis. 274
Ausum etiam Hectoræo solum concurrere Marti
Se putat, oblitus regisque, ducumque, mei-
que; Nonus in officio, et prælatus munere fortis.
Sed tamen eventus vestræ, fortissime, pugnæ
Quis fuit? Hector ab it violatus vulnere nullo.
Me miserum! quanto cogor meminisse dolore 280
Temporis illius, quo Graium murus, Achilles*

TRANSLATION.

much blood; I Cœranos, son of Iphitus; slew, and Alastor, and Chromius, and Alcander, and Halius, and Noëmon; and Prytanis; and to destruction gave Thoon, and Chersidamas, and Charopes, and Ennomos, pushed on by his relentless fates; five of less renown fell by our hand under the city walls. Countrymen, I too have wounds, honourable by their place: believe not empty words; here see; and with his hand pulls down his vest; and these, he says, are breasts ever in your affairs employed. But Ajax has not for his friends, in all these years, spent one single drop of blood; and has a body without ever a wound. Yet what availeth this, if you he tells, he took up arms for the Pelasgian fleet against both Jove and Trojans. And, I confess, he did; nor is it mine with malice to detract from brave exploits of others: but let him not alone lay claim to common feats, but too restore to you some share of honour. Patroclus, Aëtor's descendant, safe under the appearance of Achilles, repelled the Trojans from the ships, just ready to be burnt, with their defender. He too, unmindful of the king, and chiefs, and me, imagines he alone in single combat dare encounter Hector: he was the ninth in duty, and preferred by favour of the lot. But yet, O bravest chief, what issue had your combat? Hector comes off unwounded. Ah! wretched me! with how much grief am I compelled to recollect that time, in which Achilles, the Grecian

Procubuit? nec me lacrymæ, luctusve, timorve;
Tardârunt, quin corpus humo sublime referrem:
His humeris, his, inquam, humeris ego corpus
Achillis

284

Et simul arma tuli: quæ nunc quoque ferre laboro.
Sunt mihi, quæ valeant in talia pondera, vires:
Est animus vestros certè sensurus honores.

Scilicet idcirco pro gnato cæfula mater
Ambitiosa suo fuit, ut cœlestia dona,
Artis opus tantæ, rudis et sine pectore miles
Indueret? neque enim clypei cœlamina nôrit,
Oceanum, et terras, cumque alto sidera cœlo,
Pleiadasque, Hyadasque, immuhemque æquoris

Arcton,

Diversasque urbes, nitidumque Orionis ensem.
Postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit, arma. 295

Quid? quod me duri fugientem munera belli
Arguit incoëpto serum accessisse labori?

Nec se magnanimo maledicere sentit Achilli?
Si simulasse vocat crimen; simulavimus ambo.

Si mora pro culpâ est; ego sum maturior illo. 300
Me pia detinuit conjux; pia mater Achillem:

Primaque sunt illis data tempora, cætera vobis.
Haud timeo, si jam nequeo defendere crimen,

Cum tanto commune viro. Deprênsus Ulyssis
Ingenio tamen ille; at non Ajacis Ulysses. 305

Neve in me stolidæ convicia fundere linguæ
Admiremur eum: vobis quoque digna pudore,

ingenio Ajacis. Neve admiremur eum fundere in me convicia stolidæ linguæ; objicit vobis quoque digna pudore.

TRANSLATION.

bulwark, fell! Nor tears, or grief, or fear, stayed me from bearing aloft his body from the ground: on these my shoulders, these my very shoulders; I bore off Achilles' body with his arms; which now I strive to win. I have the nerves which may suffice for such a weight, and certainly the soul that shall resent your honours. Was then forsooth, his mother, the green *Thetis*, ambitious for her son, that the celestial gift, the work of so much art, a stupid soldier, without genius, should put on? Nor can he understand the engravings of the shield; the ocean, and the earth, and stars, with the high heaven, and *Pleiades*, and *Hyades*, and the bear undipt in the sea, and the two differing towns, and Orion's glittering sword: arms he insists to have, he does not understand. What, that he charges me the service of the toilsome war declining, and to have joined late the toil begun? And does he not perceive, that he in this the brave Achilles does defame? If then to have dissembled, this he call a crime, we both dissembled: if delay stand for a fault, I earlier was than he. Me a fond wife detained, Achilles a fond mother: to them were the first times, to you the rest assigned. I am under no concern, if now I cannot ward that charge, common to me with him, a man so great: yet he was by Ulysses' wit found out; Ulysses not by Ajax's. And, that we may not wonder at his pouring out on me the foul reproaches of his silly tongue, he too

An est turpe mihi accusasse Palamedem falso crimine, et deorum vobis damnasse eum? Sed neque Naupliades valuit defendere facinus tantum, tamque patens; nec vos audistis solum crimina in illo, sed vidistis; objectaque patebant pretio. Nec merui esse reus quod Vulcania Lemnos habet Pœantiaden. Defendite vestrum factum; enim consensistis. Nec negabo me suasse, ut subtraheret se labori bellique, viæque, tentaretque lenire feros dolores requie. Paruit, et vivit. Hæc sententia non erat tantum fida, sed et felix, cum sit satis esse fidelem. Quem quoniam vates poscunt ad delenda Pergama, ne mandate hoc mihi. Telamonius ibit melius; mollietque eloquio virum furientem morbis iraque; aut callidus producet aliqua arte. Simois fluet retro, et Ide stabit sine frondibus, et Achaïa promittet auxilium Trojæ, antequam meo pectore cessante pro vestris rebus, sellertia stolidi Ajacis prosit Danaïs. Licet, dure Philoctete, sis infestus sociis, regique, mihique, licet exsecrere, devoveasque meum caput sine fine, cupiasque me forte dari tibi dolenti, haurireque nostrum cruorem; (utque copia tui fiat mihi, sic copia nostri fiat tibi) tamen aggrediar te, nitarque reducere mecum.

Objicit. An falso Palamedem crimine turpe Accusasse mihi, vobis damnasse decorum est? Sed neque Naupliades facinus defendere tantum, Tamque patens valuit: nec vos audistis in illo 311 Crimina; vidistis: pretioque objecta patebant. Nec Pœantiaden quod habet Vulcania Lemnos, Esse reus merui. Factum defendite vestrum: Consensistis enim. Nec me suasse negabo; 315 Ut se subtraheret bellique, viæque labori, Tentaretque feros requie lenire dolores Paruit; et vivit. Non hæc sententia tantum Fida, sed et felix; cum sit satis, esse fidelem: Quem quoniam vates delenda ad Pergama poscunt; Ne mandate mihi. Melius Telamonius ibit; 321 Eloquioque virum morbis iraque furentem Molliet: aut aliquâ producet callidus arte. Antè retrò Simois fluet, et sine frondibus Ide Stabit, et auxilium promittet Achaïa Trojæ; 325 Quàm, cessante meo pro vestris pectore rebus, Ajacis stolidi Danaïs solertia prosit. Sis licet infestus sociis; regique, mihique Dure Philoctete; licet exsecrere, meumque Devoveas sine fine caput; cupiasque dolenti 330 Me tibi fortè dari, nostrumque haurire cruorem: Utque tui mihi, sic fiat tibi copia nostri: Te tamen aggrediar; mecumque reducere nitar.

TRANSLATION.

objects to you shame-worthy things. It is base for me with a false crime to have charged Palamedes, honourable for you to have condemned him? But neither could *Palamedes*, Nauplius' son, so great, so evident, a crime defend: nor did you hear, but see the crimes in him; and by the bribe the charge was manifest. Neither have I deserved to bear the guilt, that the Vulcanian Lemnos holds *Philoctetes*, Pœan's son: *Greeks*, your own act defend; for you consented: nor that I advised, shall I deny, him to withdraw from the toil, and of the war, and voyage, and try to assuage by rest his cruel pains. He obeyed, and liveth still. This advice not only faithful was, but fortunate also; though it sufficeth to be faithful. Whom since our prophets, Pergamus to raze, demand, charge not me therewith. The son of Telamon will better go, and soften by his eloquence the hero, mad with distemper and resentment; or shrewdly by some wile will draw him thence: sooner will Simois backward flow, and Ida stand without its leaves, and Greece to Troy assistance promise, than my breast ceasing for your interest, the wit of stupid Ajax can the Greeks avail. Though thou, dire Philoctetes, be incensed against the allies, and king, and me; though thou curse and devote my head incessant, and desire I might in thy anguish chance to meet thee, and to draw my blood: and as I might have thee in my power, so thou have me in thine; yet I will attempt thee, and endeavour to bring thee back with me.

Tamque tuis potiar (faveat Fortuna) sagittis ; 334
 Quàm sum Dardanio, quem cepi, vate potitus ;
 Quàm responsa Deum, Trojanaque fata retexi ;
 Quàm rapui Phrygiæ signum penetrale Minervæ
 Hostibus è mediis. Et se mihi comparat Ajax ?
 Nempè capi Trojam prohibebant fata sine illo.
 Fortis ubi est Ajax ? ubi sunt ingentia magni 340
 Verba viri ? cur hîc metuis ? cur audet Ulysses.
 Ire per excubias, et se committere nocti ?
 Perque feros enses, non tantùm mœnia Troïm,
 Verùm etiam summas arces intrare : suâque
 Eripere æde Deam : raptamq; efferre per hostes ?
 Quæ nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus 346
 Gestâsset lævâ taurorum tergora septem.
 Illâ nocte mihi Trojæ victoria parta est ;
 Pergama tum vici, cùm vinci posse coëgi.
 Desine Tydiden vultuque et murmure nobis 350
 Ostentare meum. Pars est sua laudis in illis.
 Nec tu, cùm sociâ clypeum pro classe tenebas,
 Solus eras ; tibi turba comes, mihi contigit unus ;
 Qui, nisi pugnacem sciret sapiente minorem
 Esse, nec indomitæ deberi præmia dextræ, 355
 Ipse quoque hæc peteret ; peteret moderatior Ajax,
 Eurypilusque ferox, claroque Andremone natus :
 Nec minùs Idomeneus, patriâque creatus eâdem
 Meriones : peteret majoris frater Atridæ.
 Quippè manu fortes (nec sunt tibi Marte secundi)

Tamque potiar tuis sagittis (faveat fortuna) quam sum potitus vate Dardanio, quem cepi ; quàm retexi responsa deum, Trojanaque fata, quàm rapui è mediis hostibus penetrale signum Phrygiæ Minervæ. Et Ajax comparat se mihi ? nempè fata prohibebant Trojam capi sine illis. Ubi est fortis Ajax ? ubi sunt ingentia verba magni viri ? cur metuis hic ? cur Ulysses audet ire per excubias, et committere se nocti ? intrareque ; per feros enses, non tantùm mœnia Troïm, verùm etiam summas arces, eripereque deam suâ æde : efferreque raptam per hostes ? quæ nisi fecissem, frustra creatus Telamone gestâsset septem tergora taurorum lævâ. Victoriâ Trojæ parta est mihi illa nocte, tum vici Pergama, cum coëgi ea posse vinci. Desine ostentare nobis meum Tydiden vultuque et murmure. Est sua pars laudis in illis. Nec tu cras solus, cum tenebas clypeum pro sociâ classe : turba contigit comes tibi, unus mihi ; qui nisi sciret pugnacem esse minorem sapiente, nec præmia deberi indomitæ dextræ, ipse quoque peteret hæc : Ajax moderatior peteret Eurypilusque ferox, natusque

claro Andremone : nec minus Idomeneus, Merionesque creatus eâdem patriâ, fraterque majoris Atridæ peteret. Quippe fortes manu (nec sunt secundi tibi marte)

TRANSLATION.

And so, Fortune favour, be master of thy arrows, as of the Trojan prophet, whom I took ; and as the answers of the gods discovered, and the fate of Troy, and as I carried off the secret statue of the Phrygian Pallas from amid the foe. And does Ajax then himself compare with me ? The fates, it seems, forbid the taking Troy without : where is the valiant Ajax ? Where are the mighty man's big words ? why art thou here afraid ? Why dares Ulysses venture through the guards, and trust himself to night ? and through fell swords to enter Trojan walls not only, but even their highest citadel, and snatch the goddess from her shrine, and, snatched, convey her off amid the foe ? Which had not I performed, in vain, on his left arm, had Ajax bore the hides of seven bulls. That night Troy's conquest was my purchase : I Pergamus then conquered, when I forced it to be conquerable. Cease by thy looks and muttering to shew me Tydeus' son. He has his share of glory. Nor wast thou alone, when for the allied fleet thou heldest out the shield ; thou hadst a multitude, I but one alone ; who, did he not well know a fighting man less valuable than a wife, nor such reward due to bare force unfamed, would himself sue for them too ; the more moderate Ajax would, and fierce Eurypilus, and famed Andremone's son : nor less, Idomeneus, and Merion, from the same country sprung ; the brother of the elder Atrides would too put in his claim. Though all in action brave (nor second to thee in war,

effere meis consiliis. Est tibi dextera utilis bello, est ingenium, quid eget moderamine nostri. Tu ge' is vires sine mente: cura futuri est mihi. Tu potes pugnare; Atrides eligit tempora pugnandi mecum. Tu prodes tantum corpore, nos animo: quantoque qui temperat ratem anteit officium remigis; quanto dux est major milite; tanto ego supero te. Nec non in nostro corpore, peccata sunt potiora manu; omni vigor est in illis. At vos, ô Proccres, date præmia vestro vigili. Proque curis tot annorum, quas egi anxius, reddite Lunæ titulum pensandum nostris meritis. Labor est jam in fine; removi obstantia fata; cepique altæ Pergama, faciendo ea posse capi. Oro nunc per socias spes, casuraque mœnia Trœum, perque deos quos nuper adibo. Si per si quid superest quod sit agendum sapienter, si quid audax ex præcipiti sit ad hoc petendum; si putatis aliquid restare satis Trœæ, este memores mei; aut si nō datis arma mihi, date huic; et ostendit fatale signum Minervæ.

Manus procerum est mota: et quid facundia possit patuit re; disertusque tulit arma fortis viri.

Consiliis cessare meis. Tibi dextera bello 361
Utilis; ingenium est, quod eget moderamine nostri.

Tu vires sine mente geris, mihi cura futuri est.
Tu pugnare potes: pugnandi tempora mecum
Eligit Atrides. Tu tantum corpore prodes; 365
Nos animo. Quantoque ratem qui temperat, anteit

Remigis officium; quanto dux milite major;
Tanto ego te supero. Nec non in corpore nostro
Pectora sunt potiora manu. Vigor omnis in illis.
At vos, ô Proccres, vigili date præmia vestro;
Proque tot annorum curâ, quos anxius egi, 371
Hunc titulum meritis pensandum reddite nostris.
Jam labor in fine est. Obstantia fata removi:
Altaque, posse capi faciendo, Pergama cepi.
Per spes nunc socias, casuraque mœnia Trœum,
Perque Deos oro, quos hosti nuper ademi; 376
Per, si quid superest, quod sit sapienter agendum

Si quid adhuc audax, ex præcipitique petendum:
Si Trœæ fatis aliquid restare putatis; 379
Este mei memores: aut si mihi non datis arma;
Huic date. Et ostendit signum fatale Minervæ.
Mota manus procerum est; et, quid facundia posset;

Re patuit: fortisque viri tulit arma disertus.

TRANSLATION.

they to my wisdom yielded. A hand thou hast of use in war, but head that wanteth our direction; brawn without brain thou hast; mine the care is of futurity. Thou canst fight, it is true; but with me the son of Atreus the times of fighting choose. Thou only dost avail in body; I in mind! and by how much the man who steers the ship excels the rower's part, and by how much the general is greater than the common soldier, so much I thee excel; there also in my body lodges a soul, better far than hands; in it is all my vigor. But now, you chiefs, reward your trusty watchman; and, for the care of years so many, which I have anxious spent, grant now this honour, balanced by our deserts. Our toil is now in its close: I have the withstanding fates removed, and taken lofty Troy, by being made liable to conquest. Now by our common hopes and falling walls of Troy, and by the gods, I lately from the enemy took; by what, if any thing remains by wisdom to be done, if any thing adventurous still and hazardous; if you can think of any thing still wanting to the fates of Troy, I ask, remember me; or if to me the arms you give not, give them at least to this; and shews Minerva's fatal statue.

The chiefs were moved all to a man; and then in fact appeared, what eloquence could do; and thus the eloquent the arms of the brave did win. And he,

Hec̃tora qui solus, qui ferrum, ignemque; Jovemq; *Qui solus sustinuit Hec̃tora,*
Sustinuit toties: unam non sustinet iram: 385 *qui toties sustinuit ferrum,*
Invictumque virum vincit dolor. Arripit ensem: *ignemque, Jovemque, non su-*
Et Meus hic certè est. An et hunc sibi poscet *stinuit unam iram: dolorque*
Ulysses? *vincit invictum virum. Ar-*
ripit ensem, et ait hic certe est

Hoc, ait, utendum est in me mihi: quique cruore *meus. An Ulysses poscet et*
Sæpe Phrygûm maduit, domini nunc cæde ma- *hunc sibi. Hic est utendum*
debit: 389 *mihi in me, quique sæpe ma-*
duit cruore Phrygum, mæde-

Ne quisquam Ajacem possit superare, nisi Ajax. *bit nunc cæde domini; ne quis-*
Dixit: et in pectus tum denique vulnera passum, *quam nisi Ajax possit superare*
Quà patuit ferro, letalem condidit ensem: *Ajacem. Dixit: et condidit*
Nec valuere manus infixum educere telum, *letalem ensem in pectus, tum*
Expulit ipse cruor. Rubefactaque sanguine tellus *denique passum vulnera qua*
Purpureum viridi genuit de cespite florem, 395 *patuit ferro; nec manus va-*
Qui prius Oebalio fuerat de vulnere natus. *luere educere infixum telum.*
Litera communis mediis pueroque, viroque *Ipsè cruor expulit; tellusque*
Inscripta est foliis: hæc nominis, illa querelæ. *tabefacta sanguine, genuit pur-*
pureum florem de viridi ces-

II. Victor ad Hypsipiles patrem, clarique *pite, qui prius fuerat natus*
Thoantis, *de vulnere Oebalio. Litera*
communis pueroque viroque,

Et veterum terras infames cæde virorum 400 *est inscripta mediis foliis: hæc*
Vela dat; ut referat, Tirynthia tela, sagittas. *nominis, illa querelæ.*
Quæ postquam ad Graios domino comitante re- *2. Victor dat vela ad pa-*
vexit; *triam Hypsipiles, clarique Tho-*
antis, et terras infames cæde

Imposita est serò tandem manus ultima bello. *veterum virorum, ut referat*
Troja simul Priamusque cadunt: Priameia conjux *sagittas, Tirynthia tela. Quæ*
Perdidit infelix hominis post omnia formam, 405 *postquam revexit ad Graios,*
Externaque novo latratu terruit auras. *domino comitante, ultima ma-*
Longus in angustum quà clauditur Hellespontus, *nus est tandem imposita serò*
bello. Troja Priamusque simul

cadunt. Priameiaque conjux
infelix, post omnia, perdidit
formam hominis, terruitque ex-
ternas auras novo latratu.

TRANSLATION.

who Hector, sword, and fire, and Jove, had stood so often, and alone, can now not his own wrath alone sustain; and grief overcomes the unconquerable man. His sword he snatches: and sure this is mine! or will Ulysses claim this also for himself? This I must on myself employ; and what has often moistened been with blood of Phrygians, shall now be moistened with its owner's blood; that none, but Ajax's self, may Ajax conquer. He spoke; and plunged the fatal sword into his breast, then for the first time wounded, where it lay open to the sword: nor could his hands pull back the sword infixed: the blood itself did push it out. And now the earth, made red with blood, produced from the green turf a purple flower, which formerly had sprung from the Oebalian wound; and letters, common to the boy and hero, are on the leaves inscribed; this, of the fame; that, of the grief.

II. The conqueror set sail for Hypsipyle, and famous Thoas' country, the land distained with blood of former husbands; thence to bring the arrows, the Tirynthian weapons; which after he, their lord attending too, had brought back to the Greeks, the last hand now is put at length to the late war: at once fall Troy and Priam. Priam's wife, unhappy she! lost; after all, her woman's form, and foreign air affrighted with unusual barkings. Where the long Hel-

Ilion ardebat; neque ignis adhuc confederat: araque Jovis combiberat exiguum cruorem senis Priami. Antistita Phœbi, tractata comis, tendebat ad æthera palmas non profecturos. Victores Graii trahunt Dardanidas matres, amplexas, dum licet, signa patriorum deorum, tenentesque succensa templa, invidiosa præmia. Astyanax mittitur de illis turribus, unde solebat sæpe videre patrem, monstratum à matre, pugnans pro se, et tuentem proavita regna. Jamque Boreas suadet viam, motaque carbasa sonant secundo flatu: navita jubet uti ventis. Troades clamant, vale Troja, rapimur; dantque oscula terræ. Troades: et patriæ fumantia tecta relinquunt. Ultima conscendit classem (miserabile visu) In mediis Hecube natorum inventa sepulchris: Prænsantem tumulos, atque ossibus oscula dantem. Dulichiæ traxere manus: tamen unius hausit, Inque sinu cineres secum tulit Hectoris hausitos. Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem, Inferias inopes, crinem, lachrymasque relinquit. Est, ubi Troja fuit, Phrygiæ contraria tellus,

TRANSLATION.

Iespont runs narrowing, Troy was all on flames; nor had the flames yet ceased. And now Jove's altar had drank up the little blood still left in aged Priam's veins, Apollo's priestess dragged by the hair, stretched her unavailing hands to heaven. The victor Greeks do drag along Dardanian matrons, their invidious prey, embracing, while they can, the statues of their country gods, and keeping in the temples, though on fire. Down from those towers Astyanax is thrown, whence he was often wont to see his father, by his mother shewn, fighting for himself, and bravely defending his paternal kingdom. Now Boreas calls to sea, and sails, waved with the prosperous gale, resound; the sailor bids them use the wind. Dear Troy, adieu! the Trojan women cry; we now are hurried off: then they kiss the earth, and quit the smoaking houses of their country: last goes abroad the fleet; a melancholy sight! Hecuba, found amid her children's sepulchres, Dulichian hands dragged away, grasping their tombs, and giving kisses to their mouldering bones: yet one's, her Hector's, ashes she took out; and, taken, carried in her bosom with her. On Hector's tomb she leaves the grey hairs from her head; poor offering this; her hairs and tears. There is, opposed to Phrygia, where Troy had stood, a land inhabited by Bistonian men. There the rich

NOTE.

429. *Est ubi Troja fuit Phrygia, &c.*] Ovid in this fable, and those which follow, recounts some of the adventures which happened after the taking of Troy; and touches here upon the

misfortunes of Priam's family, in a manner that agrees pretty much with the truth of history.

Bistoniis habitata viris. Polymnestoris illic 430
Regia dives erat, cui te commisit alendum
Clam, Polydore, pater, Phrygiisque removit ab
armis.

Consilium sapiens: sceleris nisi præmia magnas
Adjecisset opes, animi irritamen avari. 434

Ut cecidit Fortuna Phrygum, capit impius ensen
Rex Thracum, juguloque sui defigit alumni:
Et, tanquam tolli cum corpore crimina possent,
Exanimem è scopulo subjectas misit in undas.

Littore Threicio classem religarat Atrides, 439
Dum mare pacatum, dum ventus amicior esset.
Hic subito, quantus, cum viveret, esse solebat,
Exit humo latè ruptâ; similisque minaci

Temporis illius vultum referebat Achilles,

Quo ferus injusto petiit Agamemnona ferro:

Immemoresque mei disceditis, inquit, Achivi? 445

Obrutaque est mecum virtutis gratia nostræ?

Ne facite. Utque meum non sit sine honore se-
pulchrum,

Placet Achilleos mactata Polyxena Manes.

Dixit; et, immiti fociis parentibus umbræ,

Rapta sinu matris, quam jam propè solâ fovebat,

Fortis, et infelix, at plusquam scæmina, virgo 451

Ducitur ad tumulum; diroque fit hostia busto.

Quæ memor ipsa sui, postquam crudelibus aris

Admota est; sensitque sibi fera sacra parari;

ipsa memor sui, postquam est admota crudelibus aris; sensitque fera sacra parari sibi;

habitata Bistoniis viris. Dives regia Polymnestoris erat illic, cui pater tuus Polydore clam commisit te alendum, removitque ab armis Phrygiis. Sapiens consilium, nisi adjecisset magnas opes præmia sceleris, et irritamen avari animi. Ut fortuna Phrygum cecidit, impius rex Thracum capit ensen, defigitque jugulo sui alumni; et tanquam crimina possent tolli cum corpore, misit exanimem è scopulo in subjectas undas. Atrides religarat classem Threicio littore, dum mare esset pacatum, dum ventus amicior: hic subito Achilles, quantus solebat esse cum viveret, exit humo ruptâ latè, similisque minaci, referebat vultum illius temporis, quo ferus petiit Agamemnona injusto ferro. Inquitque, Achivi, disceditis immemores mei? Estque gratia nostræ virtutis obruta mecum? Ne facite, utque meum sepulchrum non sit sine honore, Polyxena mactata placet manes Achilleos. Dixit: et sociis parentibus immiti umbræ, virgo fortis, et infelix, et plusquam scæmina, rapta sinu matris, quam propè solâ jam fovebat, ducitur ad tumulum, fitque hostia diro busto. Quæ

habitata Bistoniis viris. Dives regia Polymnestoris erat illic, cui pater tuus Polydore clam commisit te alendum, removitque ab armis Phrygiis. Sapiens consilium, nisi adjecisset magnas opes præmia sceleris, et irritamen avari animi. Ut fortuna Phrygum cecidit, impius rex Thracum capit ensen, defigitque jugulo sui alumni; et tanquam crimina possent tolli cum corpore, misit exanimem è scopulo in subjectas undas. Atrides religarat classem Threicio littore, dum mare esset pacatum, dum ventus amicior: hic subito Achilles, quantus solebat esse cum viveret, exit humo ruptâ latè, similisque minaci, referebat vultum illius temporis, quo ferus petiit Agamemnona injusto ferro. Inquitque, Achivi, disceditis immemores mei? Estque gratia nostræ virtutis obruta mecum? Ne facite, utque meum sepulchrum non sit sine honore, Polyxena mactata placet manes Achilleos. Dixit: et sociis parentibus immiti umbræ, virgo fortis, et infelix, et plusquam scæmina, rapta sinu matris, quam propè solâ jam fovebat, ducitur ad tumulum, fitque hostia diro busto. Quæ

TRANSLATION.

palace was of Polymnestor, to whom thy father, Polydorus, committed thee to be in privacy brought up, and far removed from Phrygian arms: a wise precaution this! had he not too great riches added; the prize of wickedness, the incentive of a covetous mind, as Phrygian fortune fell, the wicked king of Thracians takes the sword, and plunges it in his foster's throat; and, as if crimes could with the body be removed, he threw it lifeless from a rock into the subject waters. On Thracian shore Atrides moored his fleet, until seas were calm, until winds more friendly proved. Here, on a sudden, Achilles, great as when alive, bursts forth from the wide-broken ground; and, like one threatening, revived the sternness of that time, in which he wildly Agamemnon did with his lawless sword attack. And, Greeks, said he, do you depart unmindful thus of me? and is the grateful memory of my virtue buried with myself? Do not so. And, that my sepulchre may not without its honour be, let Polyxena slain, appease Achilles' ghost. He said; and his confederate friends his savage ghost obeying, the gallant and unhappy maid, and more than woman, snatched from her mother's bosom, whom she, now almost forlorn, did cherish, is led to the tomb, and made a sacrifice at his dire bust. Who, mindful of herself, after being brought to the fell altars, and perceiving the cruel rites prepared, and viewing Neoptolemus

utque vidit Neoptolemum stantem, tenentemque ferrum, figentemque lumina in suo vultu; dixit: Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine. Mera nulla est, at tu conde telum meo jugulo vel pectore, simulque retexit jugulum pectusque. Scilicet aut Polyxena ferrem servire ulli, aut ullum numen placabitur per tale sacrum. Vellera tantum mea mors possit fallere matrem. Mater obest; minuitque gaudia necis mihi, quamvis non mea mors, verum sua vita sit gemenda illi. Vos modò, si peto justa, este procul, ne adeam non libera Stygios manes; removeteque manus viriles virgineo tactu. Liber sanguis erit acceptior illi quisquis is est, quem paratis placare mea cæde. Si tamen ultima vota nostri oris movent quæ, filia regis Priami, non captiva rogat vos: reddite corpus inemptum genitrici, neve recimat triste jus sepulchri auro, sed lacrymis, tunc cum peterat, redimebat et auro. Dixerat: At populus non tenet lacrymas, quas illa tenebat. Ipse etiam sacerdos flens, invitulque rupit præbita præcordia conjecto ferro. Illa labens super terram defecto poplite, pertulit intrepidus vultus ad novissima fata. Tunc quoque, fuit cura illi cum caderet, velare partes tegendas,

Utque Neoptolemum stantem, ferrumque tenentem, 455

Inque suo vidit figentem lumina vultu;

Utere jamdudum generoso sanguine dixit.

Nulla mora est. Aut tu jugulo, vel pectore telum

Conde meo: jugulumque simul pectusque retexit.

Scilicet aut ulli servire Polyxena ferrem; 460

Aut per tale sacrum numen placabitur ullum

Mors tantum vellem matrem mea fallere posset.

Mater obest; minuitque necis mihi gaudia.

Quamvis

Non mea mors illi, verum sua vita gemenda est.

Vos modò, ne Stygios adeam non libera Manes,

Este procul; si justa peto: tactuque viriles 466

Virgineo removete manus. Acceptior illi,

Quisquis is est, quem cæde meâ placare paratis,

Liber erit sanguis. Si quos tamen ultima nostri

Vota movent oris; Priami vos filia regis, 470

Non captiva, rogat, genitrici corpus inemptum

Reddite: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulchri,

Sed lachrymis. Tunc, cum poterat, redimebat

et auro.

Dixerat. At populus lachrymas, quas ille tenebat,

Non tenet. Ipse etiam flens invitulque sacerdos

Præbita conjecto rupit præcordia ferro. 476

Illa, super terram defecto poplite labens,

Pertulit intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus,

Tunc quoque cura fuit partes velare tegendas,

TRANSLATION.

standing before her, holding the knife, and fixing his eyes upon her countenance, said; Use quick my generous blood; in me is no delay; plunge thy knife or in my throat or breast, and at the instant she laid bare her throat and breast. As if or I, Poloxena, could bear being slave to any, or any deity shall be by such a sacrifice appeased, I could only wish my death might escape the notice of my mother; it is my mother does impede, and it is she lessens the joys of my death: though not my death, but her own life should be lamented by her. Only stand you aloof, that I may to the Stygian ghosts go free: if I demand what is just, restrain the hands of man from virgin touch; more acceptable to him, whoever he is, whom you design to appease by killing me, will free blood be. Yet, if any one the last vows of our lips do move, (the daughter of king Priam, not a captive, sue) return the corse unransomed to my mother; nor let her with gold, but tears redeem the melancholy privilege of a grave: then, when she could, she did with gold redeem. She spoke: but the tears, from which herself refrained, the crowd did not: the priest himself, too weeping, and unwilling, burst her offered breast by plunging in his steel. She, sinking on the earth, her limbs now failing her, bore to the very last a countenance undaunted: then too her care was, parts to be veiled, to veil, when she should fall; and to keep up the grace of her chaste

Cum caderet; castique decus servare pudoris. 480
 Troades excipiunt, deploratosque recensent
 Priamidas: et quid dederit domus una cruoris;
 Teq; gemunt, virgo; teq; ô modò regia conjux;
 Regia dicta parens, Asiæ florentis imago; 484
 Nunc etiam prædæ mala fors: quam victor Ulysses.
 Esse suam nollet, nisi quòd tamen Hectora partu
 Edideras. Dominum matri vix repperit Hector
 Quæ corpus complexa animæ tam fortis inane,
 Quas toties patriæ dederat, natisque, viroque.
 Huic quoque dat lachrymas; lachrymas in vulnera
 fundit.

Osculaque ore legit consuetaque pectora plangit;
 Canitiemque suam concreto in sanguine verrens,
 Plura quidem, sed et hæc, laniato pectore dixit:
 Nata tuæ (quid enim superest?) dolor ultime
 matri

Nata, jaces: videoque tuum, mea vulnera, vulnus. 494
 En, ne perdiderim quenquam sine cæde meorum,
 Tu quoque vulnus habes. At te, quia scemina,
 rebar

A ferro tutam: cecidisti et scemina ferro
 Totque tuos idem fratres, te perdidit idem,
 Exitium Trojæ nostrique orbator, Achilles. 500
 At postquam cecidit Paridis, Phœbique, sagittis,
 Nunc certè, dixi, non est metuendus Achilles.
 Nunc quoq; mi metuendus erat. Cinis ipse sepulti
 Ingenus hoc sævit: tumulo quoq; sensimus hostem.

erat metuendus mihi. Ipse cinis sepulti sævit in hoc genus: sensimus hostem quoque tumulo:

TRANSLATION.

modesty. The Trojan matrons the corpse receive, and reckon up the unhappy Priam's children, and what expence of blood one house had made; and thee, oh virgin, they lament; and thee, *Hecuba*, lately called a royal consort, a royal parent, of flourishing Asia the resemblance, but now a sorry lot of plunder; which the conqueror Ulysses would refuse for his, but that thou hadst brought Hector forth; and scarce did Hector for his mother find a master: who, embracing the body, stript of a soul so brave, gives this too tears, which she had before so often given to her country, children, and husband; and pours her tears into her daughter's wounds, and kisses her, and beats her now accustomed breast; and, trailing her grey hairs in clotted blood, more words she uttered but these also, tearing her breast; oh daughter (for what else remains) thou last affliction to thy mother! daughter, thou art laid in death; I already see thy wound my wound to be: lo! lest I should any of my children without slaughter lose, thou too doest bleed. But thee, because a woman, I thought secure from steel; thou too, a woman, fallest by the sword; the same Achilles, the ruin of Troy and my bereaver, has destroyed thy many brothers, and thee too. But after that he had by Paris' and Apollo's arrows fallen, Now sure, said I, Achilles is no longer to be feared; yet now too was to be feared by me: the very ashes of him, buried, still rage against this our family, and we have found him even in

*fui fecunda Æacidæ : ingens
Ilion jacet, cladesque publica
est finita gravi eventu ; si ta-
men finita. Pergama restant
mibi soli, meusque dolor est in
cursu. Modo maxima rerum,
potens tot generis, natisque, nu-
ribusque, viroque, nunc exul,
inops, avulsa tumultis meorum,
trahor munus Penelopæ : quæ
ostendens me trabentem data
penſa Ithacis matribus, dicet :
hæc est illa clara, parens Hec-
toris ; hæc est Priameia con-
jux. Postq; tot amissis, tu quæ
sola levabas maternos luctus,
nunc pioſti hoſtilia buſta. Pe-
peri inferias hoſti : quo reſto
ferrea ? quidve moror ? quo
ſervas me, damnoſa ſeneſtus ?
quid Dî crudeles, differtis vi-
vacem anum, niſi quo cernam
nova funera ? quis putaret
Priamum poſſe dici felicem poſt
diruta Pergama ? felix ſuâ
morte, nec aſpicit te mea nata
peremptam et reliquit pariter
vitam regnumque. At puto
regia virgo, dotabere funcri-
bus, tuumque corpus condetur
avitis monumentis. Hæc non
eſt fortuna domûs. Fletus, mu-
nera matris, hauſtusque per-
grinæ arenæ contingent tibi.
Perdidimus omnia. Superſt
cur ſuſtineam vivere in breve
tempus, proles gratiſſima ma-
tri. Polydorus, nunc ſolus, quondam minimus de virili ſtirpe,*

*Æacidæ fecunda fui. Jacet Ilion ingens: 505
Eventuque gravi finita eſt publica clades ;
Si finita tamen. Soli mihi Pergama reſtant :
In curſuque meus dolor eſt. Modò maximarum,
Tot generis, natiſq; potens, nuribusque, viroque,
Nunc trahor exul, inops, tumultis avulſa meo-
rum.*

*Penelopæ munus. Quæ me data penſa trahentem
Matribus oſtendens Ithacis, Hæc Hectoris illa eſt
Clara parens: hæc eſt, dicet, Priameia conjux.
Poſtque tot amiſſos tu nunc, quæ ſola levabas
Maternos luctus, hoſtilia buſta piãſti. 515
Inferias hoſti peperit. Quò ferrea reſto ?*

*Quidve moror ? quò me ſervas, damnoſa ſeneſtus
Quid, Dî crudeles, niſi quò nova funera cernam,
Vivacem differtis anum ? quis poſſe putaret
Felicem Priamum poſt diruta Pergama dici ? 520
Felix morte ſuâ nec te, mea nata, peremptam
Aſpicit ; et vitam pariter regnumque reliquit.
At (puto) funeribus dotabere, regia virgo ;
Condeturque tuum monumentis corpus avitis :
Non hæc eſt fortuna domûs. Tibi munera
matris 525*

*Contingent fletus, peregrinæque hauſtus arenæ.
Omnia perdidimus : ſupereſt, cur vivere tempus
In breve ſuſtineam ; proles gratiſſima matri,
Nunc ſolus, quondam minimus de ſtirpe virili,*

TRANSLATION.

the tomb of a foe. For Achilles it was I have a fruitful mother been. Great Ilion lies in ruins ; and the public calamity is finiſhed, if finiſhed yet, by a grievous iſſue, Pergamus for me alone remains ; my ſorrow ſtill is in its courſe : I, but lately the greateſt woman, powerful in ſo many ſons-in-law, and ſons and daughters, and a huſband, am now an exile, dragged, forlorn, and forced from the tombs of all my friends, a preſent for Penelope : who, ſhewing me, my given taſk performing, to dames of Ithaca, ſhall ſay, 'This is that famous mother of Hector, this Priam's confort. And now thou, who, ſo many children loſt, didſt alone relieve thy mother's ſorrows, haſt ſoothed this hoſtile gholt : I offerings for the enemy bore. For what do hardy I remain ? or why delay ? Pernicious age, for what reſerveſt thou me ? Why, ye cruel gods, unleſs new funerals to ſee, do you reſcrieve a long-lived aged wretch ? Who could have thought that Priam happy might be called after Troy's fall ? Happy in his death ; nor ſees thee now, my daughter ſlain ; at once his kingdom and his life he quit. But (I imagine) thou, a royal maid, will with a funeral be graced, and thy body buried in the monument of thy anceſtors : but this is not the fortune of our family ; tears of a mother, her laſt gifts, thou alone ſhalt have, and draughts of foreign ſand. We all have loſt : there now alone ſurvives, why I ſhould bear to live a little longer time, Polydorus, his mother's deareſt child, the youngeſt for-

Has datus Ismario regi Polydorus in oras.
 Quid moror interea crudelia vulnera lymphis
 Abluere, et sparsos immiti sanguine vultus?
 Dixit; et ad littus passu processit anili,
 Albentes laniata comas. Date, Troades, urnam,
 Dixerat infelix, liquidas hauriret ut undas:
 Aspicit ejectum Polydori in littore corpus,
 Factaque Threiciis ingentia vulnera telis,
 Troades exclamant: obmutuit illa dolore;
 Et pariter vocem, lachrymasque introrsus obortas
 Devorat ipse dolor; duroque simillima saxo
 Torpet: et adversâ figit modò lumina terrâ;
 Interdum torvos sustollit ad æthera vultus:
 Nunc positi spectat vultum, nunc vulnera, nati;
 Vulnera præcipuè: seque armat et instruit irâ.
 Quâ simul exarsit, tanquam regina maneret,
 Ulcisci statuit; pœnaque in imagine tota est.
 Utque furit catulo lactente orbata leænâ;
 Signaque nacta pedum, sequitur, quem non videt,
 hostem:

Sic Hecube, postquam cum luctu miscuit iram,
 Non oblita animorum, annorum oblita suorum,
 Vadit ad artificem diræ Polymnestora cædis?
 Colloquiumque petit; nam se monstrare re-
 lictum

Velle latens illi, quod nato redderet, aurum:
 Credidit Odrysius: prædæque assuetus amore

530 *datus in has oras, Ismario regi. Quid moror interea abluere lymphis crudelia vulnera, et vultus sparsos immiti sanguine? dixit, et laniata alben- tis comas, processit ad littus a- nili passu. Infelix, ut hauri- ret liquidas undas, dixerat, Troades, date urnam: ecce ad- spicit corpus Polydori ejectum, in littore, ingentiaque vulnera facta Threiciis telis. Troades exclamant: illa obmutuit do- lore; et ipse dolor devorat pa- riter vocem, lacrimasque obor- tas introrsus: torpetque, simil- lima duro saxo, et modo figit lumina adversâ terra, inter- dum sustollit torvos vultus ad æthera. Nunc spectat vultum, nunc vulnera positi nati, præ- cipue vulnera: armatque, et instruit se irâ. Quâ simul ex- arsit, tanquam regina mane- ret, statuit ulcisci, estque tota in imagine pœnæ. Utque leæ- na orbata lactente catulo fu- rit, nactaque signa pedum se- quitur hostem quem non videt;*
 540
 545
 551 *sic Hecube, postquam miscuit iram cum luctu, non oblita a- nimorum, verum oblita suorum annorum, vadit ad Polymnes- tora, artificem diræ cædis, pe- titque colloquium; nam dicebat se velle monstrare illi aurum relictum latens, quod redderet nato. Orysius credidit, adsuetusque amore prædæ*

TRANSLATION.

merly of my male issue, sent to these coasts to the Ismarian king. Why do I delay the while to wash her cruel wounds with water, and her face besmeared with dismal blood? She said; and to the shore with aged steps proceeds; her snowy locks torn and dishevelled. Give me, the wretch had said, ye Trojan dames, an urn, therein to draw the liquid water: she sees the body of Polydorus thrown out upon the shore, and the big wounds made by the Thracian weapons. The Trojan dames cry out aloud; she with grief was quite struck dumb, and very grief stops up at once her voice and inward rising tears; and, likest a hard rock, is numbed: and now her eyes she fixes on the adverse ground, sometimes throws up her stern looks to the sky; now views the visage, now the wounds of her son as he lays, his wounds especially; and arms and furnishes herself with passion; with which how soon she is inflamed, as if she still a queen remained, resolves to be revenged; and wholly is employed in devising a fit punishment: and rages like a lioness bereaved of her sucking whelp; and, having found the tracks, pursues the foe she does not see. Thus Hecuba, after mixing rage with grief, nor foregoing her great spirit, but her years forgetting, to Polymnestor goes, the author of this direful murder, and desires with him a conference; for that she wanted some latent gold to shew, left for him to give her son. Her the Odrysian did believe; and, accustomed to the love of prey, comes with her to a secret place,

venit in secreta; cum callidus In secreta venit. Cum blando callidus ore, 555
dixit blando ore, Hecube, tolle Tolle moras, Hecube, dixit: da munera nato.
moras, da munera nato. Juro Omne fore illius quod das, quod et ante dedisti;
per superos, omne quod das, et Per superos juro. Spectat truculenta loquentem;
quod dedisti ante, fore illius: Falsaque jurantem; tumidaque exæstuat irâ.
truculenta, spectat loquentem, Atque ita correptum captivarum agmine matrum
jurantemque falsa, exæstuat- Involat, et digitos in perfida lumina condit; 561
que tumida irâ; atque agmine Exspoliâtque genas oculis (facit ira potentem)
captivarum matrum, involat Immergitque mâlus: fœdataque sanguine fonti
illum ita correptum, et cœdit Non lumen, neque enim superest, loca luminis
digitos in perfida lumina, ex- haurit:
spoliâtque genas oculis (ira fa- Clade sui Thracum, gens irritata tyranni 565
cit potentem) immergitque ma- Troada telorum lapidumque incessere jactu
nus; fœdataque fonti sangui- Cœpit. At hæc missum raucæ cum murmure
ne haurit, non lumen, neque saxum
enim superest, sed loca luminis. Morsibus insequitur: rictuque in verba paratô
Gens Thracum irritata clade Latravit, conata loqui. Locus exstat, et ex re
sui Tyranni, cœpit incessere Nomen habet. Vêterumque diu memor illa ma-
Troada jactu telorum lapidum- lorum, 570
que: at hæc insequitur missum Tum quoque Sithonios ululavit mœsta per agros,
saxum morsibus cum rauco Illius, Troasque suos, hostesque Pelasgos,
murmure: conataque loqui Illius Fortuna Deos quoque moverat omnes:
rictu parato in verba, latra- Sic omnes, ut et ipsa Jovis conjuxque, sororque
vit. Locus exstat, et habet no- Eventus Hecubam meruisse negaverit illos. 575
men ex re: illaque diu memor III. Non vacat Auroræ, quanquam isdem fa-
veterum malorum, tum quoque verat armis,
mœsta, ululavit per Sithonios Cladibus et casu Trojæque, Hecubæque moveri
agros. Fortuna illius move-
rat Troasque suos, hostesque
Pelasgos; Fortuna illius mo-
verat quoque omnes deos:
sic moverat omnes, ut ipsa
conjuxque sororque Jovis, ne-
gaverit Hecubam meruisse illos
eventus.

3. Non vacat Auroræ,
 quanquam faverat isdem armis, moveri cladibus et casu Trojæque, Hecubæque,

TRANSLATION.

when, crafty, with a soothing mouth, he said, Hecuba; away with all delays; and give the present to thy son: all that thou givest, and what already thou hast given, I by the gods do swear, shall be his alone. Stern, she views him, speaking, and swearing false, and boils with heaving rage; and thus flies at him, seized by a company of captive matrons, and thrusts her fingers into his perfidious eyes; and of their eyes she spoils the cheeks, (passion makes her strong) and plunges her hands into the sockets; and, with his guilty blood distained, tears out, not the eyes, for none there was, but the places of the eyes. The race of Thracians, provoked at the calamity of their tyrant, began with throwing darts and stones to attack the Trojan queen: but she the stone sent at her does pursue with a hoarse grumbling and with bitings; and, attempting to speak out, her jaws just ready for the words, she barked. The place does still remain, and from the thing, its name it hath: and she, long mindful of her former ills, then too she, mournful, howled through the Sithonian plains. Her fortune had the Trojans moved, and her foes, the Greeks, and all the gods also: so much all; that even Jove's wife, and sister self denied Hecuba, had those fates she had deserved.

III. Yet Aurora, though she had favoured the self-same arms, has now not leisure to be moved at Troy, and Hecuba's calamities and fall. A nearer care, the de-

Cura Deam propior, luctusque domesticus angit
Memnonis amissi. Phrygiis quem lutea campis
Vidit Achilleâ pereuntem cuspide mater. 580

Vidit; et ille color, quo matutina rubescunt
Tempora, palluerat: latuitque in nubibus æther.

At non impositos supremis ignibus artus
Sustinuit spectare parens: sed crine soluto, 584

Sicut erat, magni genibus procumbere, non est
Dedignata Jovis, lachrymisque has addere voces:

Omnibus inferior, quas sustinet aureus æther,
(Nam mihi sunt totum rarissima templa per or-
bem)

Diva tamen venio: non ut delubra, diesque
Des mihi sacrificos, caliturasque ignibus aras. 590

Si tamen aspicias, quantum tibi foemina præstem,
Tum cum luce novâ noctis confinia servo:

Præmia danda putes. Sed non ea cura: neque
hic est

Nunc status Auroræ, meritos ut poscat honores.
Memnonis orba mei venio: qui fortia frustra 595

Pro patruo tulit arma suo; primisque sub annis
Occidit à forti (sic vos voluistis) Achille.

Da, precor, huic aliquem solatia mortis honorem,
Summe Deum rector: maternaque vulnera leni.

Jupiter annuerat; cum Memnonis arduus alto
Corruit igne rogos: nigrique volumina fumi 601

arduus rogos Memnonis corruit alto igne; voluminaque nigri fumi

*Cura propior, luctusque domesti-
ticus, amissi Memnonis, quem
lutea mater vidit percutentem
Phrygiis campis Achillea cus-
pide, angit deam. Vidit: et
ille color, matutina tempora
rubescunt, palluerat: Æther-
que latuit in nubibus. At pa-
rens non sustinuit spectare artus
impositos supremis ignibus: sed
crine soluto, sicut erat, non est
dedignata procumbere genibus
magni Jovis, addereque has
voces lacrymis. Ego inferior
omnibus, quas aureus æther
sustinet, (nam templa sunt ra-
rissima mihi per totum orbem)*

*tamen diwa, venio: non ut des
mihi delubra, diesque sacrifi-
cos, arasque calituras ignibus.
Si tamen aspicias quantum ego
foemina præstem tibi; tum cum
nova luce servo confinia noc-
tis, putes præmia danda. Sed
ea non est cura, neque nunc hic
status Auroræ, ut poscat me-
ritos honores. Venio orba mei
Memnonis, qui frustra tulit for-
tia arma pro suo patruo: oc-
ciditque; sub primis annis (sic
vos voluistis) à forti Achille.*

*Summe rector deum, precor da
huic aliquem honorem solatia
mortis; lenique materna vul-
nera, Jupiter annuerat; cum*

*Summe rector deum, precor da
huic aliquem honorem solatia
mortis; lenique materna vul-
nera, Jupiter annuerat; cum*

*Summe rector deum, precor da
huic aliquem honorem solatia
mortis; lenique materna vul-
nera, Jupiter annuerat; cum*

*Summe rector deum, precor da
huic aliquem honorem solatia
mortis; lenique materna vul-
nera, Jupiter annuerat; cum*

*Summe rector deum, precor da
huic aliquem honorem solatia
mortis; lenique materna vul-
nera, Jupiter annuerat; cum*

*Summe rector deum, precor da
huic aliquem honorem solatia
mortis; lenique materna vul-
nera, Jupiter annuerat; cum*

*Summe rector deum, precor da
huic aliquem honorem solatia
mortis; lenique materna vul-
nera, Jupiter annuerat; cum*

TRANSLATION.

mestic grief of her lost Memnon, afflicts the goddess; whom the rosy mother saw perishing by Achilles' point upon the Phrygian plains. She saw; and that colour, with which the morning times turn ruddy, had changed pale, and in clouds lay hid the æther. But the mother could not bear to see his limbs laid on the pile's last flames; but with loose hair, just as she was, disdained not to fall down at great Jove's knees, and these words add to her tears: Inferior to all, whom golden æther does sustain, (for, throughout all the world, my temples are the fewest) yet I, a goddess, come; not that thou wouldest give temples, and festivals, and altars with fire to heat: yet, shouldest thou reflect how much I, a woman, may for you, then when I keep the bounds of night with the new-rising light, thou mayest think rewards ought to be given; but that is not my care, nor that Aurora's state now to ask deserved honours. I come, bereaved of my Memnon, who brave arms in vain bore for his uncle, and in his prime of years (so you would have it) fell by the brave Achilles. Give him, I crave, great rector of the gods, some honour, solace in death; and ease a mother's wounds. Jove had nodded; when Memnon's lofty pile down tumbles with the towering fire, and volumes of black smoke disstained the day: as when the

NOTE.

578. *Luctusque domesticus angit, Memnonis amissi, &c.* All agree, that Memnon was the son of Aurora and Tithonus; that he came to the assistance of his kinsman, Priam, with a considerable body of forces; and that he was slain by Achilles.

infecere diem; veluti cum flumina exhalant natas nebulas, nec Sol admittitur infra. Atra favilla volat, glomerataque in unum corpus, densatur; capitque faciem, sumitque calorem atque animam ex igni. Sua levitas præbuit alas. Et primo similis volucris, mox vera volucris, insonuit pennis. Innumerae sorores sonuere pariter, quibus est eadem natalis origo. Lustrantque rogi ter; et consonus clangor exit ter in auras. Quarto volatu seducunt castra. Tum duo feroces populi de diversa parte, gerunt bella, exercentque iras rostris, et aduncis unguibus, lassantque alas, adversaque pectora: cognataque corpora cadunt inferiæ sepulto cineri; meminereque se creatas forti viro. Auctor facit nomen subitis præpetibus; dictæ Memnonides ab illo, cum Sol peregit duodena signa, rebellant peritura parentali marce. Ergo visum est aliis flebile Dymantida latrasse: Aurora est intenta suis luctibus; datque nunc quoque pias lacrymas: et rorat in toto orbe.

4. Nec tamen fata sinunt spem Trojæ esse quicquid everfam cum mœnibus. Cythereius heros fert humeris venerabile onus, sacra, et patrem altera sacra. Pius heros eligit illam prædam, suumque Ascanium, de tantis opibus; ferturque ab Antandro per

Infecere diem. Veluti cum flumina natas Exhalant nebulas, nec sol admittitur infra. Atra favilla volat: glomerataque corpus in unum Densatur, faciemque capit; sumitque calorem 605 Atque animam ex igni. Levitas sua præbuit alas. Et primò similis volucris, mox vera volucris, Insonuit pennis. Pariter sonuere sorores Innumerae; quibus est eadem natalis origo. Terque rogi lustrant: et consonus exit in auras Ter clangor. Quarto seducunt castra volatu. 615 Tum duo diversa populi de parte feroces Bella gerunt: rostrique, et aduncis unguibus iras Exercent; alasque, adversaque pectora lassant. Inferiæque cadunt cineri cognata sepulto 615 Corpora: seque viro forti meminere creatas. Præpetibus subitis nomen facit auctor; ab illo Memnonides dictæ, cum sol duodena peregit Signa, parentali perituræ Marte rebellant. Ergo aliis latrasse Dymantida, flebile visum: 620 Luctibus est Aurora suis intenta: piasque Nunc quoque dat lachrymas, et toto rorat in orbe. IV. Nec tamen everfam Trojæ cum mœnibus esse

Spem quoque fata sinunt. Sacra, et sacra altera patrem,

Fert humeris, venerabile onus, Clythereius heros. De tantis opibus prædam pius eligit illam, 626 Ascaniumque suum: profugâque per æquora classe

TRANSLATION.

streams exhale their rising fogs, nor is the sun below admitted. The black embers fly, and, rolled into a body, thicken, and take a form; and from the fire assume an heat and life. Their lightness gave them wings; and first, like to a bird, then soon a real bird, sound with their wings: at once innumerable sisters founded, of the same natal origin. Thrice round the pile they move, and thrice their consort clang break out into the sky: in their fourth flight they separate their camp. Then two fierce people from diverse sides make war; and with their beaks and crooked claws exert their rage, and tire their wings and adverse breasts: and down fall a sacrifice their kindred bodies to the buried ashes, and remember they were formed from that brave man. Their author makes a name for these his sudden birds, from him being called Memnonides. Whenever the sun has finished the twelve signs, they war again, to perish in this parental fight. To others, therefore, it seemed lamentable, that Dymas' daughter barked: Aurora was engaged in griefs her own; and now too sheds her pious tears, and sprinkles them all over the world in dew.

IV. Yet neither do the Fates allow the hope of Troy too to be ruined with its walls. The Cytherean hero on his shoulders bears the sacred things; and his own father, the other sacred thing, a venerable load, he, pious, chose from so much wealth that prize, and his own Ascanius; and from Antandros through the

Fertur ab Antandro ; scelerataque limina Thracum
Et Polydoreo manantem sanguine terram
Liquit : et utilibus ventis, æstuque secundo 630
Intrat Apollineam sociis comitantibus urbem.
Hunc Anius, quo rege homines, antistite Phœbus
Rite colebantur, temploque, domoque recepit :
Urbemque ostendit, delubraque vota, duasque
Latonâ quondam stirpes pariente retentas. 635
Thure dato flammis, vinoque in thura profuso,
Cæforumque boum fibris de more crematis,
Regia tecta petunt : positique tapetibus altis,
Munera cum liquido capiunt Cerealia Baccho.
Tum pius Anchises : O Phœbi lecte sacerdos, 640
Fallor ? an et natum, cum primum hæc mœnia
vidi,

Bisque duas natas, quantum reminiscor, habebas ?
Huic Anius niveis circumdata tempora vittis
Concutiens, et tristis, ait : Non falleris, heros
Maximè : natorum vidisti quinque parentem, 645
Quem nunc (tanta homines rerum inconstantia
versat)
Pænè vides orbem. Quid enim mihi filius absens
Auxilij ? quem dicta suo de nomine tellus
Andros habet, pro patre locumque et regna te-
nentem.

*æquora profugâ classe : lin-
quique scelerata limina Thra-
cum, et terram manantem Po-
lydoreo sanguine ; et utilibus
ventis, secundoque æstu, intrat
Apollineam urbem sociis comi-
tantibus. Anius, quo rege
homines, quo antistite Phœbus
rite colebantur, recepit hunc
temploque domoque, ostenditque
urbem, delubraque vota, du-
asque stirpes retentas quondam
Latona pariente. Thure dato
flammis, vinoque profuso in
thura, fibrisque cæforum boum
crematis de more, petunt regia
tecta, positique altis tapetibus,
capiunt munera Cerealia cum
liquido Baccho. Tum pius
Anchises ait : O lecte sacerdos
Phœbi, fallor ? An cum pri-
mum vidi hæc mœnia, babe-
basne quantum reminiscor, et
natum, bisque duas natas ?
Anius concutiens tempora cir-
cumdata niveis vittis, et tris-
tis, ait huic : maxime heros,
non falleris : vidisti me paren-
tem quinque natorum, quem
vides nunc pænè orbem (tanta
inconstantia rerum versat ho-
mines) quid enim auxilij ad-
fert filius absens mihi ? Quem
tellus Andros dicta de suo no-
mine, habet tenentem locumque et regna pro patre.*

TRANSLATION.

seas sails with his flying fleet, and leaves the cursed abodes of Thracians, and the land flowing with Polydorus' blood ; and, with good winds and favouring tide, enters with his attending friends Apollo's city. Him Anius, who king and priest (men and Apollo have their due regard) received into his temple and his house ; and shews the city, and the vowed temples, and the two shrubs once by Latona in her labour held. Incense being given to the flames, and wine poured on the incense, and burnt the entrails of oxen duly slain, they sought the royal palace ; and, placed upon high beds, they take along with liquid wine the gifts of Ceres. Then thus the pious Anchises : O chosen priest of Phœbus, am I deceived ; hadst thou not both a son, when I first saw this city, and twice two daughters, as I remember ? To him Anius, shaking his temples wreathed with snowy fillets, and sad, replies : You, O greatest hero, are by no means deceived : you saw me father of five children, whom now (so great inconstancy of things affects mankind) thou seest almost bereft of all : for what assistance is my absent son to me ? whom Andros, a land called from his name, possesses ; for his father now that place and kingdom holding. The Delian god gave him the skill of

NOTE.

632. *Hunc Anius*] Anius, king of Delos, and also high-priest of Apollo, was of the family of Cadmus. By his wife Doripe, he had three daughters extremely frugal, and who laid up great store of offerings that were brought to the temple of Apollo. The Greeks,

during the siege of Troy, sent Palamedes to ask provisions from Anius, and obliged him even to give his daughters hostages. These princesses, however, found a way to make their escape ; which gave occasion to say that Bacchus had transformed them to pigeons.

Delius dedit augurium huic: liber dedit alter munera, majora voto fideque, fœmineæ sorti: nam tactu mearum natarum, cuncta transformabantur in segetem, laticemque meri, baccamque Minervæ; ususque dives erat in illis. Ubi Atreides populator Trojæ cognovit hoc (ne putes nos quoque non sensisse vestram procellam ex aliqua parte) usus viribus armorum, abstrahit invitas gremio genitoris; imperatque ut alant Argolicam classẽm cœlesti munere. Effugiunt quæque potest. Eubœa est petita duabus, et fraterna Andros totidem natis. Miles adest, et minatur bella ni dedantur. Pietas victa metu, dedit consortia pectora pœnæ: et ut possis ignoscere timido fratri, non Æneas erat hic, non Hector qui defenderet Andron, per quos durastis in decimum annum. Jamque vincula parabantur captivis lacertis: illæ tollentes etiamnum libera cœlo. Brachia, Bacche, pater, fer opem, dixere: tulitque Muneris auctor opem. Si miro perdere more 670 Ferre vocatur opem. Nec quâ ratione figuram Perdiderint, potui scire, aut nunc dicere possim. Summa mali nota est. Pennas sumpsere; tuæque Conjugis in volucrem, niveas abiêre columbas.

TRANSLATION.

augury: Bacchus on the female lot other presents, greater than wish and faith, conferred; for by my daughter's touch were all things changed, to corn, of wine the liquor, and to Minerva's berry; and in these there rich advantage was. When Atreus' son, the ruiner of Troy, this understood (that you may not imagine we did not, in some measure, feel your storm) using force of arms, drags them unwilling from their father's bosom; and then commands to feed with their celestial presents the Argolic fleet: each, as they can, escape. Eubœa was by two, and by as many their brother's island, Andros, fought. The soldier comes, and threatens war, unless delivered up. Piety, overcome by fear, gave up to punishment these kindred breasts; and, that you may forgive a timorous brother, here no Æneas was, no Hector, Andros to defend; by whom you to the tenth year held it out. Now chains were for their captive arms provided; lifting up to heaven their arms, still free, they said; Father Bacchus, aid: and the author of their gift did bring them aid, if the destroying them in a surprising manner he called the bringing aid: nor by what means they lost their figure could I learn, nor now can tell: the whole of their calamity is known. Wings they assumed, and changed to thy consort's birds, the snowy doves.

V. Talibus atque aliis postquam convivia dictis
 Implêrunt; mensâ somnū petiêre remotâ. 676
 Cumque die surgunt; adeuntque oracula Phœbi:
 Qui petere antiquam matrem, cognataque jussit
 Littora. Prosequitur Rex, et dat munus ituris;
 Anchisæ sceptrum, chlamydem pharetramque ne-
 poti, 680
 Cratera Æneæ; quem quondam miserat illi
 Hospes ab Aœniis Therses Ismenius oris.
 Miserat hunc illi Therses, fabricaverat Alcon
 Myleus; et longo cælaverat argumento. 685
 Urbs erat: et septem posses ostendere portas.
 Hæ pro nomine erant; et, quæ foret illa, do-
 cebant.
 Ante urbem exequiæ, tumulique, ignesque, ro-
 gique
 Effusæque comas et apertæ pectora matres
 Significant luctum. Nymphæ quoque flere videntur;
 Siccatoque queri fontes. Sine frondibus arbor
 Nuda riget: rodunt arentia saxa capellæ. 691
 Ecce facit mediis natas Orione Thebis,
 Hanc non fœmineum jugulo dare pectus aperto,
 Illam demisso per fortia vulnera telo 694
 Pro populo cecidisse suo; pulchrisque per urbem
 Funeribus ferri, celebrique in parte cremari:
 Tum de virginæ geminos exire favillâ,

celebri parte. Tum, ne genus intercat, geminos juvenes, quos fama

TRANSLATION.

V. With this, and other such discourse, after filling up the time of feasting, the table being removed, they went to sleep; and rise with the day, and go to Phœbus' oracle; who bids them seek their ancient mother and their kindred shores. The king attends, and gives them gifts at parting; a sceptre to Anchises, a vest and quiver to his grandson, a bowl to Æneas, which formerly Therses, his Ismenian guest, had sent him from the Aonian coasts. This Therses to him had sent; Alcon, the Mylean, made, and carved thereon this ample argument. A town there was, and you might its seven gates have shewn; these were instead of name, and taught what city it was: before the city was a funeral, and tombs, and fires, and piles, and matrons with dishevelled hair and bared breasts do shew their grief. The nymphs too seem to weep, and mourn their springs dried up: without leaves the naked tree is stiff: the goats do gnaw the bare dry stones. Lo! he exhibits Orion's daughters in the middle of Thebes; this to give her breast more than woman's, with her bared throat; that plunging a sword through gallant wounds, to fall for her own people, and be carried out in pompous funeral through the city, and burnt in a conspicuous part thereof: then from the virgin embers, lest the race should fail, twin-youths

NOTE.

692. *Ecce facit mediis natas Orione Thebis.*] those detached pieces which Ovid has contrived artfully to interweave with his narration.

nominat Coronas, exire virginea favilla, et ducere pompam materno cineri.

6. 7. *Haëtenus signis fulgentibus antiquo ære, summus crater erat asper inaurato Aëcanto. Nec Trojani remittunt dona leviora datis; dantque sacerdoti acerram custodem thuris; dant poteram, coronamque claram auro gemmisque. Inde recordati Teucros ducere principium à sanguine Teucris, tenere, Creten, nequiereque diu ferre Jovem loci: centumque urbibus relictis optant contingere Ausonios portus. Hyems sævit, jactatque viros, alesque Aëllo exterruit eos receptos infidis portibus Strophadum. Et jam præter veci erant Dulichios portus, Ithacamque, Samenque, Neritiasque domos, regnum fallacis Ulyssæi: vident Ambraciam seriatam lite deorum, quæ est nunc nota ab Aëtiaco Apolline, saxumque sub imagine versi judicis, terramque Dodonida, vocatam sua quercu, sinusque Chaonios; ubi nati Molosso rege, fugere irrita incensata subjectis pennis.*

8. *Petunt proxima rura Phæacum, obsita felicibus pomis. Ab his Epiros, Buthrotosque regnata Phrygio vati, Trojaque simulata, tenentur. Inde certi futurorum, quæ cuncta fide*

Ne genus intereat, juvenes, quos fama Coronas
Nominat, et cineri materno ducere pompam.

VI. VII. *Haëtenus antiquo signis fulgentibus ære;*

Summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho.

Nec leviora datis Trojani dona remittunt:

Dantque sacerdoti custodem thuris acerram;

Dant pateram, claramque auro gemmisque coronam.

Inde recordati Teucros à sanguine Teucris 705

Ducere principium, Creten tenuere; locique

Ferre diu nequiere Jovem: centumque relictis

Urbibus, Ausonios optant contingere portus.

Sævit hyems, jactatque viros: Strophadumque receptos,

Portibus infidis, exterruit ales Aëllo. 710

Et jam Dulichios portus, Ithacamque, Samenque,

Neritiasque domos, regnum fallacis Ulyssæi.

Præter erant veci: certatam lite Deorum

Ambraciam, versique vident sub imagine saxum

Judicis, Aëtiaco quæ nunc ab Apolline nota est,

Vocalemque suâ terram Dodonida quercu, 716

Chaoniosque sinus: ubi nati rege Molosso

Irrita subjectis fugere incendia pennis.

VII. Proxima Phæacum felicibus obsita pomis

Rura petunt. Epiros ab his, regnataque vati 720

Buthrotos Phrygio, simulataque Troja tenentur.

Inde futurorum certi, quæ cuncta fide

Trojaque simulata, tenentur. Inde certi futurorum, quæ cuncta fide

Priamides

TRANSLATION.

do arise, whom Fame Coronæ calls; and lead the funeral pomp to their own mother's ashes.

VI. VII. Thus far the figures, shining in ancient brass; the topmost bowl was rough with gilt acanthus. Nor did the Trojans gifts return meaner than those given them: and to the priest they give a censer to hold frankincense; they give a bowl, and crown, brilliant with gold and jewels. Then, recollecting that the Trojans their origin derive from Teucer's blood, they Crete did make, and long could not endure the air of that place; and, leaving then its hundred cities, wish to reach Ausonian harbours. A storm does rage, and tofs the men about; and winged Aello frights them, received into the faithless harbours of the Strophades. And now they passed were Dulichian havens, and Ithaca, and Same, and Neritian houses, the kingdom of the sly Ulysses; Ambracia, contended for in a dispute of gods. And now they see a stone under the image of a changed judge, which now for Aëtian Phœbus is renowned; and the Dodonian land; vocal by its oaks; and the Chaonian bays, where king Molossus' sons escaped the empty flames with subject wings.

VIII. They seek the next Phæacian plains, beset with happy fruits. Then Epiros, and Buthrotos, ruled by the Phrygian prophet and a fictitious Troy, are by them reached: from thence, certain of futurity (all which Helenus, the son

Priamides Helenus monitu prædixerat, intrant
Sicaniam. - Tribus hæc excurrit in æquora lin-
guis,

Equibus imbriferos obversa Pachynos ad Austros :
Mollibus expositum Zephyris Lilybæon : at
Arcton

Æquoris expertem spectat Boreanque Peloros.
Hæc subeunt Teucris : remisque, æstuque secundo,
Sub noctem potitur Zancleâ classis arenâ.
Scylla latus dextrum, lævum irrequieta Cha-
rybdis

Infestant. Vorat hæc raptas, removitque carinas :
Illa feris atram canibus succingitur alvum ;
Virginis ora gerens : et (si non omnia vates
Ficta reliquerunt) alio quoque tempore virgo.
Hanc multi petiére proci : quibus illa repulsis
Ad pelagi nymphas, pelagi gratissima nymphis,
Ibat : et elusos juvenum narrabat amores.

Quam, dum pectendos, præbet Galatea capillos,
Talibus alloquitur repetens suspiria dictis :

Te tamen, ô virgo, genus haud immite virorum
Expetit : utque facis, potes his impunè negare.

At mihi, cui pater est Nereus, quam cærula
Doris

Enixa est ; quæ sum turbâ quoque tuta sororum,

*Helenus prædixerat fideli mo-
nitu, intrant Sicaniam. Hæc
excurrit in æquora tribus lin-*

*guis : C quibus Pachynus est
obversa ad imbriferos Austros,
Lilybæon expositum mollibus
Zephyris : at Pelorus spectat
Arcton expertem æquoris, Bo-
reanque. Teucris subeunt hæc ;
classisque remis, æstuque se-
cundo, potitur sub noctem Zan-
clea arenâ. Scylla infestat
dextrum latus, irrequieta Cha-
rybdis lævum : hæc vorat,
removitque raptas carinas.*

*Illa gerens ora virginis, suc-
cingitur quoad atram alvum
feris canibus : et, (si vates
non reliquerunt omnia ficta)
erat quoque virgo aliquo tem-
pore. Multi proci petiére
hanc : quibus repulsis, illa
gratissima nymphis pelagi, ibat
ad nymphas pelagi ; et narra-
bat elusos amores juvenum.*

*Quam Galatea, dum præbet
illi capillos pectendos, repetens
suspiria, alloquitur talibus dic-
tis. Tamen ô virgo, genus
haud immite virorum expetit*

*te : potesque negare te his im-
punè, ut facis. At non licuit
mihi, cui Nereus est pater,
quam cærula Doris est enixa ;
quæ sum quoque tuta turbâ sororum,*

TRANSLATION.

of Priam, had in his faithful instructions to them foretold) Sicania they enter. This with three points runs in the sea ; of which Pachynus is obverted to the showery south ; Lilybæon exposed to the soft zephyrs ; but Pelorus looks to the North and Bear, free of the sea. Under this the Trojans come ; and the fleet with oars and favouring tide does about night make the Zanclean land : Scylla the right, the left-side restless Charybdis does infest. This swallows and throws up again ships, taken down ; that has her black womb with fierce dogs surrounded, having a virgin's face, and (if the poets have not left all things a fiction) she too some time a virgin was. Her many lovers courted ; whom repulsed, she, most acceptable to the sea-nymphs, went to the nymphs of the sea, and told the youth's eluded loves. To whom, while Galatea gives her hair to comb, fetching some sighs, speaks thus : Yet thee, O virgin, no ungentle race of men does woo ; and, as you do, you may deny them safely : but I, whose sire is Nereus, whom the green Doris bore, who guarded too am by a crowd of

NOTE.

738. *Dum pectendos præbet Galatea capillos.* The history of the Cyclops is embellished with innumerable fictions : Polyphemus was the most celebrated among them, and lived in the time of Ulysses. Ovid here, and Theocritus before him, describe at length an adventure of his, which is not so much as mentioned by Homer, who otherwise enlarges much upon his his-

tory. Our Poet tells us, that he was deeply enamoured of the nymph Galatea, and had Acis for his rival ; that this hideous giant buried that young prince under a rock which he plucked up by the root ; and that the gods transformed him into a river, or rather into a river-god.

effugere amorem Cyclopis, nisi per fluctus: et lacrymæ impedire vocem loquentis: quas ubi virgo deterfit marmoreo pollice, et est solata deam, dixit: O carissima, refer, neve tege causam tui doloris (nam sum fida tibi.) Nereis refecuta est contra natam Cratæida his dictis. Acis erat cretus Fauno, Nymphæque Symæthide: magna quidem voluptas patrisque sui, matrisque; nostra tamen voluptas major: nam ille pulcher junxerat me sibi uni, et octonis natalibus iterum ætis, signârat teneras malas dubio lanugine. Ego petebam hunc, Cyclops petebat me cum nullo fine. Nec si quæsieris odiumne Cyclopis, amorne Acidis, fuit præsentior in nobis, edam. Fuit par utrique. Proh alma Venus, quanta est potentia tui regni! nempe ille immitis, et horrendus ipsis filvis, et visus ab nullo hospite impune, et contemptor magni Olympi cum diis, sentit quid amor sit: captusque cupidine nostri, uritur; oblitus suorum pecorum antrorumque. Jamque est tibi cura formæ, jamque est tibi cura placendi: jamque Polypheme pectus rigidis capillis rastris: jam libet tibi recidere hirsutam barbam falce: et spectare, et componere feros vultus in aquâ. Amor cædis, feritasque immensa cruoris

Non nisi per fluctus licuit Cyclopis amorem
 Effugere: et lacrymæ vocem impedière loquentis.
 Quas ubi marmoreo deterfit pollice virgo; 746
 Et solata Deam est; Refer, ô carissima, dixit:
 Neve tui causam tege (sum tibi fida) doloris.
 Nereis his contra refecuta Cratæida natam:
 Acis erat Fauno, Nymphæque Symæthide cretus,
 Magna quidem patrisque sui, matrisque voluptas,
 Nostra tamen major. Nam me sibi junxerat
 uni 752
 Pulcher: et, octonis iterum natalibus ætis,
 Signârat dubiâ teneras lanugine malas.
 Hunc ego, me Cyclops nullo cum fine petebat.
 Nec, si quæsieris odium Cyclopis, amorne 756
 Acidis in nobis fuerit præsentior, edam.
 Par utrique fuit. Proh quanta potentia regni
 Est, Venus alma, tui! nempe ille immitis, et ipsis
 Horrendus filvis, et visus ab hospite nullo 760
 Impune, et magni cum Dis contemptor Olympi;
 Quid sit amor sentit: nostrique cupidine captus,
 Uritur; oblitus pecorum antrorumque suorum.
 Jamque tibi formæ, jamque est tibi cura placendi:
 Jam rigidos pectus rastris, Polypheme, capillos:
 Jam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam. 766
 Et spectare feros in aquâ, et componere vultus.
 Cædis amor, feritasque, sitisque immensa cruoris

TRANSLATION.

sisters could not, but by the waves, escape the cyclops' love; and tears here choaked her voice thus speaking: which when the virgin with her marble finger wiped, and comforted the goddesses, O dearest; said she, come tell me, nor from me conceal (for I am to thee faithful) this cause of thy grief. Upon Cratæis' daughter thus the nereid replied: Acis, born of Faunus and the nymph Symæthis, was indeed the great delight and of his father and his mother; yet still the greater mine: for the charming youth had joined me to himself alone; and, having past twice eight birth-days, had marked his tender cheeks with doubtful down. I him pursued, incessant me the cyclops. Nor can I, should you ask, declare, whether the cyclops' hatred, or the love of Acis was the stronger passion; both equal were. Ah! gentle Venus, how great is the power of thy reign. Now, that savage, and terror of the woods themselves, and who with impunity is by no stranger seen, the despiser of the gods and great Olympus, feels what love is; and smit with desire for me, he burns, forgetting and his cattle and his caves. Now, Polyphemus, thou regardest dress and the art of pleasing: now comest thy rigid hair with rakes; now with a sickle thou art pleased to cut thy shaggy beard, and in the water view and compose thy grisly looks: Thy love of slaughter and thy fierceness, and thirst immense of blood are

Cessant: et tutæ veniunt abeuntque carinæ.

Telemus interea Siculam delatus ad Ætner, 770

Telemus Eurymides, quem nulla fefellerat ales,

Terribilem Polyphemon adit; lumenque quod

unum

Fronte geris mediâ, rapiet tibi, dixit; Ulysses.

Risit, et, O vatum stolidissime, falleris inquit:

Altera jam rapuit. Sic frustra vera monentem

Spernit: et aut gradiens ingenti littora passu 776

Degravat; aut fessus sub opaca revertitur antra.

Prominet in pontum cuneatus acumine longo

Collis: utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda.

Huc ferus ascendit Cyclops; mediusque resedit.

Lanigeræ pecudes nullo ducente secutæ. 781

Cui postquam pinus, baculi quæ præbuit usum,

Ante pedes posita est; antennis aptæ ferendis;

Sumptaque arundinibus compacta est fistulacentum;

Senferunt toti pastoria sibila montes: 785

Senferunt undæ. Latitans ego rupe, meique

Acidis in grêmio residens, procul auribus hausi

Talia dicta meis, auditaque mente notavi.

Candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri,

Floridior pratis; longâ procerior alno;

Splendidior vitro; tenero lascivior hœdo;

Lævior assiduo detritis æquore conchis;

Solibus hibernis, æstivâ gratior umbrâ;

Nobilior pomis: platano conspectior altâ;

levior conchis detritis assiduo æquore, gratior solibus hibernis vel æstiva umbrâ, nobilior pomis, conspectior altâ platano.

cessant; et carinæ veniunt-

que abeuntque tutæ. Interea

Telemis delatus ad Siculam

Ætner, Telemus Eurymides,

quem nulla ales fefellerat, adit

terribilem Polyphemon, dixit-

que, Ulysses rapiet tibi unum

lumen quod geris media fronte.

Risit, et inquit, O stolidissime

vatum, falleris: altera ra-

puit jam: sic spernit monen-

tem vera frustra; et aut gra-

diens, degravat littora ingenti

passu, aut fessus revertitur

sub opaca antra. Collis cuneatus

prominet in pontum longo

acumine: unda æquoris cir-

cumfluit utrumque latus. Fe-

rus Cyclops ascendit huc, rese-

ditque medius. Lanigeræ pe-

cudes secutæ sunt nullo du-

cente. Cui postquam pinus,

quæ præbuit usum baculi, ap-

ta ferendis antennis, est posita

ante pedes; fistulaque, com-

pecta centum arundinibus, est

sumpta; toti montes senferunt

pastoria sibila; undæ sense-

runt. Ego latitans rupe, re-

siderisque in gremio mei Acidis,

hausi procul auribus meis talia

dicta, notavique audita mente.

Galatea, candidior folio nivei

ligustri, floridior pratis; pro-

cerior longâ alno; splendidior

vitro, lascivior tenero hœdo,

æstiva umbrâ, nobilior pomis,

TRANSLATION.

ceased; and ships with safety come now and go. Telemus, mean while arriving at Sicilian Etna, Telemus Eurymus' son, whom no bird had ever deceived, accosts the dreadful Polyphemon, and thus said; That single eye thou bearest in thy middle forehead, Ulysses shall from thee snatch. He smiled and says, Vainest of prophets, thou art mistaken: another hath already snatched it. Thus he flights him warning true in vain; and or stalking loads the shore with mighty strides, or weary does return into his dusky cave. A wedge-like hill runs out with a long point into the sea; each side the water of the main flows round. Thither the fierce Cyclops does ascend, and sat in the middle down. His woolly flocks without a guide did follow. And after placing before his feet the pine, which did the business of a staff, and fit to bear sail-yards, and taking up his pipe framed of a hundred reeds, the mountains all did feel the whistling of the shepherd; the waters felt. I, lying hid within a rock, and resting on the bosom of my Acis, did at a distance draw in at my ears such words as these; and being heard I marked them in my mind. O Galatea, fairer than the leaf of snowy privet; gayer than the meads; taller than the long alder; brighter than glass; more wanton than the tender kid; smother than the shells worn by continual floods; more grateful than the winter-suns, or summer's shade; than apples nobler;

*Lucidior glacie; dulcior matu-
ra uvâ; mollior et plumis cyg-
ni, et coactio lacte; et, si non
fugias, formosior riguo horto.
Sed eadem Galatea est sævior
indomitis juvencis, durior an-
nosâ quercu; fallacior undis;
lentior et virgis salacis, et al-
bis vitibus; immobilior his sco-
pulis, violentior amne, super-
bior laudato pavone, acrior
igni, asperior tributis, trucu-
lentiore sceta ursa, surdior æ-
quoribus, immitior calicato hy-
dro; et, quod præcipue vel-
lem possim demere tibi, non
tantum fugacior cervo actis cla-
ris latratibus, verum etiam
ventis, volucrique aurâ. At
si bene nôris, pigeat fugisse,
ipsaque damnis tuas moras:
et labores retinere me. Sunt
mihiantra pendentia vivo saxo,
pars montis; quibus nec sol
sentitur in medio æstu, nec
hyems sentitur: sunt poma
gravantia ramos: sunt uvæ
similes auro in longis vitibus:
sunt et purpureæ; servamus
et has et illas tibi. Ipsa leges
tuis manibus, mollia fraga
nata sub silvestri umbrâ: ipsa
leges autumnalia corna, pru-
naque non solum liventia nigro
succo, verum etiam generosa,
imitantiaque novas ceras. Nec
castaneæ decrunt tibi nec fœtus
arbuti tibi, me conjuge. Omnis arbor serviet tibi.*

Lucidior glacie: maturâ dulcior uvâ; 795
Mollior et cygni plumis, et lacte coacto;
Et, si, non fugias, riguo formosior horto.
Sævior indomitis eade, Galatea, juvencis,
Durior annosâ quercu; fallacior undis;
Lentior et salacis virgis, et vitibus albis, 800
His immobilior scopulis, violentior amne;
Laudato pavone superbior; acrior igni;
Asperior tribulis; scetâ truculentior ursâ;
Surdior æquoribus; calcato immitior hydro:
Et, quod præcipue vellem tibi demere possem,
Non tantum cervo claris latratibus actis, 806
Verum etiam ventis, volucrique fugacior aurâ.
At, bene si nôris, pigeat fugisse: morasque
Ipsa tuas damnes, et me retinere labores.
Sunt mihi pars montis vivo pendentia saxo 810
Antra; quibus nec sol medio sentitur in æstu,
Nec sentitur hyems: sunt poma gravantia ra-
mos:
Sunt auro similes longis in vitibus uvæ:
Sunt et purpureæ: tibi has servamus, et illas.
Ipsa tuis manibus silvestri nata sub umbrâ 815
Mollia fraga leges: ipsa autumnalia corna,
Prunaque, non solum nigro liventia succo,
Verum etiam generosa, novasque imitantia ceras.
Nec tibi castaneæ, me conjuge, nec tibi deerunt
Arbuti fœtus. Omnis tibi serviet arbor. 820

TRANSLATION.

conspicuous more than goodly plane; than ice more shining; sweeter than the mellow grape; softer than the down of swan and curdled milk; and, if thou didst not fly me, fairer than watered garden. Yet, Galatea, thou, the same, art wilder than untamed bullocks; harder than the aged oak; deceitful more than waters be; tougher than these fallow twigs, and than white vines; more immoveable thou than these very rocks; more violent than the torrent; prouder than the praised peacock; fiercer than the fire; rougher than thistles far; and more outrageous than a mother-bear; than seas more deaf, and than a trodden snake more fierce; and, what I could chiefly wish I could deprive you of, fleeter, not only than the deer, by loud barkings urged, but even than the winds and fleeting air. But, didst thou know me well, thou wouldest repine to have fled, and thou thyself wouldest blame thy own delays, and labour to retain me. My caves, part of a mountain, are pendent, formed of living rock; where nor sun is felt in mid summer heat; nor in winter cold: my apples load the boughs; my grapes resemble gold upon the lengthening vines, and some are purple too; for thee and these I keep and those. Thyself shall with thy hands pick off the soft strawberries, growing underneath a silvan shade; thyself, the autumnal car-nels, and the plumbs, not only luscious with black juice, but generous too, and new wax emulating. Nor, I thy husband, shalt thou chestnuts lack, nor arbut-

Hoc pecus omne meum est. Multæ quoque val-
libus errant:
Multas silva tegit: multæ stabulantur in antris.
Nec, si forgè roges, possim tibi dicere, quot sint.
Pauperis est numerare pecus. De laudibus harum
Nil mihi credideris: præsens potes ipsa videre, 825
Ut vix sustineat distentum cruribus uber:
Sunt, foetura minor, tepidis in ovilibus agni:
Sunt quoque par ætas aliis in ovilibus hædi.
Lac mihi semper adest niveum: Pars inde bibenda
Servatur: partem liquefacta coagula durant. 830
Nec tici deliciæ faciles, vulgataque tantum
Munera contingent, damæ, leporesque, capræque,
Par-ve columbarum, demtusve cacumine nidus:
Inveni geminos, qui tecum ludere possint,
Inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, 835
Villosæ catulos in summis montibus ursæ:
Inveni: et dixi, Dominæ servabimus istos.
Jam modò cœruleo nitidum caput exsere ponto:
Jam, Galatea, veni: nec munera despice nostra.
Certè ego me novi, liquidæq; in imagine vidi 840
Nupèr aquæ: placuitque mihi mea forma videnti.
Adspice, sim quantus. Non est hoc corpore major
Jupiter in cœlo: nam vos narrare soletis
Nescio quem regnare Jovem. Coma plurima
torvos
Prominet in vultus: humerosque, ut lucus ob-
umbrant. 845
nare. Coma plurima prominet in torvos vultus, obumbratque humeros ut lucus.

TRANSLATION.

fruits; every tree shall serve thee. Mine is all this cattle; many too do roam the valleys; many the wood conceals; many more are penned in my caves: nor, should you ask me, could I tell how many: to tell his cattle is the poor man's business. For their praise trust not me at all; present, thyself mayst see, how scarcely on their legs they hold distended dugs. Lambs, a smaller breed, I in warm folds do keep; kids also, an equal age, in other folds. I always stored am with snowy milk: part of it kept to drink; part liquid rennet hardens. Nor shall easy dainties and vulgar presents only be thy lot, as does, and hares, and goats, or a pair of pigeons, or nest, taken from the trees top; I on the mountain tops have found the twin cubs of a shaggy bear to play with you, so like each other, that you can scarce distinguish: them I found and said; these we will for our mistress keep. Do now but raise thy beauteous head from out the green sea: now, Galatea, come; nor scorn my presents. I surely know myself, and lately saw in the pure water's image; and me my form pleased, seeing. See, how huge I am; not Jove in heaven is greater than this body: for, you use to say, what Jupiter, I know not, reigns. Much hair hangs over my grisly face, and like a grove, overshades my shoulders: nor think uncomely;

Nec puta turpe mihi, quod corpora horrent densissima rigidis setis. Arbor est turpis sine frondibus: equus est turpis, nisi jubæ velent flaventia colla. Pluma tegit volucres: sua lana est decori ovibus. Barba, setæque hirtæ in corpore, decent viros. Unum lumen est mihi in mediâ fronte sed instar ingentis clypei. Quid? non magnus sol videt hæc omnia è cælo? tamen est unicus orbis soli. Adde quod meus genitor regnat in vestro æquore. Do hunc socerum tibi. Tantum miserere, exaudique preces supplicis; enim succumbimus tibi uni: egoque qui sperno Jovem, et cælum, et penetrabile fulmen, vereor te, Nerei; tua ira est sævior fulmine. Atque ego essem patientior hujus contemptus, si fugeres omnes: sed cur, Cyclope repulso, amas Acin, præfersque Acin meis amplexibus? Ille tamen placeatque sibi, quodque nollem, licebit placeat tibi, Galatea, modo copia detur, sentiet vires esse mihi pro tanto corpore. Trabam viva viscera; spargamque divulsa membra per agros, perque tuas undas, (sic misceat se tibi) enim uror, læsusque ignis exæstuat acrius; videorque ferre meo pectore Ætnam translata cum suis viribus, nec tu moveris Galatea.

Nec mihi quod rigidis horrent densissima setis Corpora, turpe puta. Turpis sine frondibus arbor:

Turpis equus, nisi colla jubæ flaventia velent. Pluma tegit volucres: ovibus sua lana decori est: Barba viros, hirtæque decent in corpore setæ. 850 Unum est in medio lumen mihi fronte, sed instar Ingentis clypei. Quid, non hæc omnia magno Sol vidit è cælo? Soli tamen unicus orbis. Adde, quod in vestro genitor meus æquore regnat. Hunc tibi do socerum. Tantum miserere, precesque 855

Supplicis exaudi. Tibi enim succumbimus uni. Quique Jovem, et cælum sperno, et penetrabile fulmen,

Nerei, te vereor: tua fulmine sævior ira est. Atque ego contemptus essem patientior hujus; Si fugeres omnes. Sed cur, Cyclope repulso, 860 Acin amas, præfersque meis amplexibus Acin? Ille tamen placeatque sibi, placeatque licebit, Quod nollem, Galatea, tibi; modò copia detur, Sentiet esse mihi tantò pro corpore vires.

Viscera viva traham: divulsaque membra per agros, 865

Perque tuas spargam (sic se tibi misceat) undas. Uror enim: læsusque exæstuat acrius ignis: Cumque suis videor translata viribus Ætnam Pectore ferre meo: nec tu, Galatea, moveris.

TRANSLATION.

that my thick-set body bristles with stiff hairs. Uncomely seems without its leaves the tree; the horse uncomely, unless the mane do veil his yellow neck; feathers do birds adorn; their wool does deck the sheep; their beard does man besee, and the stiff bristles in their body. One eye I have in my mid forehead, but like a shield of huge extent it is. What? Does not from great heaven the sun survey all things here below? Yet the sun has but one ball. Add too, that in your sea my fire does reign: him I give you for a father-in-law. Only take pity on, and hear thy suppliant's prayer; for to thee alone we yield. And I, who Jove, and heaven, and piercing thunder, flight, dread thee. O Nereid; thy wrath to me is more than thunder fierce. And I more patient of this slight should be, did you all men avoid. But why, repulsed the Cyclops, lovest thou Acis? Acis to my embrace preferest? Yet let him please himself; and, Galatea, let him please you too, which yet I would not: let but the occasion offer, and he shall find that I have strength proportioned to such body. I will tear out his panting bowels, and strew his mangled limbs over the fields, and on thy waters, (so may he unite with thee.) For I burn, and my passion thus slighted rages more furiously, and I seem to bear in my breast Ætna torn from its seat with all its fires, nor do you, Galatea; regard my passion. After pouring out these vain com-

Talia nequicquam questus, (nam cuncta videbam) *Questus talia nequicquam,*
 Surgit: et ut taurus vacea furibundus ademtâ *(nam videbat cuncta) surgit:*
 Stare nequit, silvâque et notis saltibus errat. *et ut taurus furibundus adem-*
 Cum ferus ignaros, nec quicquam tale timentes, *tâ vacea, nequit stare, errat-*
 Me videt atque Acin: videoque, exclamat; et *que silva et notis saltibus. Cum*
ferus videt me atque Acin, ig-
naros, nec timentes quicquam
tale: exclamatque. Video, et
faciam ut ista sit ultima con-
cordia vestra Veneri. Illaque
vox fuit tanta, quantam ira-
tus Cyclops debuit habere Æt-
ne perhorruit clamore. Ast ego
pavescere, merger sub vicino
æquore. Symæthius heros de-
dedit terga conversa fugæ, et
dixerat, Galatea, precor fer-
opem mihi, parentes ferte, et
admittite me periturum vestris
regnis. Cyclops insequitur; mit-
tique partem revulsam è monte,
et quamvis extremus angulus è
saxo pervenit ad illum, tamen
obruit totum Actu. At nos fe-
cimus quod solum licebat fieri
per fata; ut Acis adsumeret
avitas vires: puniceus cruor
manabat de mole, et intra exi-
guum temporis ruber cœpit e-
vanescere: primòque fit color
fluminis turbati imbre: pur-
gaturq; morâ. Tum jacta mo-
les dehiscit, arund. q; viva,
proceraque surgit per rimas;
osque cavum saxi sonat undis
exultantibus. Resque mira;
juvenis incinctus quod ad nova cornua flexis cannis, subito extitit tenuis mediâ alvo:

Ultima sit, faciam, Veneri concordia vestra: *875*
 Tantaque vox, quantam Cyclops iratus habere
 Debuit, illa fuit. Clamore perhorruit Ætne.
 Ast ego vicino pavescere sub æquore mergor.
 Terga fugæ dederat conversa Symæthius heros:
 Et, fer opem, Galatea, precor, mihi; ferte pa-
 rentes: *880*

Dixerat: et vestris periturum admittite regnis
 Insequitur Cyclops: partemq; è monte revulsam
 Mittit; et extremus quamvis pervenit ad illum
 Angulus è saxo, totum tamen obruit Acin.
 At nos, quod fieri solum per fata licebat, *885*
 Fecimus, ut vires adsumeret Acis avitas.
 Puniceus de mole cruor manabat: et intra
 Temporis exiguum rubor evanescere cœpit:
 Fitque color primò turbati fluminis imbre:
 Purgaturque morâ. Tum moles jacta dehiscit;
 Vivaque per rimas, proceraque surgit arundo: *891*
 Osque cavum saxi sonat exultantibus undis.
 Miraque res; subitò mediâ tenuis extitit alvo
 Incinctus juvenis flexis nova cornua cannis.

juvenis incinctus quod ad nova cornua flexis cannis, subito extitit tenuis mediâ alvo:

TRANSLATION.

plaints (for I saw all) he rises; and like an enraged bull when his heifer is taken from him, he cannot stand still, but wanders through the woods and well-known forests; when the savage monster espies me and Acis, not dreaming of his approach, nor apprehending any danger; and thus exclaims: I see you, and shall take care that this be the last agreement for your mutual loves. He said, and with a voice loud as that of an angry Cyclops. Ætne trembled at the noise. I, struck with amazement, plunge into the adjoining sea. The Symethian hero had turned his back and fled, and said; Help me, O Galatea, help me, ye her parents, and receive me, in danger of perishing, into your realms. The Cyclops pursue, and tosses after him a fragment torn from a mountain; and though the extreme angle of the rock only reached him, yet it entirely crushed Acis. What the Fates allowed, I gave, that he should assume his grandfather's strength. A purple stream of blood issued from the stone; but soon the purple began to vanish, and a colour succeeded, at first resembling that of a torrent disturbed by rain, which in time works itself clear. The mass that had been thrown upon him opens, and through the chinks a tall and shapely reed springs up, and from the hollow mouth of the stone issues a sounding stream. When, wondrous to behold! the youth suddenly rises from the middle of the flood, having his temples graced with new horns, entwined with wreaths of native reed; who but for

qui, nisi quod est major, nisi quod est cœrulus toto ore, erat Acis. Sed tamen sic quoque erat Acis versus in animum, et flumina tenuerunt antiquum nomen.

9. Galatea desierat loqui: cœtuque soluto, Nereïdes discedunt, natantque placidis undis. Scylla redit; (neq; enim audet credere se medio ponto) et aut errat sine vestibus bibulâ arenâ, aut ubi est lassata, nacta seductis recessus gurgitis, refrigerat sua membra inclusa undâ. Ecce Glaucus, novus incolâ alti ponti, membris nuper versis in Eubœicâ Anthedone, adest findens fretum; hæretq; cupidine visæ virginis, et refert quæcunque verba putat posse morari fugientem: illa tamen fugit, veloxq; timore, pervenit in summum montis positi prope littora. Ante fretum est ingens vertex, convexus ad longa æquora, sine arboribus, et collectus in unum apicem. Constitit hic, et tuta loco, ignorans illene sit monstrum, deusne; admiraturq; colorem, cæsariemque tegentem humeros, subjectaq; terga, quodque tortilis piscis excipiat ultima inguina: sentit; et innitens moli quæ stabat, proxima, inquit ego, virgo, non sum prodigium, non fera bellua, sum deus aque; nec Proteus, et Triton,

Qui, nisi quod major, quod toto cœrulus ore est, Acis erat. Sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis in animum

Versus: et antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen.

IX. Desierat Galatea loqui: cœtuque soluto Discedunt: placidisque natant Nereïdes undis. Scylla redit (neque enim medio se credere ponto Audet) et aut bibulâ sine vestibus errat arenâ; Aut ibi lassata est, seductos nacta recessus Gurgitis, inclusâ sua membra refrigerat undâ. Ecce fretum findens alti novus incolâ ponti, Nupèr in Eubœicâ versis Anthedone membris, Glaucus adest: visæque cupidine virginis hæret; Et, quæcunque putat fugientem posse morari, Verba refert: fugit illa tamen: veloxque timore Pervenit in summum positi prope littora montis. Ante fretum est ingens apicem collectus in unum,

Longa sine arboribus convexus ad æquora vertex. Constitit hic: et tuta loco, monstrumne, Deusne Ille sit ignorans, admiraturque colorem, Cæsariemq; humeros, subjectaq; terga tenentem, Ultimaq; excipiat quod tortilis inguina piscis. Sentit: et innitens, quæ stabat proxima, moli, Non ego prodigium, non sum fera bellua, virgo; Sum Deus, inquit, aquæ: nec majus in æquora Proteus

Jus habet, et Triton, Athamantiadesq; Palæmon.

Athamantiadesque Palæmon, habet majus jus in æquora.

TRANSLATION.

his largeness of stature, and azure complexion, seemed to be Acis himself; and, indeed, Acis it was, yet changed into a river, which still retains its ancient name.

IX. Here, Galatea ceased; and the company breaking up, they depart: the sea-green Nereids skim along the surface of the still deep. Scylla, not daring to trust herself to the wide-spread main, returns to the shore, and either wanders naked along the thirsty sand, or when tired, searching for some winding recess of the flood, bathes her limbs in the inclosed waters. When, lo, Glaucus, a new inhabitant of the deep, lately transformed at Anthedon, a town of Eubœa, comes cutting the waves; and languishes with desire after the virgin he sees, and utters whatever words he thinks may hinder her flight, or remove her fears. She still flies, and adding to her speed, she reaches the top of a mountain situate nigh the shore. Fronting the sea is a huge ridge, bare of woods, and which bending along way over the waves, terminates at last in a steep summit. Here secured by the place, she stopt; and uncertain whether he was a god, or a monster, admires his colour, and flowing hair that covered his shoulders and back, and that below he ends in a fish's wreathy tail. He understood the cause of her surprise, and leaning on a rock that stood hard by, says: Fear not, beauteous maid, I am no fish, nor savage monster of the main, but a watry god; nor does Proteus, or Triton, or Palæmon, the son of Athamas, reign more uncon-

Antè tamen mortalis eram : sed scilicet altis 920 *Tamen ante, eram mortalis; sed*
 Deditus æquoribus, jam tum exercebar in illis. *scilicet deditus altis æquoribus,*
 Nam modò ducebam ducentia retia pisces : *jam tum exercebar in illis. Nam*
 Nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum : *modo ducebam retia ducentia*
 Sunt viridi prato confinia littora, quorum *pisces: nunc sedens in mole, mo-*
 Altera pars undis, pars altera cingitur herbis: 925 *derabar linum arundine. Sunt*
 Quas neque cornigeræ morfu læsere juvencæ : *littora confinia viridi prato,*
 Nec placidæ carpsistis oves, hirtæve capellæ. *quorum altera pars cingitur un-*
 Non apis inde tulit collectos sedula flores : *dis, pars altera herbis, quas*
 Non data sunt capiti genialia farta : nec unquam *neque cornigeræ juvencæ læ-*
 Falciferæ secuere manus. Ego primus in illo 930 *sere morfu, nec vos placidæ o-*
 Cespitè confedi, dum lina madentia sicco. *ves hirtæve capellæ carpsistis.*
 Utque recenserem captivos ordine pisces ; *Sedula apis non tulit inde col-*
 Insuper exposui, quos aut in retia casus, *lectos flores : genialia farta non*
 Aut sua credulitas in aduncos egeret hamos. *sunt. data capiti, nec falciferæ*
 Res similis fictæ; (sed quid mihi fingere prodest?) *manus unquam secuere. Ego*
 Gramine contacto cœpit mea præda moveri, 936 *primus confedi in illo cespitè,*
 Et mutare latus: terrâque ut in æquore, niti. *dum sicco madentia lina. Ut-*
 Dumque moror, mirorque simul, fugit omnis in *que recenserem captivos pisces*
 undas *ordine, insuper exposui aut quos*
 Turba suas : dominumque novum, littusque re- *casus egerat in retia, aut sua*
 linquunt. *credulitas in aduncos hamos.*
 Obstupui : dubiusq; diu, quæ causâ, requiro: 940 *Res est similis fictæ: (sed quid*
 Num Deus hoc aliquis, num succus fecerit herbæ. *prodest mihi fingere.) Gramine*
 Quæ tamen has, inquam, vires habet herba? *contacto mea præda cœpit*
 manuque *moveri, et mutare latus,*
 Pabula decerpfi, decerptaque dente momordi. *nitiq; terrâ ut in æquori.*
Dumque moror, simulque mi-
ror, omnis turba fugit in
suas undas; relinquuntque
novum dominum, littusque.
Obstupui; diuque dubius, re-
quiro quæ esset causa, num a-
liquis deus, num succus herbæ
fecerit hoc. Tamen inquam,
quæ herba habet has vires?
decerpfi que pabula manu, momordique decerpta dente.

TRANSLATION.

troubled over the deep. Before, indeed, I was but a mortal, yet even then fond of
 the watery element, the seas employed all my hours and care. For sometimes I
 drew in my fish-ensnaring nets, at other times sitting on a rock, I managed my
 fishing-line with the rod. Adjacent to the shore there lies a verdant mead, en-
 closed half with waters, and half with grass; where neither horned heifers crop
 the rising blade, nor harmless sheep, or shaggy goats browse. Hence no indus-
 trious bees bear the collected flowers, no festival garlands thence adorn the
 head, the mower's hand cuts down the tender grass. On this grassy plot I,
 sure, the first of mortals sat, till I should dry my dropping nets, and number in
 order, my captive prey. Here I exposed upon the bank such as either chance
 had driven into my nets, or who through a too easy credulity had trusted to the
 crooked hook. What I relate has the air of a fiction, (but what does it avail me
 to lie) my captives on touching the grass began to move, and shift from side to
 side, and skip along the ground as in their native main. And while I pause full
 of wonder and amazement, the whole tribe fly toward the sea, and leave their
 new master and the shore. I stood astonished, and long perplexed with doubt,
 considering what the cause, whether some god, or the juice of some power-
 ful herb, had wrought the miracle. Yet what herb, said I within myself, can
 be thus potent. Then with my hand pulling up some grass, I chewed it

Guttura vix bene combiberant ignotos succos, cum subito sensi præcordia trepidare intus, pectusq; rapi amo e alterius naturæ. Nec potui restare loco: dixique, Vale terra, nunquam repetenda, merisq; corpus sub æquora. Dî maris dignantur me exceptum scio honore, rogantque Oceanum Tethynque, ut demant mihi quæcunq; feram mortalia. Ego lustror ab illis, et carmine purgante nefas novies dicto mihi, jubeor supponere pectora centum fluminibus. Nec mira: amnes lapsi de diversis fontibus, totaq; æquora vertuntur supra nostrum caput. Hactenus possum referre tibi acta memoranda; et hactenus memini; nec mea meus sensit cætera. Quæ, postquam rediit, recepti me alium toto corpore, ac fueram nuper, nec eundem mente. Ego tunc primum vidi hanc barbam viridem ferrugine, meam, cæsarium, quam verro per longa æquora, ingentesque humeros, et cœrula brachia, cruraque novissima curvata pinnigero pisce. Quid tamen hæc species juvat, quid placuisse diis marinis, quid esse deum, si tu non tangeris istis? Scylla reliquit deum dicentem talia, dicturumq; plura. Ille furit, irritatusq; repulsa petit prodigiosa atria Titanidos Circes.

Vix bene combiberant ignotos guttura succos;
 Cum subito trepidare intus præcordia sensi;
 Alteriusque rapi naturæ pectus amore.
 Nec potui restare loco: Repetendaque nunquam
 Terra, vale, dixi: corpusque sub æquora merfi.
 Dî maris exceptum socio dignantur honore:
 Utq; mihi, quæcunq; feram, mortalia demant,
 Oceanum, Tethonq; rogant. Ego lustror ab illis;
 Et purgante nefas novies mihi carmine dicto
 Pectora fluminibus jubeor supponere centum.
 Nec mora: diversis lapsi de fontibus amnes,
 Totâq; vertuntur supra cuput æquora nostrum.
 Hactenus acta tibi possum memoranda referre:
 Hactenus et memini: nec mens mea cætera sensit
 Quæ postquam rediit; alium me corpore toto,
 Ac fueram nupèr, nec eundem mente recepi
 Hanc ego tum primum viridem ferrugine bar-
 bam,
 Cæsariemq; meam, quàm longa per æquora verro,
 Ingentesque humeros, et cœrula brachia vidi,
 Cruraque, pinnigero curvata novissima pisce.
 Quid tamen hæc species, quid Dîs placuisse ma-
 rinis,
 Quid juvat esse Deum, si tu non tangeris istis?
 Talia dicentem, dicturum plura reliquit
 Scylla Deum. Furit ille, irritatusque repulsâ
 Prodigiosa petit Titanidos atria Circes.

TRANSLATION.

with my teeth. Scarce had my throat drunk the unknown juices, when sudden convulsions shook my inward breast, and I felt my mind borne away with a set of new passions and inclinations. Farewell, I said, farewell land, never to be revisited more, and straight plunged into the deep. The gods of the sea welcome me, and invite me to share with them the honour of godhead, and beg of Tethys and Oceanus, to purge away whatever about me was earthy and mortal. By them I was purified; and a charm that washes away every mortal stain, being nine times repeated over me, I am commanded to bathe my breast beneath a hundred streams. Instantly rivers issuing from various springs, and whole seas are turned over my head. Thus far I am able to relate the particulars of this memorable change. Thus far my memory reaches; but here consciousness forsook me. Which returning again, I perceived myself different both in body and mind, from what I had lately been. It was then I first observed this sea-green beard, these flowing locks wherewith I sweep the sea, my broad shoulders, azure arms, and legs bent in form of a scaly fish. But what does this form avail me? What joy can it give to have pleased the deities of the sea, nay, that I am become a god myself, if these things affect not you? Thus far the god, and was about to have added more, when Scylla flew from his presence. He is filled with rage, and provoked at the repulse, repairs to the marvellous court of Titanian Circe.

LIBER QUARTUS DECIMUS.

I. JAMQUE Giganteis injectam faucibus

Ætner,

Arvaque Cyclopi, quid rastra, quid usus aratri,
Nescia, nec quicquam junctis debentia bobus.

Liquerat Euboicus tumidarum cultor aquarum :

Liquerat et Zancle, adversaque mœnia Rhegi,

Navisfragumque fretum, gemino quod littore
pressum

Ausoniæ Siculæque tenet confinia terræ.

Inde, manu magnâ Tyrrhena per æquora lapsus,

Herbiferos adiit colles, atque atria Glaucus

Sole satæ Circes, variarum plena ferarum :

Quam simul adspexit ; dictâ acceptâque salute,

Diva, Dei miserere, precor : nam sola levare

Tu potes hunc, dixit, (videar modò dignus) amo-
rem.

Quanta sit herbarum, Titani, potentia nulli,

Quàm mihi cognitius ; qui sum mutatus ab illis.

Neve mei non nota tibi sit causa furoris :

O R D O.

1. Jamque Euboicus cultor
tumidarum aquarum, liquerat
Ætner injectam Giganteis fau-
cibus, arvaque Cyclopi, nescia
quid rastra sint, quid usus ara-
tri sit, nec debentia quicquam
junctis bobus. Liquerat et Zan-
clem, mœniaque adversa Rhegi,
fretumque navisfragum, quod
pressum gemino littore, tenet
confinia terræ Ausoniæ Sicu-
læque. Inde Glaucus lapsus
magnâ manu per Tyrrhena æ-
quora, adiit herbiferos colles,
atque atria Circes satæ sole ple-
na variarum ferarum. Quam
simul adspexit, salute dictâ,
acceptaque, dixit, diva, precor
miserere dei ; nam tu sola potes
(modo videar dignus) levare
hunc amorem. Quanta po-
tentia herbarum sit, Titani,
est cognitius nulli quam mihi,
qui sum mutatus ab illis. Neve
causa mei furoris sit non nota tibi.

TRANSLATION.

BY this time the Euboic inhabitant of the swelling deep had passed Ætna thrown upon the enormous limbs of the giant, and the plains of the Cyclopes, untouched by the harrow, or plow, nor owing aught of fruitfulness to the joint labour of oxen. He had passed Zancle too, and the opposite walls of Rhegium, and the sea remarkable for shipwrecks, which, hemmed in on either side by the shore, makes the boundary of the Ausonian and Sicilian land. Thence gliding swiftly through the Tuscan sea, he reaches the baneful hills and palace of Circe, the daughter of the sun, crowded with various monsters. Whom soon as he beheld, after mutual salutations ; Goddess, says he, have compassion on a god, for you alone can soften these pains of love, if I seem but worthy to receive this favour at your hand : the power of herbs, O Titans ! is better known to none than me, who by their virtue have been changed into a god. And that you may not remain ignorant of the cause of my passion, I have seen Scylla upon the

NOTE.

1. Jamque Giganteis.] We learn here from our poet, that Glaucus, provoked at the insensibility of Scylla, who shewed no regard to his passion, applied to Circe for relief ; who, falling herself in love with the god, and meeting with no return, in order to be revenged on Scylla, her rival, composed a subtle poison, which she threw into a fountain where that nymph was wont to bathe ; and by which she was transformed into a hideous monster.

*Scylla est visa mihi in Italico
littore, contra Messenia mœ-
nia. Puder est mibi referre mea
promissa, precesque, incasque
blanditias, contemptaq; verba.
At tu, siue est aliquid regni in
carmine, move carmen sacro o-
re; siue herba est expugnatio,
utere tentatis viribus operosæ
herbæ. Nec mando ut medeare
mibi, sanesq; hæc vulnera; nil-
que opus est sine, illa ferat par-
tem caloris. At Circe, (neque
enim ulla habet ingenium op-
tius talibus flammis; seu causa
hujus est in ipsa, seu Venus of-
fensa indicio paterno facit hoc)
refert talia verba: sequerere
melius volentem, optantemque
eadem, captamque parili cupi-
dine. Eras dignus, certeque po-
teras ultro rogari; et si dederis
spem, crede mihi, rogaberis ul-
tro. Neu dubites, fiduciaque
tuæ formæ absit; en ego, cum
sim dea, cum sim filia nitidi so-
lis, cum possim tantum carmine,
cum tantum gramine voveo ut
sim tua. Sperne spernentem,
redde vices sequenti, ulciscere-
que duas uno facto. Glaucus
inquit, illi tentanti talia, fron-
des prius nascentur in æquore,
et algæ in summis montibus, quam
Scylla sospite, nostri amores mutentur.
Dea est indignata, et qua-
zenus non poterat lædere ipsum,*

Littore in Italico Messenia mœnia contra
Scylla mihi visa est. Pudor est promissa, precesque
Blanditiasque meas, contemptaque verba referre.
At tu, siue aliquid regni est in carmine; carmen
Ore move sacro: siue expugnatio herba est;
Utere tentatis operosæ viribus herbæ.
Nec medeare mihi, sanesque hæc vulnera, mando:
Fineque nil opus est. Partem ferat illa caloris.
At Circe (neque enim flammis habet aptius ulla
Talibus ingenium, seu causa est hujus in ipsa;
Seu Venus indicio facit hoc offensa paterno)
Talia verba refert: Melius sequerere volentem,
Optantemque eadem, parilique cupidine captam.
Dignus eras; ultro poteras certèque rogari: 30
Et si spem dederis, mihi crede, rogaberis ultro.
Neu dubites, absitve tuæ fiducia formæ:
En ego, cum Dea sim, nitidi cum filia Solis,
Carmine cum tantum, tantum cum gramine
possim;
Ut tua sim, voveo. Spernentem sperne: sequenti
Redde vices: unoque duas ulciscere facto. 36
Talia tentanti, Prius, inquit, in æquore frondes,
Glaucus, et in summis nascentur montibus algæ;
Sospite quàm Scyllâ nostri mutentur amores.
Indignata Dea est: et lædere quatenus ipsum 40
et algæ in summis montibus, quam Scylla sospite, nostri amores mutentur. Dea est indignata, et qua-

TRANSLATION.

upon the Italian coast, over against the walls of Messene. I am ashamed to repeat the promises I made, my prayers, soothing requests, and slighted vows. But do you (if in charms there is aught of power) pronounce charms with your sacred mouth; or if herbs avail more, exert the known power of wonder-working herbs. I ask you not to cure me, or heal the painful wound; I want not to have my passion extinguished, let her only burn with an equal flame. But Circe, (who of all her sex had a temper the most susceptible of this passion, whether the cause springs from herself, or that Venus, offended at the discovery made by her father, inflicted this punishment in revenge) thus replies: Pursue rather a willing maid, whose wishes correspond with your own, and who is smitten with a like passion. You was worthy of a better fate, and might justly claim to have been first sued to by her; nay, give but hopes of your compliance, and you shall be sued to in your turn; doubt not of success, but boldly confide in your beauty. Lo! I a goddess, the daughter of the bright sun, powerful by magic charms, powerful by the juice of herbs, covet to be yours. Despise one that slighting you, make a due return to the passion of one that loves you, and by this act avenge us both. Glaucus thus replies, to her soliciting him in this manner: Sooner shall verdant leaves grow on the surface of the deep, and sea-weed repair to the tops of the mountains, than any passion for Scylla change. The goddess was provoked, and as she could not, nor was, indeed, inclined to take

Non poterat, nec vellet amans; irascitur illi,
 Qua sibi prælata est; Venerisque offensa repulsâ,
 Protinus horrendis infamia pabula succis
 Contérit; et tritis Hecateia carmina miscet,
 Cœrulaque induitur velamina; perque ferarum 45
 Agmen adulantûm mediâ procedit ab aulâ:
 Oppositumque petens contra Zancleia saxa
 Rhegion, ingreditur ferventes æstibus undas:
 In quibus, ut solidâ, ponit vestigia, ripâ;
 Summaq; decurrit pedibus super æquora siccis. 50
 Parvus erat gurgēs curvos sinuatus in arcus,
 Gratâ quies Scyllæ: quæ se referebat ab æstu.
 Et maris et cœli, medio cùm plurimus orbe
 Sol erat, et minimas à vertice fecerat umbras:
 Hunc Dea prævitiat, portentiferisque venenis 55
 Inquinat. Huic fusos latices radice nocenti
 Spargit: et obscurum verborum ambage no-
 vorum

Ter novies carmen magico demurmurat ore.
 Scylla venit, mediâque tēnus descenderat alvo;
 Cùm sua fœdari latrantibus inguina monstribus 60
 Aspicit: ac primò non credens corporis illas
 Esse sui partes, refugitque, abigitque, timeſque
 Ora proterva canum. Sed quos fugit, attrahit unâ.
 Et corpus quærens femorū, crurūque, pe-
 dumque,
 Cerbereos rictus pro partibus invenit illis. 65

crurūq; pedūque, invenit Cerbereos rictus pro illis partibus.

TRANSLATION.

revenge on him she loved; she resolves to wreak her vengeance on her happier rival. Offended, therefore, at her late repulse, she pounds some herbs, infamous for their fell juices, and repeats over them infernal charms. Then, clad in an azure mantle, she advances from the middle of her palace, surrounded by a troop of fawning monsters; and directing her course for Rhegium, which lies over against the rocks of Zancle, she walks over the boiling waves as on a solid bank, and skims along the surface of the sea with unwet feet. There was a bay, winding in form of a bow, a favourite retreat of Scylla. Here she often sheltered herself from the inclemency of the sea and sky, when the sun raged in the violence of his mid course, and shortened the shadows of things. This the goddess taints beforehand, and infects with her monster-breeding poison. Upon this she sprinkles juices extracted from noxious roots; and thrice nine-times mutters over, with magical accent, a charm darkened by a tedious round of barbarous sounds. Scylla comes, and had waded waist-high in the polluted stream; when she observes her groin beset with barking monsters, and, at first not believing them to be parts of her own body, she flies, and wards off, and dreads the hostile mouths of the dogs; but bears along with her those whom she endeavours to avoid, and searching for her thighs, legs and feet, finds these parts changed into Cerberean monsters.

rabiesq; canum stat; subjectaq; Statque canum rabies : subjectaque terga ferarum
terga ferarum coherent trun- Inguinibus truncis uteroque exstante coherent.
eis inguinibus, exstanteque u-
tero.

II. Flevit amans Glaucus ; nimumque hosti-
 liter usæ

2. *Amans Glaucus flevit,* Viribus herbarum fugit connubia Circes.
fugitque connubia Circes nimi-
um hostiliter usæ viribus her- Scylla loco mansit ; cumq; est data copia primum,
barum. Scylla mansit loco : In Circes odium sociis spoliavit Ulyssen. 71
eamque copia est primum data,
in odium Circes, spoliavit Ulys- Mox eadem Teucras fuerat mersura carinas ;
sen sociis. Mox eadem fuerat
mersura Teucras carinas, ni Ni prius in scopulum, qui nunc quoque saxeus
prius foret transformata in sco-
pulum, qui nunc quæque exstat Transformata foret. Scopulum quoq; navita vitat.
saxeus. Navita vitat quoque
scopulum.

III. Hanc ubi Trojanæ remis, avidamque Cha-
 rybdis

3. *Ubi Trojanæ rates cwin-* Evicere rates ; cum jam propè littus adessent 75
tere hanc, avidamq; Charyb-
dis remis, cum jam præpe ades- Ausonium : Libycas vento referuntur ad oras.
sent Ausonium litus referuntur
vento ad Lybicas oras. Sido- Excipit Ænean illic animoque, domoque,
nis non bene latura discidium Non bene discidium Phrygii latura mariti,
Phrygii mariti, excipit Ænean Sidonis : inque pyrâ sacri sub imagine factâ 80
illic animoque, domoque, incu-
buitq; ferro in pyrâ facta sub Incubuit ferro : deceptaque decipit omnes.
imagine sacri ; deceptaque, de-
cipit omnes. Rursus fugiens Rursus arenosæ fugiens nova moenia terræ,
nova moenia arenosæ terræ, Ad sedemque Erycis, fidumque relatus Acesten
relatusque ad sedem Erycis, fi- Sacrificat ; tumulumque sui genitoris honorat.
dumque Acesten, sacrificat ; ho- Quasque rates Iris Junonia pene cremârat, 85
noratque tumulum sui genitoris.
Solvitque rates quas Iris Junonia pene cremârat,

TRANSLATION.

The rage of the dogs continues, and their backs grow out from her shorned groin, and jutting womb.

II. Glaucus his lover mourns, and shuns the embraces of Circe, who had thus cruelly exerted the power of herbs against her rival. Scylla remained in the same place, and when first an opportunity offered, robbed Ulysses of his companions. Soon after she had contrived too to sink the Trojan fleet, but that she was first transformed into a rock, which is still seen rising above the water in cliffs. The mariners shun with care the rock likewise.

III. When the Trojan fleet had passed this, and craving Charybdis, when they were now within sight of the Ausonian shore, a strong wind drove them back to the coast of Lybia. There Sidonian Dido, whom the Fates had doomed soon to mourn the departure of her Phrygian spouse, receives Æneas into her palace, and shares with him her affection and realm : and raising a pile, under pretence of a sacrifice, fell upon the sword, *his fatal present* ; and, having deceived herself, deceived all her subjects. But Æneas leaving the new walls of this sandy region, and arriving again at the seat of Eryx, and his trusty friend Acestes, offers sacrifice, and pays funeral honours at his father's tomb : and setting sail with his fleet, which Iris, the minister of Juno had almost consumed in flames,

NOTE.

81. *Incubuit ferro.*] Ovid, continuing the relation of the adventures of Æneas, passes hastily to his shipwreck on the coast of Africa, and mentions but slightly the death of Dido. It will be sufficient to observe here, that Ovid in this account follows Virgil, by whom the story

of the loves of Dido and Æneas was first feigned, to do honour to Rome at the expence of Carthage, in the persons of their respective founders. See the translation of Virgil into prose. Vol. I. page 8.

Solvit : et Hippotadæ regnum, terrasque calenti
Sulfure fumantes, Acheloiadumque relinquit
Sirenum scopulos. Orbataque præside pinus
Inarimen, Prochytenque legit; sterilique locatas
Colle Pitheculas, habitantum nomine dictas. 90
Quippe Deum genitor fraudem, et perjuriam quon-
dam

Cercopum exosus, gentisque admissa dolosæ;
In deformem viros animal mutavit : ut idem
Dissimiles homini possent, similesque videri.
Membraque contraxit : naresque à fronte resimas 95
Contudit, et rugis peraravit anilibus ora.
Totaque velatos flamenti corpora villo
Misit in has sedes. Nec non prius abstulit usum
Verborum, et natæ dira in perjuriam linguæ.
Possè queri tantum rauco stridore relinquit. 100

IV. Has ubi præterit, et Parthenopeia dextrâ
Mœnia deseruit; lævâ de parte canori
Æolidæ tumulum, et loca foeta palustribus ulvis
Littora Cumarum, vivacisque antra Sibyllæ
Intrat : et, ut manes adeat per Averna paternos,
Orat. At illa diu vultus tellure moratos 106
Erexit : tandemque Deo furibunda recepto,
Magna petis, dixit, vir factis maximè, cujus
Dextera per ferrum, pietas spectata per ignes.

et relinquit regnum Hippotadæ, terrasque fumantes calenti sulfure, scopulisque; Sirenum Acheloiadum. Pinusque orbata præside, legit Inarimen, Prochytenque, Pitheculasque; locatas sterili colle dictas nomine habitantium. Quippe genitor deum quondam exosus fraudem et perjuriam Cercopum, admissaque dolosæ gentis, mutavit viros in deformem animal, ut idem possent videri dissimiles similesque homini; contraxitque membra, contuditque nares resimas à fronte, et peraravit ora anilibus rugis; misitque in has sedes, velatos quoad tota corpora, flamenti villo; nec non prius abstulit usum verborum, et linguæ natæ in dira perjuriam; tantum relinquit possè queri rauco stridere.

4. Ubi præterit has, et deseruit mœnia Parthenopeia dextrâ; et de lævâ parte tumulum canori Æolidæ, et littora Cumarum, loca foeta ulvis palustribus, intratque antrum vivacis Sibyllæ, et orat, ut adeat manes paternos per Averna. At illa crexit vultus diu moratos tellure, tandemque furibunda deo recepto, dixit: Vir

maxime factis, cujus dextrâ fuit spectata per ferrum, pietas per ignes, petis magna.

TRANSLATION.

he coasts along the kingdom of Æolus, and the lands smoking with sulphur, and the rocks of the Sirens, and the daughters of Achelous; and his ships, now destitute of a pilot, make Inarime, and Prochyte, and Pithecusæ, so called from the name of its inhabitants situate on a barren hill. For of old the father of the gods, detesting the fraud and perjuries of the Cercopians, and the crimes of that fraudulent nation, changed the inhabitants into a deformed animal, that differing widely from the human make; yet bears some resemblance of it. He contracted their limbs, and flattened their noses with their foreheads, and furrowed their faces with the wrinkles of old age, and covering their bodies thick with yellow hair, settled them in these habitations; but first deprived them of the power of speech, and restrained their tongues, which they had abused by hideous perjuries. He left them only a power of complaining with a harsh disagreeable noise.

IV. Passing these, and leaving the walls of Parthenope on his right, and on his left the tomb of Misenus, the son of Æolus, skilled in the brazen trumpet; he makes the coasts of Cumæ, thick set with marshy fens, and enters the venerable cave of the sibyl; and begs that he may be permitted to pass through Avernus, and visit the ghost of his sire. The sibyl, at length, raised her eyes, which she had kept long fixed upon the ground; and, filled with the inspiring god, said: O hero, whose actions render you great, whose right wand has been tried by the sword, whose piety the flames proclaim, the request you make is great;

Tamen, Trojane, pone metum, potiere petitis; cognoscesque me duce, Elysias domos, et novissima regna mundi, caraque simulachra parentis. Nulla via est in via virtuti. Dixit: et monstravit ramum fulgentem auro silvâ. Avernae Junonis, jussitque divellere eum suo trunco. Æneas paruit: et vidit opes formidabilis Orci, suosque et avos, umbraque senilem magnanimi Anchisæ: didicit quoque jura horum periculaque, quæ essent adeunda novis bellis. Inde ferens lassus passus averso tramite, fallit laborem sermone cum duce Cumæâ. Dumque carpit iter horrendum per opaca crepuscula, dixit: Seu tu es dea præsens, seu gratissima diis; eris semper mihi instar numinis, fateborque me esse tui muneris; quæ voluisti me adire loca mortis, quæ voluisti me evadere loca visæ mortis. Pro quibus meritis, ego evectus ad ærias auras, statuam tibi; tribuam honorem thuris tibi. Vates respicit hunc; et suspiratibus hauffis, dixit: Nec sum dea, nec dignare humanum caput honore sacri thuris. Neu erres nescius, lux æterna, carituraque sine dabatur mihi, si mea virginitas patuisset Phœbo amanti.

Pone tamen, Trojane, metum: potiere petitis:
Elysiasque domos, et regna novissima mundi 111
Me duce cognosces, simulachraque cara parentis.
Invia virtuti nulla est via. Dixit: et auro
Fulgentem ramum silvâ Junonis Avernae
Monstravit: jussitque suo divellere trunco. 115
Paruit Æneas et formidabilis Orci
Vidit opes, atavosque suos, umbramque senilem
Magnanimi Anchisæ: didicit quoque jura loco-
rum;
Quæque novis essent adeunda pericula bellis.
Inde ferens lassos averso tramite passus. 120
Cum duce Cumæâ fallit sermone laborem.
Dumque iter horrendum per opaca crepuscula
carpit;
Seu Dea tu præsens, seu Dîs gratissima, dixit;
Numinis instar eris semper mihi: meque fatebor
Muneris esse tui; quæ me loca mortis adire, 125
Quæ loca me visæ voluisti evadere mortis.
Pro quibus ærias meritis evectus ad auras
Templa tibi statuam; tribuam tibi thuris honorem.
Respicit hunc vates, et suspiratibus hauffis,
Nec Dea sum, dixit; nec sacri thuris honore 130
Humanum dignare caput. Neu nescius erres;
Lux æterna mihi, carituraque sine dabatur,
Si mea virginitas Phœbo patuisset amanti.

TRANSLATION.

yet, Trojan, lay aside fear, you shall accomplish your desire; and, with me for your guide, shall visit the Elysian abodes, those remotest regions of the universe, and the dear image of your father: Nothing is denied to virtue, she said, and shewed him the branch of shining gold, in the wood of Avernan Juno, and commanded him to tear it from the trunk. Æneas obeyed; and saw the formidable realms of Orcus, his own ancestors, and the aged ghost of magnanimous Anchises: he learned too the laws and customs of the place, and what dangers he was to undergo in a new train of wars. Thence retreating with weary steps, he diverts the fatigue of the journey by holding discourse with the Cumæan sibyl, his guide; and, while he pursues his dreadful way through dreary twilight, thus addresses her: O thou, whether some present propitious deity, or one most acceptable to the powers above, by me you shall always be respected as a deity; and I will own my life to be your gift, who hast granted me to visit the realms of death, and escape in safety from these dreary abodes. In return of which services, when I reach the regions of light, I will build a temple to your honour and worship you with offerings of incense. The prophetess looked back upon him, and, fetching a sigh, Neither am I, said she, a goddess, nor is it becoming to honour a mortal with offerings of incence; and, that you may not through ignorance err, light eternal, and without end, was offered me, would I but have yielded to Phœbus's passion. Yet while he hopes for this, while

Dum tamen hanc sperat, dum præcorrumpere donis
 Me cupit; Eiege, ait virgo Cumæa, quid optes:
 Optatis potiere tuis. Ego pulveris hausti 136
 Ostendens cumulum, quod haberet corpora pulvis,
 Tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi.
 Excidit optarem juvenes quoque protinus annos.
 Hoc tamen ille mihi dabat, æternamque juven-
 tam, 140
 Si venerem paterer. Contempto munere Phœbi
 Innuba permaneo. Sed jam felicior ætas
 Terga dedit, tremuloq; gradu venit ægra senectus;
 Quæ patienda diu est. Nam jam mihi sæcula
 septem
 Acta vides; superest, numeros ut pulveris æquem,
 Tercentum messes, tercentum musta videre. 146
 Tempus erit, cum me de tanto corpore parvam
 Longa dies faciat: consumtaque membra senectâ
 Ad minimum redigantur onus. Nec amata videbor,
 Nec placuisse Deo. Phœbus quoque forsitan ipse
 Vel non agnoscet, vel dilexisse negabit. 151
 Usque adeo mutata ferer: nullique videnda,
 Voce tamen noscar. Vocem mihi fata relinquent.
 daque nulli, tamen noscar voce, fata relinquent vocem mihi.

TRANSLATION.

he endeavours to corrupt my innocence with presents. Chuse, says he, Cumæan maid, what you most passionately long for; you shall enjoy your wish. I pointing to a heap of dust that lay on the ground, vainly asked, that I might see so many natal days as there were grains of dust in that heap; but forgot at the same time to wish, that these years might be accompanied with all the vigour of youth. Yet these he offered me, and eternal youth, would I but submit to his lawless love. But I, rejecting the offer of Phœbus, continue unmarried. But now the happier stage of life is fled, and crazy old age advances with trembling steps, which I must long endure. Already seven ages are past; and, to equal the number of grains in the heap, I must yet behold three hundred harvests, and three hundred vintages. The time will come, in a long succession of years, that this body of mine, great as it is, shall be reduced to a small size, and my members, impaired by old age, shall shrink almost to nothing; nor shall I seem to have been beloved by, or to have pleased, a god. Perhaps, too, Phœbus himself will either forget me, or disown that he ever loved me. So greatly shall I be changed: yet, though visible to none, I shall still be known by my voice; the Fates have decreed to leave me that,

NOTE:

142. *Sed jam felicior ætas terga dedit.*] The next remarkable story is that of the amours of the Sibyl and Apollo. That god, says our poet, falling in love with her, she promised to receive his addresses, if he would grant her to live as many years as there were grains of sand in a heap she pointed to. But, after she had obtained her request, she repaid the god with no-

thing but ingratitude, and was punished in the enjoyment of her vain desire; for, having forgot to ask that her youthful vigour might be continued through that length of years, she lived till she became a burden to herself; oppressed with old age, and so emaciated, that she had nothing left but the voice.

5. *Sibylla memorante talia
per convexum iter, Troïus Æ-
neas emergit Stygiis sedibus, in
Euboicam urbem: sacrisque li-
tatis è more, adit littora non-
dum habentia nomen nutricis.
Hic quoque Neritius Ma-
careus substiterat, post longa tæ-
dia laborum, comes experientis
Ulyss-i; qui noscit Achæmen-
iden quondam desertum mediis
rupibus Ætnæ, miratusq; i-
lum repertum improvise vi-
vere, inquit: Qui casusve,
deusve, servat te, Achæme-
nide? cur barbara prora ve-
hit Graium quæ terra petitur
vestræ carinæ? Achæmenides
jam non hirsutus amictu, jam
suus, et tegmine conferto nullis
spinis, fatur illi quærenti ta-
lia: iterum aspiciam Polyphē-
mon, et illos rictus fluidos hu-
mano sanguine; si domus, I-
thacæq; est potior mihi hac carinâ;*

V. *Talia convexum per iter memorante Si-
byllâ,
Sedibus Euboicam Stygiis emergit in urbem 155
Troïus Æneas: sacrisque è more litatis,
Littora adit nondum nutricis habentia nomen.
Hic quoque substiterat post tædia longa laborum
Neritius Macareus, comes experientis Ulyssæi,
Desertum quondam mediis qui rupibus Ætnæ 160
Noscit Achæmeniden: improviseque repertum
Vivere miratus, Qui te casusve, Deusve
Servat, Achæmenide? Cur, inquit, barbara Grai-
um
Prora vehit? petitur vestræ quæ terra carinæ?
Talia quærenti, jam non hirsutus amictu, 165
Jam suus, et spinis conferto tegmine nullis,
Fatur Achæmenides: Iterum Polyphemon, et illos
Aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine rictus;
Hæc mihi si potior domus Ithacæque carinâ;*

TRANSLATION.

V. The sibyl, thus relating her adventures as they mounted the rising way, Æneas, at length, rises from the Stygian realms, and reaches the Euboic city of Cumæ. Here, sacrificing according to custom, he sails; and arrives on the coast, not as yet distinguished by his nurse's name. Here too, after a tedious round of wandering, Neritian Macareus, one of the companions of sage Ulysses, had stopt; who knew again the son of Achæmenes, formerly abandoned, amid the rocks of Ætna, and wondering to see him, thus unexpectedly found, alive, What chance or god has preserved thee, says he, son of Achæmenes? Why does a barbarian ship carry a Greek? What region do you make for? The son of Achæmenes, now not rough in his apparel, now himself again, his garments no more tacked together with thorns, thus replies: May I be again doomed to visit Polyphemus, and those rapacious jaws drenched in human gore, if Ithaca, or even my home, is to me more dear than this ship; if I respect Æneas less than

NOTE.

161. *Noscit Achæmeniden.*] The various adventures that are here related of Ulysses, by Macareus and his companion, cannot be fully explained in the short compass of these notes; and, therefore, I shall only mark some of the chief circumstances. Ulysses was ill-treated in Sicily by the Cyclopes, whom, as they were a brutal savage race, the poets represent as real man-eaters; and, instead of saying they had slain some of Ulysses' companions who were wandering in the island, assert that they had eat them up. Circe also lived much about the time of the Trojan war, and therefore there is no improbability in supposing with the poets, that Ulysses in his wanderings arrived at her palace. The charms of this princess having made him neglectful of his own honour, as well

as of his companions, they plunged themselves into the pleasures of a voluptuous court; which gave rise to the fiction of their having been transformed into swine: and what is added of Mercury's giving that prince an herb, named Moly, whereby he had evaded Circe's charms, is to teach us, that having, at length, recovered himself from his remissness, he had given counsel to his companions to quit so dangerous an abode. This plant, so difficult to be found, is the prudence which Ulysses exerted to extricate his soldiers from the seat of voluptuousness; and, it may be supposed, that all the transformations which Homer, Ovid, and the other poets, say this princess wrought, were more the effects of her charms and beauty, than of her magic.

Si minùs Ænean veneror genitore: nec unquàm
 Esse satis potero, præstem licet omnia gratus. 171
 Quod loquor, et spiro; cœlumque, et sidera Solis
 Respicio (Possimne ingratus, et immemor esse?)
 Ille dedit; quod non anima hæc Cyclopi in ora
 Venit: et ut lumen jam nunc vitale relinquam;
 Aut tumulo, aut certè non illà condar in alvo. 176
 Quid mihi tunc animi (nisi si timor abstulit om-
 nem
 Sensum, animumque) fuit; cum vos petere alta
 relictus
 Æquora prospexi? volui inclamare; sed hosti
 Prodere me timui: vestræ quoque clamor Ulyssis
 Pene rati nocuit. Vidi, cum monte revulso 181
 Immanem scopulum medias permisit in undas.
 Vidi iterùm, veluti tormenti viribus acta,
 Vasta giganteo jaculantem saxa lacerto.
 Et, ne deprimeret fluctusve, lapisve carinam, 185
 Pertimui; jam me non esse oblitus in illâ.
 Ut verò fuga vos ab acerbâ morte removit;
 Ille quidem totam fremebundus obambulat Æt-
 nam,
 Prætentatque manu silvas; et luminis orbus
 Rupibus incurfat: fœdataque brachia tabo 190
 In mare protendens, gentem execratur Achivam.
 Atque ait: O si quis referat mihi casus Ulyssen,
 Aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea sæviat ira,
 bi, aut aliquem è sociis, in quem mea ira sæviat,

TRANSLATION.

my own father; nor, when I have done all in my power, can I shew myself sufficiently grateful. That I speak and breathe, and behold the heavens, and the splendor of the sun, (is it possible to be ungrateful, or unmindful?) I owe all to him: that this life of mine was not the prey of the cyclop, and that, when I resign my mortal breath, I shall be buried in a tomb, or, at least, not in the enormous belly of that monster. What were then, do you imagine, my thoughts, (unless fear took away all thought and reflection) when I, abandoned, beheld your fleet launched into the main. I would have called to you, but dreaded betraying myself to my enemy; the shouts of Ulysses had well nigh proved fatal to your ship. I saw him, when tearing away the fragment of a mountain, he whirled the immense mass into the middle of the sea. I saw him too, with his gigantic arm, tossing huge stones, as if driven by the force of a warlike engine; and trembled lest the stones, or waves, should sink the ship, forgetting that I was now no longer concerned in her fate. But when a happy escape had secured you from a cruel death, he, foaming with rage, traverses Ætna, and with his hand gropes out the woods; and, being deprived of sight, runs against the rocks; and, stretching out his arms, defiled with gore, over the sea, pours execrations upon the nation of the Greeks; and says: O would but some accident bring back this Ulysses, or any of his companions, on whom to vent my rage! whole

cujus viscera edam, cujus viventia membra laniem mea dextrâ, cujus sanguis inundet guttur mihi, et elisi artus trepidant sub dentibus: quam nullum aut leve dampnum lucis adeptæ sit mihi! Ferox dixit hæc et plura. Luridus horror occupat me spectantem vultus etiamnum madentes cæde, crudelisque manus, et orbem inanem luminis, membraque, et barbam concretam humani sanguine. Mors erat ante oculis, illa tamen erat minimum malorum. Et jam rebar eum prensurum, jam jam mensurum mea viscera in sua. In agog; illius temporis hærebat menti, quo vidi bina corpora meorum sociorum, affligi ter quater terræ: super quæ ipse jacens, more hirsuti leonis, condebat in avidam alvum visceraque, et carnes, ossaque; oblixis medullis, semianimisq; artus. Tremor invasit me: stabam mæstus sine sanguine; vidensq; mandentem, ejectantemq; cruentas dapes ore, et vomentem frustra glomerata mero; fingebam talia fata parari mihi: latitansq; per multos dies, tremiscensque ad omnem strepitum, timensq; mortem, cupidusque moriri, pellens famem glande, et herba mixta frondibus, solus, inops, exspes, relictus leto pœnæque, longo tempore post, aspexi navim haud procul,

Viscera cujus edam, cujus viventia dextrâ
 Membra meâ laniem, cujus mihi sanguis inundet
 Guttur, et elisi trepident sub dentibus artus; 196
 Quam nullum, aut leve sit dampnum mihi lucis
 adeptæ!
 Hæc, et plura ferox. Me luridus occupat horror,
 Spectantem vultus etiamnum cæde madentes,
 Crudelesq; manus, et inanem luminis orbem, 200
 Membraq; et humano concretam sanguine barbam.
 Mors erat ante oculos; minimum tamen illa malorum.
 Et jam prensurum, jam jam mea viscera rebar
 In sua mensurum: mentique hærebat imago
 Temporis illius, quo vidi bina meorum 205
 Ter quater affligi sociorum corpora terræ.
 Quæ super ipse jacens, hirsuti more leonis,
 Visceraque, et carnes, oblixisque ossa medullis,
 Semanimesque artus avidam condebat in alvum.
 Me tremor invasit. Stabam sine sanguine mæstus
 Mandentemq; videns, ejectantemq; cruentas 211
 Ore dapes, et frustra mero glomerata vomentem:
 Talia fingebam mihi fata parari.
 Perq; dies multos latitans; omnemque tremiscens
 Ad strepitum, mortemque timens, cupidusque
 moriri, 215
 Glande famem pellens, et mixtâ frondibus herbâ:
 Solus, inops, exspes, leto pœnæque relictus,
 Haud procul aspexi longo post tempore navim:

TRANSLATION.

bowels I might devour, whose quivering limbs I might tear asunder with my right hand, whose blood might drench my throat, and his crushed limbs quiver under my teeth: how would I account the loss of my sight as inconsiderable, or nothing! This, and more, he said, burning with rage. Pale horror shook my joints; as I beheld his countenance, still besmeared with blood, his cruel hands, his forehead without an eye, his huge members, and beard clotted with human gore. Death was full in my-view; but that appeared the least of evils. And now I expected that he would seize me, now to be swallowed up; and had before my eyes a remembrance of the time, when I saw him snatch two of my companions, and dash them against the ground; and, standing over them like a shaggy lion, buried in his voracious paunch their bowels, and flesh, and bones with white marrow, and quivering limbs. A trembling seized me; I stood pale and dejected, and, seeing him grinding and disgorging the bloody morsels, and undigested lumps of flesh, rolled in wine, fancied that I must in my turn submit to a like fate. And, concealing myself for many days, trembling at every noise, dreading death, and yet wishing for it: appeasing my hunger with acorns, and herbs mixed with leaves; solitary, destitute, hopeless, abandoned to death and vengeance, after many days I espied a ship at some little distance; and, running

Oravique fugam gestu, ad littusque cucurri ;
 Et movi, Graiumque ratis Trojana recepit. 220
 Tu quoque pande tuos, comitum gratissime casus,
 Et ducis, et turbæ, quæ tecum credita ponto est.
 Æolon ille refert Tusco regnare profundo ;
 Æolon Hipпотaden, cohibentem carcere ventos :
 Quos bōvis inclusos tergo, memorabile munus,
 Dulichium sumfisse ducem, flatuque secundo 226
 Lucibus isse novem, et terram aspexisse petitam :
 Proxima post nonam cum sese Aurora moveret,
 Invidiâ locios prædæque cupidine ductos,
 Esse ratos aurum, demfisse ligamina ventis : 230
 Cum quibus isse retrò, per quas modò venerat
 undas.
 Æoliique ratem portus reperisse tyranni.
 Inde Lami veterem Læstrygonis, inquit, in urbem
 Venimus. Antiphates terrâ regnabat in illâ.
 Missus ad hunc ego sum, numero comitante duo-
 rum : 235
 Vixque fugâ quæsitâ salus comitique, mihique.
 Tertius è nobis Læstrygonis impia tinxit
 Ora cruore suo : fugientibus instat et agmen
 Concitat Antiphates. Coëunt, et saxa trabesque
 Continuant ; merguntque viros, merguntque ca-
 rinas : 240
 Una tamen, quæ nos, ipsumque vehebat Ulyssen,
 continuant saxa trabesque, merguntque viros, merguntque carinas.
 ipsumque Ulyssen,

TRANSLATION.

to the shore, by gestures signified my desire to escape. I prevailed; and, though a Greek, was received on board a Trojan ship. Do you too, most beloved of all my companions, relate, in your turn, your adventures, and those of your commander, and of the crew that, with you, were exposed to the dangers of the main.

He relates, that Æolus reigns over the islands of the Tuscan sea; Æolus, the son of Hipпотas, who confines the winds in caves; which, shut up in a bull's hide, he gave to the Dulichian general; a remarkable present! favoured thus, Ulysses for nine days steered his course with favourable gales, and saw at last the wished-for land; but that, upon the appearance of the tenth morning, his companions, partly prompted by envy, partly by a desire of spoil, fancying the inclosed winds to be gold, untied the ligaments that confined them; which, driving them back through the seas they had lately crossed, again forced the ship into the port of the Æolian king. Thence we arrived at the ancient city of Lamos, the Læstrygonian Antiphates reigned at that time in those parts. I was immediately dispatched to him, accompanied by two of our crew; and, with much ado, escaped by flight with one of my companions: the third tinged with his blood the mouth of the impious Læstrygonian. Antiphates raises a body of men, and pursues us as we fled. They flock together, and toss after us stones and beams without ceasing, sinking both men and ships; yet one, in which we, and Ulysses

effugit. Parte sociorum amissa, dolentes, conquestique multa, allabimur illis terris quas cernis procul hinc. Cerne, procul hinc insula est videnda, visa mihi. Tuque, ô justissime Troüm, nate deo (neque enim, Ænea, Marte finito, es vocandus hostis) moneo, fuge littora Circes. Pinu religata in Circæo littore, nos quoque memores Antiphatæ, immanis Cyclopi, negabamus ire, et subire ignota tæta. Sumus lecti sorte. Sors misit ad Circæa mœnia me, fidumque Polyten, simulque Eurylochum, Elpenoraque nimii vini, bisque novem socios. Quæ simul attigimus, stetimusque in limine tecti; mille lupi, mistæque lupis ursæque, leæque miscæ lupis fecere metum: sed nulla erat timenda, nullaque erat factura vulnus in nostro corpore. Quinetiam movere per aëra blandas caudas, adulantesque comitant nostra vestigia; donec famulæ accipiunt nos, ducuntque ad dominam per atria tecta marmore. Ille sedet pulchro recessu, sublimi solio; indutaque pallam nitentem, circumvelatur insuper aurato amictu. Nereides, simulque Nymphæ, quæ vellera motis digitis, nec ducunt sequentia fila, disponunt gramina, serpuntque calathis flores si arsos sine ordine,

Effugit. Amissâ sociorum parte, dolentes, Multaque conquesti terris allabimur illis, Quas procul hinc cernis. Procul hinc tibi (cerne) videnda est Insula, visa mihi. Tuque, ô justissime Troüm, Nate Deâ (neque enim finito Marte vocandus Hostis es, Ænea) moneo, fuge littora Circes. Nos quoque Circæo religata in littore pinu Antiphatæ memores, immanis Cyclopi, Ire negabamus: et tecta ignota subire. 350 Sorte sumus lecti. Sors me, fidumque Polyten, Eurylochumque simul nimique Elpenora vini, Bisque novem socios Circæa ad mœnia misit. Quæ simul attigimus, stetimusque in limine tecti; Mille lupi, mistæque lupis ursæque, leæque 255 Occursu fecere metum: sed nulla timenda, Nullaque erat nostro factura in corpore vulnus. Quinetiam blandas movêre per aëra caudas, Nostraque adulantes comitant vestigia: donec Excipiunt famulæ, perque atria marmora tecta 260 Ad dominam ducunt. Pulchro sedit illa recessu, Sublimi solio; pallamque induta nitentem, Insupèr aurato circumvelatur amictu. Nereides, Nymphæque simul, quæ vellera motis 264 Nulla trahunt digitis; nec fila sequentia ducunt, Gramina disponunt; sparsosque sine ordine flores

TRANSLATION.

himself, sailed, escaped. Having thus lost part of our crew, grieved, and complaining heavily, we arrive at length upon yonder coast which you see hence afar off. Look; far hence is to be seen an island, these eyes of mine have seen it; and do you, goddess-born, you, Æneas, the most upright of the Trojans (for now that the war is at an end, you are no longer to be accounted an enemy) regard my advice, and shun the dangerous shores of Circe. We too, having anchored upon Circe's coast, mindful of Antiphates and the inhuman Cyclop, declined a message to her court; or hazarding ourselves under an unknown roof. At last, we cast lots. The lot fell upon me, and trusty Polytes: Eurylochus also, and Elpenor, a lover of wine, with eighteen more of our crew, were destined by the same lots to repair to the palace of Circe. These we had no sooner reached, and advanced to the front of the court, than a thousand wolves, with mingled bears and lionesses, making up to us, struck us with terror. But none of them were to be feared, none offered to hurt us; nay, they advance fawning, wave their tails, and attend our steps, until the maids receive us, and conduct us to their mistress, through a hall roofed with marble. She sits exalted on a throne in a fine recess, and clad in a shining robe, over which she had thrown a mantle embroidered with gold. The nymphs and nereids, attending, tease not with nimble fingers the fleecy wool, nor draw out the lengthning threads, but range

Secernunt calathis, variasque coloribus herbas.
Ipsa, quod hæ faciunt, opus exigit: ipsa, quid usus
Quoque sit in folio, quæ sit concordia mistis,
Novit; et advertens pensas examinat herbas. 270
Hæc ubi nos vidit, dictâ acceptâque salute,
Diffudit vultus, et reddidit omnia votis.

Nec mora; misceri tostijubet hordea grani,
Mellaque, vimque meri, cum lacte coagula passo,
Quique sub hac lateant furtim dulcedine, succos
Adjicit. Accipimus sacrâ data pocula dextrâ. 276

Quæ simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore,
Et tetigit summos virgâ Dea dira capillos;
(Et pudet, et referam) setis horrescere cæpi,
Nec jam posse loqui; pro verbis edere raucum 280
Murmur; et in terram toto procumbere vultu:
Osque meum sensi pando occallescere rostro;
Colla tumere toris: et quâ modò pocula parte
Sumta mihi fuerant, illâ vestigia feci.

Cumque eâdem passis (tantùm medicamina pos-
sunt)

Claudor harâ: solumque suis caruisse figurâ
Vidimus Eurylochum: solus data pocula fugit.
Quæ nisi vitasset, pecoris pars una maneret
Nunc quoque setigeri. Nec tantæ cladis ab illo
Certior ad Circen ultor venisset Ulysses. 290
Pacifer huic dederat florem Cyllenius album,

certior tantæ cladis ab illo, venisset ultor ad Circen. Pacifer Cyllenius dederat huic album florem,

herbasque varias coloribus. Ipsa exegit opus quod hæ faciunt: ipsa novit quis usus sit in quique folio, quæ concordia sit mistis; et advertens, examinat pensas herbas. Ubi hæc vidit nos, salute dictâ, acceptâque, diffudit vultus, et reddidit omnia votis. Nec mora: jubet hordea tostij grani, mellaque misceri, vimque meri, et coagula cum passo lacte: adjicitque succos, qui furtim lateant sub hac dulcedine. Accipimus datâ pocula sacrâ dextrâ. Quæ simul sitientes hausimus arenti ore, et dea dira tetigit summos capillos virgâ (et pudet, et referam) cæpi horrescere setis, nec jam posse loqui, edere raucum murmur pro verbis, et procumbere in terram toto vultu, sensique meum os occallescere pando rostro, colla tumere toris; et feci vestigia illâ parte, qua modo pocula fuerant sumta mihi. Claudorque harâ, cum passis eadem (tantum medicamina possunt:) vidimusque Eurylochum solum caruisse figurâ suis: solus fugit data pocula. Quæ nisi vitasset, nunc quoque maneret una pars setigeri pecoris: nec Ulysses

TRANSLATION.

in order the flowers, and dispose in baskets the scattered herbs of various dye. She prescribes the task, and examines how it is done: she knows the virtue of every plant, their combinations and powers when mixed together. When she saw us, after mutual salutations, she cleared up her countenance, and granted every thing to our wishes. Instantly she orders dried barley, with honey, strong wine, curds, and pressed milk, to be mixed together, and adds juices which she hopes may lie unperceived in the sweetness of the mixture. We take the cup presented by her sacred right-hand; which, parched with thirst, we had no sooner drank up, and the goddess touched the tops of our heads with her fatal rod (I am ashamed, yet will relate it) than I began to grow rough with bristly hairs, to lose the power of speech, and, instead of words, to utter a hoarse murmuring noise; and, with my face to bend toward the earth. I felt my mouth harden in a round snout; my neck swell with rising muscles; and my hand, that had lately served to receive the cup, now mark footsteps upon the ground; and (so powerful are her baneful draughts) I am shut up in a hogsty with the rest, who had undergone the same change. We saw that only Eurylochus did not suffer this change; he alone refused the cup when offered him. And, had he not refused it, he too had even until now continued one of the bristly herd; nor would Ulysses, informed by him of our dreadful misfortune, come to Circe as an avenger. The peaceful Cyllenian god had given him a white flow-

superi vocant Moly; tenetur nigrâ radice. Tutus eo, simulque monitis cœlestibus, ille intrat domum Circes; et vocatus ad insidiosa pocula, repulit conantem mulcere capillos virga, et deterruit pavidam, stricto ense. Inde fides, dextræque datæ; receptusque thalamo, poscit corpora sociorum dotem conjugii.

Moly vocant superi. Nigrâ radice tenetur. Tutus eo, monitisque simul cœlestibus intrat Ille domum Circes: et ad insidiosa vocatus Pocula, conantem virgâ mulcere capillos 295 Reppulit; et stricto pavidam deterruit ense. Inde fides, dextræque datæ: thalamoque receptus Conjugii dotem sociorum corpora poscit.

VI. Spargimur succis melioribus innocuæ herbæ, percutimurque caput conversæ verberare virgæ: 300 Verbaque dicuntur dictis contraria verbis. Quò magis illa canit, magis hoc tellure levati Erigimur: setæque cadunt, bifidosque relinquit Rima pedes. Redeunt humeri: subjecta lacertis Brachia sunt. Flentem flentes amplectimur illum, Hæremusque ducis collo: nec verba locuti 306 Ulla priora sumus, quam nos testantia gratos. Annua nos illic tenuit mōra: multaue præsens Tempore tam longo vidi, multa auribus hausi. Hoc quoque cum multis, quod clām mihi rettulit una 310 Quatuor è famulis, ad talia sacra paratis. Cum duce namque meo Circe dum sola moratur, Illa mihi niveo factum de marmore signum Ostendit juvenile, gerens in vertice Picum, Æde sacrâ positum, multisque insigne coronis. 315

6. Spargimur succis melioribus innocuæ herbæ, percutimurque caput verberare conversæ virgæ, verbaque dicuntur contraria dictis verbis. Quò magis illa canit, magis hoc levati tellure erigimur; setæque cadunt, rimæque relinquit bifidos pedes, humeri redeunt, brachia sunt subjecta lacertis. Flentes amplectimur illum flentem, hæremusque collo ducis, nec sumus locuti ulla verba, priora quam testantia nos gratos. Annua mora tenuit nos illic; præsensque vidi multa tam longo tempore, hausi multa auribus. Hoc quoque cum multis, quod una è quatuor famulis, paratis ad talia sacra, clam retulit mihi. Namque dum Circe moratur sola cum meo duce, illa ostendit mihi juvenile signum factum de niveo marmore, gerens Picum in vertice, positum æde sacrâ, insigneque multis coronis.

TRANSLATION.

er, which the heavenly inhabitants call Moly, and which is bound to the earth by a black root. Secured by this, and the admonitions of the god, he enters the palace of Circe; and, being invited to drink of the insidious cup, pushed her away as she endeavoured to touch his head with her rod, and checked her with his drawn sword. A mutual confidence succeeding, and mutual salutations passing between them, he is entertained by the queen in private; and demands, as a dowry, his transfigured friends.

VI. We are sprinkled with the kinder juice of a harmless plant, and our heads are stroked with her rod inverted; and, to defeat what had been already done, repeats the incantation backward. The more she repeats, the more we rise to uprightness of shape; the bristles fall off, and our parted feet unite; our shoulders resume their proper form, and arms and hands stretch from them. With tears we embrace our weeping general; hang on his neck: and, by the first words we uttered, testified a grateful sense of our deliverance. Our stay at this court was protracted a whole year; and, by tarrying so long, was myself a witness to many surprizing changes; and from others learned still more. This too, among many others, which one of the four maids, appointed for these services, privately told me. For, while Circe is entertained in private by our leader, she shews me a youthful state of snowy marble, bearing on its head a wood-pecker, deposited in a sacred recess, and adorned with a multi-

Quis foret, et quare sacra coleretur in æde,
Cur hanc ferret avem, quærenti, et scire volenti,
Accipe, ait, Macareu: dominæq; potentia quæ sit;
Hinc quoq; disce, meæ. Tu dictis adjice mentem.

VII. Picus in Ausoniis, proles Saturnia, terris
Rex fuit, utilium bello studiosus equorum. 321
Forma viro, quam cernis, erat. Licet ipse deco-
rum

Aspicias, fictâque probes ab imagine veram.
Par animus formæ. Nec adhuc spectâsse per annos
Quinquennem poterat Graia quater Elide pug-
nam

Ille suos Dryadas Latiis in montibus ortas
Verterat in vultus: illum fontana petebant
Numina Naiades, quas Albula, quasque Numici,
Quasque Anienis aquæ, cursuq; brevissimus Almo,
Narque tulit præceps, et amœnæ Farfarus um-
bræ;

Quæque colunt Scythicæ regnum nemorale Dianæ,

*Ait mihi quærenti, et vi. lenti
scire quis foret, et quare co-
leretur in sacra æde, cur fer-
ret hanc avem, Accipe, Ma-
careu; disceque hinc quæ sit
quæ sit potentia meæ dominæ:
tu adjice mentem dictis.*

*7. Picus, proles Saturnia,
fuit rex in Ausoniis arvis, stu-
diosus equorum utilium bello.
Forma quam cernis erat viro.
Licet ipse aspicias decorum,
probesque veram imaginem ab
ficta imagine. Animus erat
par formæ; nec adhuc per
annos poterat quater spectâsse
quinquennem pugnam Graia
Elide.*

*Ille verterat Dryadas
ortas in Latiis montibus, in
suos vultus. Numina fontana,
Naiades, quas Albula, quas-
que aquæ Numici, quasque a-
quæ Anienis, Almoque brevif-
simus cursu, Narque præceps
tulit, et Farfarus amœnæ um-
bræ; quæque colunt nemorale
regnum Scythicæ Dianæ,*

TRANSLATION.

tude of garlands. As I enquired and seemed impatient to know who it was, why placed in this sacred repository, and why it bore on its head a wood-pecker, Attend Macareus, replied the nymph, and hence too learn, how great is my mistress' power. Be attentive, I say, to what is related.

VII. Picus, of the race of Saturn, reigned in the country of the Ausonians; one who took a pleasure in breeding up horses for war. His form was such as you see; view it yourself, and, from the representation, judge of his real comeliness. His soul was equal to his form, and his age did not as yet permit him to have been four times a spectator of the Quinquennial games of the Greeks: his beauty had captivated all the dryads inhabiting the Latian mountains. He was the darling too of the fountain naiads: those of Albula, Numicus, and Anio, and of Almo, short in its course, the rapid Nar, and Farfarus with its shady banks. Even the nymphs, inhabiting the woody regions of Scythian Diana,

NOTE.

320. *Picus in Ausoniis, &c.*] Picus was an accomplished prince of distinguished talents. Ovid here gives a charming description of him, and of his lovely wife Canens. Having died in the chase before he came to an advanced age, and his body not being found, they fabled, that he was transformed into a wood-pecker, a bird whose name in Latin is the same with his; and, to give some credibility to the fable, it was added, that this transformation was brought about by Circe. She met him, says our poet, in a wood, whether she had come to gather herbs for her magical operations: in a trice she was fired with love of the boy; and, finding him insensible, she struck him with her wand, and

instantly his body was overgrown with feathers, and he disappeared. The fable, Servius alledges, has no other foundation but that Picus, who valued himself upon his prophetic gift, made use of a wood-pecker which he had tamed. We may add, that the identity of the name of this prince, and that of the wood-pecker, contributed not a little to the fable of the transformation. Be that as it will, Picus was worshipped after his death, and taken into the number of the gods, Indigetes. Canens, forlorn for the loss of a husband whom she tenderly loved, retired into a desert, where she did not long survive him; and, by reason of her name, was given out to be transformed into a voice.

finitimosque lacus, petebant illum. Tamen omnibus spretis, ille fovet nymphen unam, quam Venilia dicitur quendam peperisse Ionio Jano, in colle Palati. Hæc ubi primum maturuit nubilibus annis, tradita est Pico Laurenti præposito cunctis, quidem rarâ facie, sed rarior arte canendi, unde est dicta canens. Solebat suo ore movere silvas et saxa et mulcere feras, et morari longa flumina, retinereque volucres vagas. Quæ dum modulatur carmina fœmineâ voce, Picus exierat tecto in Laurentes agros, fixurus indigenas apros, premebatque tergum acris equi, ferebatque bina hastilia lævâ, contractus quod ad pœniceam chlamydem ab fulvo auro. Filia solis et venerat in easdem silvas, reliqueratque arva Circæa, dicta suo nomine, ut legeret novas herbas fœcundis collibus. Quæ abdita virgultis, simul ac vidit juvenem, obstupuit: herbæ quas legerat cecidere sinu, flammaque est visa errare per totas medullas. Ut primum collegit mentem ab valido æstu, fuit assura quid cuperet. Cursus equi, satellesque circumfusus, fecit ne posset adire. Tamen non effugies, licebit rapiare vento, si modo novi me, si non omnis virtus barbarum evanuit; et mea carmina fallunt me.

Finitimosque lacus. Spretis tamen omnibus unam Illa fovet Nymphen, quam quondam in colle Palati

Dicitur Ionio peperisse Venilia Jano.

Hæc, ubi nobilibus primum maturuit annis, 335

Præposito cunctis Laurenti tradita Pico est,

Rarâ quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi;

Unde Canens dicta est. Silvas et saxa movere;

Et mulcere feras, et flumina longa morari

Ore suo, volucresque vagas retinere solebat. 340

Quæ dum fœmineâ modulatur carmina voce,

Exierat tecto Laurentes Picus in agros,

Indigenas fixurus apros: tergumque premebat

Acris equi; lævâque hastilia bina ferebat.

Pœniceam fulvo chlamydem contractus ab auro

Venerat in silvas et filia solis easdem: 346

Utque novas legeret fœcundis collibus herbas,

Nomine dicta suo Circæa reliquerat arva.

Quæ simul ac juvenem virgultis abdita vidit;

Obstupuit. Cecidere sinu, quas legerat herbæ:

Flammaque per totas visa est errare medullas. 356

Ut primum valido mentem collegit ab æstu:

Quid cuperet, assura fuit. Nec posset adire

Cursus equi fecit, circumfususque satelles.

Non tamen effugies, vento rapiare licebit, 358

Si modò me novi; si non evanuit omnis

Herbarum virtus, et me mea carmina fallunt.

TRANSLATION.

and adjacent lakes, courted him. Yet, disdaining all others, he affects the nymph alone, whom Venilia is said to have of old borne to Ionian Janus, upon the Palatine hill. She, when of years ripe for marriage, was wedded to Laurentian Picus, preferred to all her other suitors. She was indeed of distinguished beauty, but still more distinguished by her voice; whence she was called, Canens. Her music would move the woods and rocks, soften the fury of the savage race, stop the current of rivers, and retard the flight of winged birds. While she tunes her female voice to the softest airs, Picus went a hunting into the Laurentine fields, to kill the native boars. He was mounted on a generous steed, and bore in his left hand two polished spears, having his scarlet cloak clasped with a buckle of gold. The daughter of the sun chanced to be in the same woods; and had left Circæan lands, called after her own name, that she might gather new herbs on these fruitful hills. Who, beholding the youth from among the bushes, whither she had retired to conceal herself, stood amazed. The herbs she had gathered, dropped from her bosom, and a flame seemed to wander through all her marrow. But recovering her mind from the violent shock, she was about to avow her flame, had not the speed of his horse, and the guards that surrounded him, prevented her approach. You shall not however, *said she within herself*, escape, not if borne away on the wings of the wind, if I rightly know myself; if all the power of herbs is not vanished at once, and my charms de-

Dixit: et effigiem nullo cum corpore falsi
Finxit apri: præterque oculos transcurrere regis
Jussit, et indensum trabibus nemus ire videri; 360
Plurima qua silva est, et equo loca pervia non
sunt.

Haud mora; continuo prædæ petit inscius umbram
Picus, equique celer fumantia terga relinquit
Spemque sequens vanam, silvâ pedes errat in altâ.
Concipit illa preces, et verba venefica dicit; 365
Ignotosque Deos ignoto carmine adorat,
Quo solet et niveæ vultum confundere Lunæ,
Et patrio capiti bibulas subtexere nubes.
Tum quoque cantato densatur carmine coelum,
Et nebulas exhalat humus; cæcisq; vagantur 370
Limitibus comites; et abest custodia regi.
Nacta locum, tempusque, Per ô tua luntina, dixit,
Quæ mea ceperunt, perque hanc, pulcherrime,
formam,

Quæ facit ut supplex tibi sim Dea, consule nostris
Ignibus; et focerum, qui pervidet omnia: Solem
Accipe: nec durus Titanida despice Circen. 376
Dixerat. Ille ferox ipsamque, precesque repellit;
Et, quæcunque es, ait, non sum tuus: altera
captum

Me tenet; et teneat per longum comprecor
ævum:

Nec Venere externâ socialia fœdera lædam; 380

ævum. Nec lædam socialia fœdera externâ venero,

Dixit: et finxit effigiem falsi apri cum nullo corpore, jussitque transcurrere præter oculos regis, et videri ire in nemus densum trabibus, qua plurima silva est, et loca non sunt pervia equo. Haud mora: continuo Picus inscius prædæ, perit umbram, celerque relinquit fumantia terga equi; sequensque spem vanam, errat pedes in alta silva. Illa concipit preces, et dicit verba venefica, adoratque ignotos deos ignoto carmine, quo solet, et confundere vultum niveæ lunæ, et subtexere bibulas nubes patrio capiti. Tum quoque coelum densatur cantato carmine, et humus exhalat nebulas, comitesque vagantur cæcis limitibus, et custodia abest regi. Nacta locum tempusque dixit: O, per tua luntina, quæ ceperunt mea, perque hanc formam, pulcherrime, quæ facit ut ego dea sim supplex tibi, consule nostris ignibus, et accipe solem, qui pervidet omnia, et focerum, nec durus despice Titanida Circen. Dixerat. Ille ferox repellit ipsamque, precesque; et ait, Quæcunque es, non sum tuus: altera tenet me captum, et comprecor ut teneat per longum ævum. Nec lædam socialia fœdera externâ venero,

TRANSLATION.

ceive me not, she said: and formed a phantom of a boar, and ordered him to cross the way in sight of the king, and seem to run into a grove, thick set with trees, where there was a large wood, and inaccessible to a horse. Instantly Picus, not suspecting this visionary prey, makes for the covert, and nimbly dismounts from his smoaking courser; and, in pursuit of an empty phantom, wanders a foot, through the thickest of the wood. She now repeats her charms and noxious spells, and invokes unknown gods in an unknown strain; wherewith she was wont to veil the face of the snow white moon, or shade with darkning clouds the lustre of her fire. Then too she overspreads the face of heaven with a thick fog, exhaling clouds from the ground by her incantations. His attendants wander, unknowing where they stray; and the king is left without a guard. Having thus a proper time and place, by those eyes of thine, says she, beautiful youth, which have captivated mine; by that irresistible form, which makes me, though a goddess, address you in this suppliant strain, favour my passion; and receive for your father-in-law, the sun, that bright luminary, to whose view all nature is open; nor be so hard hearted as to reject Titanian Circe. She said. He sternly rejects her and her supplications. Whosoever thou art, says he, I am none of thine; another holds me enthralled, and long may she keep possession of my heart; nor will I violate the conjugal tie by another amour, while the

dum fata servabunt mihi Janigenam Canentem. Precibus sæpe retentatis frustra, Titania ait: Non feres impune, neque enim reddere Canenti, discisque rebus, quid læsa, quid amans, quid fœmina faciat: sed Circe et amans, et læsa, et fœmina. Tum bis convertit se ad occasum, bis ad ortum: ter tetigit juvenem baculo: dixit tria carmina. Ille fugit ipse miratus sese currere velocius solito, vidit pennas in corpore, indignatusque se subito accedere novam avem Latij silvis, figit fera robora duro rostro; et iratus, dat vulnera longis ramis. Pennæ chlamydis traxere purpureum colorem. Aurum quod fuerat fibula, momorderatque vestem, sit pluma, et cervix præcingitur fulvo auro. Nec quicquam antiqui restat Pico, nisi nomina.

8. Interea Pico sæpe clamato nequicquam per agros, repertoque in nulla parte, comites inveniunt Circen (nam jam tenuaverat auras, passa-que erat nebulas ventis ac sole) premuntque veris criminibus, reposcuntque regem, feruntque vim parantque incessere telis. Illa spargit nocens virus, succosque veneni: et convocat noctem, deosque, noctis, Ereboque, Chaoque, et orat Hecaten magicis ululatibus.

Dum mihi Janigenam servabunt fata Canentem: Sæpe retentatis precibus Titania frustra, Non impunè feres, neque enim reddere Canenti: Læsaque quid faciat, quid amans, quid fœmina, disces

Rebus, ait sed amans, et læsa, et fœmina, Circe. Tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortum: Ter juvenem baculo tetigit: tria carmina dixit. Ille fugit, sese solito velocius ipse

Currere miratus, pennas in corpore vidit: Seque novam subito Latij accedere silvis Indignatus avem, duro fera robora rostro Figit; et iratus longis dat vulnera ramis.

Purpureum chlamydis pennæ traxere colorem. Fibula quod fuerat, vestemque momorderat aurum; Pluma sit: et fulvo cervix præcingitur auro: 395 Nec quicquam antiqui Pico, nisi nomina, restat.

VIII. Interea comites clamato sæpe per agros Nequicquam Pico, nullaque in parte reperto, Inveniunt Circen (nam jam tenuaverat auras, Passaque erat nebulas ventis ac sole resoli) 400 Criminibusque premunt veris, regemque reposcunt,

Vimque ferunt; sævisque parant incessere telis. Illa nocens spargit virus, succosque veneni: Et Noctem, Noctisque Deos, Ereboque, Chaoque; Convocat, et magicis Hecaten ululatibus orat.

TRANSLATION.

fates preserve my Canens, the daughter of Janus, Circe renewing often her entreaties in vain. It shall not, says she, go unpunished, not shall you be any more restored to your Canens; but learn by experience what a woman, when injured, and a lover, can do: know too, that Circe is the woman, the lover you have injured. Then, turning twice to the West, and twice to the East, thrice she waves her wand, and thrice repeats a charm. He flies; and, wondering himself at his unusual speed, perceives that he is borne upon wings; and, enraged at being added thus a new bird to the Latian woods, pierces the rugged oak with his hard bill, and wounds in his passion the long boughs. His wings drink in the scarlet dye of his cloak. The gold, which, lately a buckle, had clasped his flowing robe, now glows round his neck in yellow plumes; nor does aught of Picus remain but the name.

VIII. Mean time his attendants, having oft in vain called upon Picus all over the fields, and finding him no where, light at last upon Circe (for she had by this time purged the air, and suffered the clouds to be dissipated by the winds and sun) and charge her with real crimes; and demand their king, and threaten violence, and prepare to assault her with cruel weapons. She scatters her tainted juices and noxious poison; and convokes, from Chaos and Erebus, Night and the gods of Night, and addresses Hecate in magic howlings. When, wonder-

Exfluère loco (dictu mirabile!) silvæ:
 Ingemuitque solum, vicinaque palluit arbos:
 Sparsaque sanguineis maduerunt pabula guttis;
 Et lapides visi mugitus edere raucos;
 Et latrare canes; et humus serpentibus atris
 Squallere, et tenues animæ volitare silentium.
 Attonitum monstris vulgus pavet. Illa paventum
 Ora venenatâ tetigit mirantia virgâ.
 Cujus ab attactu variarum monstra ferarum
 In juvenes veniunt. Nulli sua mansit imago.

400 *Silvæ (mirabile!) dictu ex-
 fluere loco; solumque ingemuit,
 arbosque vicina palluit, pabu-
 laque sparsi sanguineis guttis,
 maduerunt; et lapides sunt
 visi edere raucos mugitus, et
 canes latrare: et humus squal-
 lere atris serpentibus, et tenues
 animæ videntur volitare. Vul-
 gus attonitum monstris pavet.
 Illa tetigit mirantia ora pa-
 ventum venenata virgâ. Ab
 attactu cuius, monstra vari-
 arum ferarum veniunt in ju-
 venes. Sua imago mansit
 nulli.*

IX. Presserat occiduus Tartessia littora Phœ-
 bus:

Et frustra conjux oculis, animoque Canentis
 Expectatus erat. Famuli, populusque per omnes
 Discurrunt silvas, atque obvia lumina portant.
 Nec satis est Nymphæ flere, et lacerare capillos,
 Et dare plangorem; fecit hæc tamen omnia:

6. *Occiduus Phæbus pres-
 serat Tartessia littora, et con-
 jux erat frustra expectatus
 oculis animæque Canentis. Fa-
 muli populusque discurrunt per
 omnes silvas, atque portant
 obvia lumina. Nec est satis
 nymphæ flere, et lacerare ca-
 pillos, et dare plangorem; ta-
 men facit omnia hæc; preri-
 pit sese; ac vesana errat per
 Latios agros. Sex noctes, to-
 tidem redeuntia lumina solis,
 viderunt illam inopem somni-
 que, cibusque, cunctum, per ju-
 ga, per valles, qua fors du-
 cebat. Tibris, ultimus as-
 pexit illam fessam luctuque,
 viâque, et ponentem corpora
 in gelida ripa. Illic mærens
 tenui sono, fundebat cum la-*

421 *fese*
 Proripit, ac Latios errat vesana per agros.
 Sex illam noctes, totidem redeuntia solis
 Lumina viderunt, inopem somnique, cibusque,
 Per juga, per valles, quâ fors ducebat, euntem.
 Ultimus aspexit fessam luctuque, viâque
 Tibris, et in gelidâ ponentem corpora ripâ.
 Illic cum lachrymis ipsos modulata dolores,
 Verba sono tenui mærens fundebat; ut olim
 Carmina jam moriens canit exequialia cygnus.

nymis verba modulata ipso dolore; ut olim cygnus jam moriens, canit exsequialia carmina.

TRANSLATION.

ful to relate! the forests are tossed from their places, earth groaned, and every tree looked pale; the plants, from every pore, sweat drops of blood; the stones seem to murmur in hoarse complaints, dogs to howl, the tainted ground to be covered with black serpents, and pale spectres to glide through the air. The crowd, struck with so many wonders, stand amazed. She with her magic rod touches the wondering faces of the trembling crew, from which potent touch, monsters of various forms succeed in place of the young men: each loses his proper shape.

IX. Setting Phœbus now bore down upon the Tartessian shore, and in vain did Canens wish and long for her husband. Her servants and people run through every wood, and carry out lights to meet him. Nor is it enough for the nymph to weep, and tear her hair, and beat her breast in lamentation, yet she does all; nay, more; she flings out of the palace, and wanders like one distracted over the Latian fields. Six tedious nights, and as many returning suns, beheld her wandering, where chance directed, over mountains and vallies, without either food or sleep. The Tyber was the last that saw her, fatigued with grief and the length of the way, and reposing her limbs upon his shady bank. There, with tears, she tuned her voice to strains expressive of her grief, and in dying accents poured out the anguish of her soul: thus the dying swan, it is said, sings, as

Extremum, liquefacta quod ad tenues medullas luctibus, tabuit; paulatimque evanuit in tenues auras. Tamen fama est signata loco, quem veteres Camœnæ rite dixere Canentem de nomine nymphæ. Talia multa sunt narrata, visaque mihi per longum annum. Resides, et tardi desuetudine, jubemur rursus inire fretum, rursus dare vela. Titaniaque dixerat vias esse ancipites, et iter vastum; et pericula sævi ponti restare. Fateor, pertimui; nactusque hoc littus adhæsi.

10. Macareus finierat; Æneiaque nutritrix condita marmoreâ urnâ, habebat breve carmen-tumulo. Alumnus notæ pietatis, cremavit hic igne quo debuit, me Caieten ereptam Argolico igne. Funis religatus ab herbofo agger, solvitur, et relinquunt procul insidias testaque infamatae deæ, petuntque lucos, ubi Tybris nubilus umbrâ, prorumpit in mare cum flavâ arena. Positurque domo, nataque Faunigenæ Latini; tamen non sine Marte. Bellum suscipitur cum feroci gente, Turnusque furit pro pacta conjuge. Tota Tyrrhenia concurrit Latio; ardua que victoria diu quæritur sollicitis armis. Uterque auget suas vires externo robore:

Luclibus extremum tenues liquefacta medullas Tabuit: inque leves paulatim evanuit auras. Fama tamen signata loco est: quem ritè Canentem

Nomine de Nymphæ veteres dixere Camœnæ.

Talia multa mihi longum narrata per-annum

Visaque sunt: resides et desuetudine tardi 436

Rursus inire fretum, rursus dare vela jubemur.

Ancipitesque vias, et iter Titania vastum

Dixerat, et sævi restare pericula ponti. 439

Pertimui, fateor; nactusque hoc littus adhæsi.

X. Finiêrat Macareus: urnâque Æneia nutritrix

Condita marmoreâ, tumulo breve carmen ha-

bebat:

Hic me Caieten notæ pietatis alumnus

Ereptam Argolico, quo debuit igne, cremavit.

Solvitur herbofo religatus ab aggerè funis: 445

Et procul insidias, infamataeque relinquunt

Testa Deæ; lucosque petunt, ubi nubilus umbrâ

In mare cum flavâ prorumpit Tibris arenâ,

Faunigenæque domo potitur natâque Latini; 449

Non sine Marte tamen. - Bellum cum gente feroci

Suscipitur; pactâque furit pro conjuge Turnus.

Concurrit Latio Tyrrhenia tota: diuque

Ardua sollicitis victoria quæritur armis.

Auget uterque suas externo robore vires:

TRANSLATION.

she droops, her own elegy. At last, grief wasting her scanty marrow, she pined away; and, by degrees, vanished in empty air. Yet the fame of the thing still distinguishes the place, which the ancient muses still call Canens, from the name of the nymph. Many such prodigies were related to me, or seen, in the course of a long year; at the end of which, enervated, and rendered indolent through inaction, we are again ordered to sea, again unfurl our sails. Circe foretold a hazardous voyage and vast length of way, and that we had still to encounter the doubtful dangers of the main. I was alarmed by her threats, I own; and, arriving on this shore, declined the rest of the voyage.

X. Here Macareus ended; and Æneas' nurse *dying*, her ashes were deposited in a marble urn, and a short epitaph inscribed upon her tomb. Here my foster-son of known piety, having rescued me from Grecian flames, honoured my remains with a funeral pyre. The cable, which fastened them to the grassy bank, is untied, and they steer at a distance from the faithless coast and fatal palace of the ensnaring goddess, and make for the groves where Tyber, confined by shady banks, breaks into the sea with his yellow sand; where Æneas obtains the kingdom and daughter of Latinus, the son of Faunus; yet not till after a bloody war. A war is begun with a fierce nation; and Turnus, in arms, demands his betrothed spouse. All Tuscany confederates with Latium, and doubtful victory is long pursued with ardent arms. Each increase their strength by foreign

Et multi Rutulos, multi Trojana tuentur 455
 Castra. Neque Æneās Evandri ad limina frustra :
 At Venulus magnam profugi Diomedis ad urbem
 Venerat. Ille quidem sub Iapyge maxima Dauno
 Mœnia condiderat, dotaliaque arva tenebat.
 Sed Venulus Turni postquam mandata peregit,
 Auxiliumque petit; vires Ætoliū heros 461
 Excusat. Nec se soceri committere pugnae
 Velle sui populos, nec, quos è gente suorum
 Armet, habere viros. Neve hæc commenta pu-
 tetis;
 (Admonitu quanquam luctus renovantur amaro)
 Perpetiar memorare tamen. Postquam alta cre-
 mata est 466
 Ilion, et Danaas paverunt Pergama flammæ;
 Naryciusque heros, à virgine, virgine raptâ,
 Quam meruit solus pœnam, digessit in omnes;
 Spargimur: et ventis inimica per æquora rapti,
 Fulmina, noctem, imbres; iram cœlique, ma-
 risque 471
 Perpetimur Danaï, cumulumque Capharea cladis.
 Neve morer referens tristes ex ordine casus;
 Græcia tum potuit Priamo quoque flenda videri,
 Me tamen armiferæ servatum cura Minervæ 475
 Fluctibus eripuit. Patriis sed rursus ab Argis
 Pellor: et antiquo memores de vulnere pœnas
 Exigit alma Venus: tantosque per alta labores
 alma Venus exigit pœnas memores de antiquo vulnere; sustinuique tantos labores per alta

TRANSLATION.

alliances, and many nations join the Trojans, many the Rutilians; nor was Æneas unsuccessful in applying to Evander, though Venulus, in vain, solicited aid of exiled Diomedes; who had encompassed with walls a large city, near Iapygian Daunus', and reigned over a dotal kingdom. But after Venulus had executed the commands of Turnus, and in his name requested aid, the Ætolian hero pleads his want of strength as an excuse; that he could not pretend to engage the subjects of his father-in-law in war, nor had a sufficient number of his own followers to arm for battle. And, that you may not imagine these are mere pretences, though the bitter remembrance renews my grief, I will yet submit to the pain of a recital. After stately Ilium was reduced to ashes, and the towers of Troy had fed the Grecian flames; when the Narycian hero, by ravishing the virgin, had drawn down, upon the whole body of the Greeks, that punishment, which he only deserved, we are dispersed; and, stormy winds driving us into dangerous seas, we encounter thunder, darkness, rain, and all the rage of a tempestuous ocean and sky; and, to complete our misery, are shipwrecked on the coast of Eubœa. But, not to tire you with too minute a detail of our cruel woes, Greece might have then extorted pity even from Priam himself: yet, by the indulgence of Minerva, the arms-bearing goddess, I was preserved and rescued from the waves, but am again banished my native home; for Venus, mindful of the wound I gave, pursues me with punishment; and so many hard-

æquora, tantos terrestribus armis; ut illi sint sæpe vocati felices mihi, quos communis hyems Caphareusque importunis, merfit aquis: vellemque fuisset una pars horum. Comites passi ultima belloque fretoque, jam deficiunt, rogantque finem erroris. At Agmon fervidus ingenio, tum vero et asper cladibus, dixit: quid jam superest viri, quod vestra patientia recuset ferre? quid habet Cytherea (puta velle) quod faciat ultra? nam dum pejora timentur, est locus in vota: autem ubi fors rerum est pessima, timor est sub pedibus, summaque malorum securus. Licet ipsa audiat; licet oderit omnes viros sub Diomede, ut facit; tamen omnes spernimus odium illius, et magna potentia stat nobis magno. Pleuronius Agmon instigulat invitam Venerem talibus verbis; resuscitatque veterem iram. Dicta placent paucis: amici majoris numeri corripimus Agmona: cui paranti respondere, pariter vox, viaque vocis est tenuata: comæque abeunt in plumas: nova colla, pectoraque et tergum teguntur plumis: brachia accipiunt majores pennas; levesque cubiti sinuantur in alas.

Æquora sustinui, tantos terrestribus armis; Ut mihi felices sint illi sæpe vocati, Quos communis hyems, importunisq; Caphareus Merfit aquis: vellemque horum pars una fuisset. Ultima jam passi comites belloque, fretoque, Deficiunt; finemque rogant erroris. At Agmon Fervidus ingenio, tum vero et cladibus asper, Quid superest, quod jam patientia vestra recuset Ferrè, viri? dixit. Quid habet Cytherea, quod ultra (Velle puta) faciat? nam dum pejora timentur; Est in vota locus: fors autem ubi pessima rerum, Sub pedibus timor est, securaque summa malorum: Audiat ipsa, licet; licet, ut facit, oderit omnes Sub Diomede viros: odium tamen illius omnes Spernimus, et magno stat magna potentia nobis. Talibus invitam Venerem Pleuronius Agmon Instigulat verbis; veteremque resuscitat iram. 495 Dicta placent paucis. Numeri majoris amici Agmona corripimus: cui respondere paranti Vox pariter, vocisque via est tenuata; comæque In plumas abeunt; plumis nova colla teguntur, Pectoraque, et tergum: majores brachia pennas Accipiunt; cubitique leves sinuantur in alas. 501 Magna pedum digitos pars occupat, oraque cornu Indurata rigent; finemque in acumine ponunt.

Magna pars pedum occupat digitos: oraque indurata cornu, rigent, ponuntque finem in acumine.

T R A N S L A T I O N.

ships did I suffer on the swelling main, so many in a land war, that I often pronounced them happy, whom a common storm, and the merciless rocks of Caphareus, had shattered in the waves; I even envied and coveted their fate. My companions, thus assaulted by the most cruel sufferings both on land and sea, can bear it no longer, and beg a period to their wandering. But Agmon, naturally of an impetuous temper, and then too exasperated by his sufferings, What remains, companions, that our patience can now refuse to undergo? What greater hardships can Cytherea now inflict upon us, were she even so disposed? For, while there is reason to apprehend still severer trials, supplications may avail; but, where Fortune has done her worst, fear is banished, and misery, once become desperate, has no farther care. Let her overhear these defiance, let her persist in her hatred to all that serve under Diomed, we yet despise her hatred; and, driven as we are to the utmost verge of misery, have dearly bought this desperate presumption. By these irritating speeches Agmon provoked, a-new, Venus, now better disposed, and roused her former resentment. But few approve of his words; the greater number of his friends check him. As he is preparing to answer, his voice fails, his throat contracts, and his hair converts to feathers. His neck, breast, and back, transformed, are covered with a fleece of plumes, which enclose also his arms, and, lengthening, bend into light wings. A great part of his feet stretches into toes; his face, extending, warps into horn, and

Hunc Lycus, hunc Idas, et cum Rhetenore
Nycteus

Hunc mirantur Abas; et dum mirantur, eandem
Accipiunt faciem: numerusque ex agmine major
Subvolat. Et remos plausis circumsonat alis.

Si volucrum quæ sit subitarum forma requiris;
Ut non cygnorum, sic albis proxima cygnis.

Vix equidem has sedes, et Iapygis arida Dauni
Arva gener teneo minimâ cum parte meorum.

XI. Hactenus Oenides. Venulus Calydonia
regna

Peucetiosque sinus, Messapiaque arva relinquit.
In quibus antra videt; quæ multâ nubila silvâ,

Et levibus stagnis manantia, semicaper Pan
Nunc tenet: at quodam tenuerunt tempore

Nymphæ.

Appulus has illâ pastor regione fugatas
Terruit; et primò subitâ formidine movit:

Mox, ubi mens rediit, et contempsere sequentem.
Ad numerum motis pedibus duxere choreas.

Improbat has pastor: saltuque imitatus agresti,
Addidit obscœnis convicia rustica dictis.

Nec priùs obticuit; quàm guttura condidit arbor.
Arbore enim succoque licet cognoscere mores.

Quippe notam linguæ baccis oleaster amaris
Exhibet, Asperitas verborum cessit in illas.

notam linguæ. Asperitas verborum cessit in illas.

TRANSLATION.

terminates in a beak. Lycus, Idas, Nycteus, with Rhetenor, and Abas, wonder at the change; and, as they stand wondering, take the same shape. The greater number of my company, fly off, and flutter round the oars with waving wings. If you want to know the form of this sudden race of birds, as it was not that of swans, so was it the next in resemblance; so that hardly, with these then remains of my native subjects, am I able to maintain myself in this settlement, and the parched realms of Iapygian Daunus, my father-in-law.

XI. Thus far the grandson of Oeneus. Venulus withdraws from the Calydonian kingdom, Peucetian bays, and Messapian territories, wherein he sees a cave, shaded by a thick wood, and from which a clear crystal stream distilled. The goat-footed Pan now frequents the place, but formerly it was a habitation for the nymphs. Appulus, a shepherd, first alarmed them, and drove them from these places: but soon recovering themselves, and despising his vain pursuit, they move their feet in concert, and change their flight to a dance. The shepherd reproaches, and mimics them with rustic airs, adding obscene gestures to his abusive language. Nor was he silent, until an enclosing bark buried his throat, and tied up his tongue. The tree itself and its sap are an emblem of his manners. For a wild olive, with its bitter fruit, speaks the infamy of his tongue; the coarseness of the clown passed into them.

12. *Ubi legati rediere hinc, ferentes arma Ætola negata sibi; Rutuli, sine illis viribus, gerunt bella instructa, multumque, cruoris datur ab utraque parte. Ecce Turnus fert avidas faces in pinea texta: navesque quibus unda pepercit, timent ignes. Jamque Mulciber urebat picem, et ceras, cæteraque alimenta flammæ, ibatque per altum malum ad carbasa; et transtra incurvæ carinæ fumabant, cum sancta genitrix, deum, memor has pinus fuisse cæsas Idæo vertice, complevit aëra tinnitibus pulsi aëris, et murmure inflati buxi. Inveſtaque per leves auras domitis lemnus, ait: Turne, jactas irrita incendia sacrilegâ dextrâ; eripiam, nec me patiente, ignis edax cremabit partes et membra meorum nemorum. Dea dicente, intonuit: gravesque nimbi secuti tonitrum, ceciderunt cum saliente grandine. Astraque fratres turbant aëra, et æquor tumidum subitis concursibus, et eunt in prælia. E quibus alma parens usa viribus unius, prærupit stupea retinacula Phrygiæ classis: fertque rates pronas, mergitque sub imo æquore. Robore mollito, lignoque verso in corpora, puppes aduncæ mutantur in faciem capitum. Remi abeunt in digitos, et natantia crura,*

XII. Hinc ubi legati rediere, negata ferentes Arma Ætola sibi, Rutuli sine viribus illis Bella instructa gerunt: multumque ab utraque cruoris

Parte datur. Fert ecce avidas in pinea Turnus 530
Texta faces: ignesque timent, quibus unda per-
percit.

Jamq; picem, et ceras, alimenta; cætera flammæ
Mulciber urebat, perque altum ad carbasa malum
Ibat: et incurvæ fumabant transtra carinæ:

Cum memor has pinus Idæo vertice cæsas 535

Sancta Deum genitrix, tinnitibus aëra pulsi
Æris, et inflati complevit murmure buxi.

Perque leves domitis inveſta leonibus auras,
Irrita sacrilegâ jactas incendia dextrâ: 539

Turne, ait, eripiam; nec me patiente cremabit
Ignis edax nemorum partes et membra meorum.

Intonuit dicente Deâ: tonitrumque secuti

Cum saliente graves ceciderunt grandine nimbi:
Aëraque, et subitis tumidum concursibus æquor

Astræi turbant, et eunt in prælia, fratres. 545

E quibus alma parens unius viribus usa,
Stupea prærupit Phrygiæ retinacula classis:

Fertque rates pronas, imoque sub æquore mergit

Robore mollito, lignoque in corpora verso,

In capitum faciem puppes mutantur aduncæ. 550

In digitos abeunt, et crura natantia, remi:

TRANSLATION.

XII. Upon the return of the deputies, and their report, that the Ætolians had refused to join; the Rutilians, though disappointed of these allies, yet prepare for war; and much blood is shed on both sides. Lo! Turnus assaults the Trojan fleet, and besets with devouring torches their frames of pine; and those ships, that had escaped the waves, dread the flames. And now Vulcan had invaded the pitch, rosin, and other aliments of flame, and was mounting along the tall masts to the sails, while clouds of smoke ascend from the bending keels. When the awful mother of the gods, calling to mind, that these pines had been cut on Ida's sacred top, filled the air with the tinkling of sounding brags, and the softer notes of the flute; and, riding through the sky in a chariot, drawn by harnessed lions, In vain, Turnus, says she, do you toss with sacrilegious hand these flaming hands, I will interpose; nor suffer the wasteful torches to prey upon the parts of a grove, sacred to me. While yet the goddess spoke, it thundered loud; and heavy showers of rain followed the thunder, accompanied with rattling hail; and the Astræan brothers meet in fierce war; and shake the air and swelling sea with their encounters. The bounteous parent of the gods, aided by one of these, breaks the hempen bonds that secured the Trojan fleet; and, bearing the ships downward, plunges them to the bottom. The oak, softening, and assuming the nature of flesh, the crooked sterns are changed into human faces; the oars shoot into fingers and legs; what was before a side re-

Quodque prius fuerat, latus est: mediisque carina
Subdita navigiis, spinæ mutatur in usum.
Lina comæ molles, antennæ brachia fiunt.
Cœrulus, ut fuerat, color est: Quasque ante ti-
mebant.

*quodque prius fuerat latus, est
latus; carinaque subdita mediis
navigiis, mutatur in usum spi-
næ. Lina fiunt molles comæ,
antennæque, brachia. Cœr-
ulus est cœrulus, ut fuerat: Nai-
desque æquoræ exercent vir-
gineis lufibus illas undas, quas
timebant ante; ortæque indu-
ris montibus, celebrant moie
fretum: nec sua origo tangit
eas. Tamen non oblitæ, quam
multa pericula pertulerint sæ-
vo pelago, sæpe supposuere
manus jactatis carinis; nisi
si qua vehebat Achivos.*

555

Illas virginis exercent lufibus undas
Naides æquoræ: durisque in montibus ortæ
Molle fretum celebrant; nec eas sua tangit origo.
Non tamen oblitæ, quam multa periculâ sævo
Pertulerint pelago, jactatis sæpe carinis
Supposuere manus: nisi si qua vehebat Achivos.

560

XIII. Cladis adhuc Phrygiæ memores odere
Pelagos:

*13. Memores adhuc cladis
Phrygiæ, odere Pelagos, vi-
deruntque lætis vultibus frag-
mina Neritæ ratis, et lætæ
viderent puppim rigescere cavi-
bus Alcinoi; saxumque incref-
cere ligno.*

Neritæque ratis viderunt fragmina lætis
Vultibus. Et lætæ vidēre rigescere puppim
Cautibus Alcinoi; saxumque increfcere ligno.

565

XIV. Spes erat, in Nymphas animatâ classe
marinas,

*14. Erat spes, classe ani-
matâ in marinas nymphas,
Rutulum posse metu monstri
desistere bello. Perstat; pars-
que utraque habet deos, de-
cesque qui habent animos in-
star æorum. Nec jam petunt
dotalia regna, nec sceptrum
foceri, nec te, virgo Lavi-
nia, sed vicisse, geruntque
bella pudere deponendi; tan-
demque Venus videt victricia
arma nati: Turnus cadit; Ardea cadit,*

Posse metu monstri Rutulum desistere bello.
Perstat; habetque Deos pars utraque: quique Deo-
rum

Instar, habent animos. Nec jam dotalia regna,
Nec sceptrum foci, nec te, Lavinia virgo,
Sed vicisse petunt: deponendique pudore
Bella gerunt. Tandemque Venus victricia nati
Arma videt: Turnusque cadit; cadit Ardea Turno,

arma nati: Turnus cadit; Ardea cadit,

TRANSLATION.

mains so still, and the keel, that supports the middle structure of the vessel, changes to a spine, the cordage flows in hair; the sail-yards become arms; the colour as before is green; and, transformed to sea-nereids, they exercise, in virgin sports, the waves they dreaded before; and, though sprung from rugged mountains, they yet frequent the restless sea, nor are affected with the remembrance of their original. Yet, not forgetting the many hazards they had run on the unrelenting waves, they often befriend ships struggling with a storm, unless of Achaian make.

XIII. For, still mindful of the calamities brought upon the Phrygians, they hate the Greeks; and beheld with joyful looks the wreck of Ulysses' ship; pleased too, they saw that of Alcinous harden into a rock, and the wood cased with stone.

XIV. There was reason to hope that upon seeing the fleet thus animated into sea-nymphs, the Rutilians, awed by a prodigy so strange, would desist from the war; but they still push it on, and each side is supported by its gods, and by heroes, in valour not inferior to gods. Nor is a dotal kingdom, of the sceptre of a father-in-law, or virgin bride. now the aim of their ambition, but victory and conquest; and they continue the war, through shame of being the first to yield. At length Venus beholds the arms of her son victorious. Turnus falls; and Ardea too, a powerful city while Turnus lived to defend it. But, after

dicta petens Turno sospite. Sospite dicta potens. Quam postquam barbarus
 Quam postquam barbarus ignis
 abstulit, et tecta latuerunt tepida favilla; præpes tum
 Abstulit, et tepidâ latuerunt tecta favillâ, 575
 primum cognita subvolat è media congerie; et everberat cineres
 Congerie è mediâ tum primum cognita præpes
 plausis alis. Et sonus, et macies, et pallor, et omnia, captam
 Subvolat: et cineres plausis everberat alis:
 sunt, quæ deceant urbem, nomen quoque mansit in illâ
 Et sonus, et macies, et pallor, et omnia, captam
 Quæ deceant urbem, nomen quoque mansit in illâ
 Urbis: et ipsa suis deplangitur Ardea pennis. 580
 deplangitur suis pennis.
 XV. Jamq; Deos omnes, ipsamq; Æneia virtus
 Junonem veteres finire coëgerat iras:
 15. Jamque Æneia virtus
 coegerat omnes deos, ipsamque
 Cum, bene fundatis opibus crescentis Iuli,
 Junonem finire veteres iras:
 cum opibus crescentis Iuli bene
 fundatis, Cythe eius heros erat
 Tempestivus erat cælo Cythereius heros;
 Ambieratque Venus Superos: colloq; parentis 585
 Circumfusa sui. Nunquam mihi, dixerat, ullo
 Tempore dure pater, nunc sis mitissimus oro;
 Tempore dure pater, nunc sis mitissimus oro;
 Æneæque meo, qui te de sanguine nostro
 Fecit avum, quamvis parvum, des, optime, numen;
 Æneæ, qui fecit te avum de
 nostro sanguine, numen, quamvis
 parvum, dummodo des aliquod.
 Dummodò des aliquod. Satis est inamabile regnum 590
 Aspexisse semel, Stygios semel isse per amnes.
 Aspexisse semel, Stygios semel isse per amnes.
 Assensere Dii: nec conjux regia vultus
 Immotos tenuit; placatoque annuit ore.
 Assensere: nec conjux regia tenuit
 vultus immotos: annuitque
 placato ore. Tum pater
 Tum pater, Estis, ait cœlesti munere digni,
 ait: Estis digni cœlesti munere,

TRANSLATION.

it had been destroyed by barbarian flames, and that the houses lay buried under heaps of ashes, a new bird was then first seen to rise from amid the ruins, and beat the wreck with disastrous wings. Its voice, withered limbs, paleness, and whole appearance, speak the fate of the city whence it sprung; the name of the place too is stamped upon it, and Ardea is bewailed by the mournful clapping of its own wings.

XV. And now the bravery and merit of Æneas had extinguished in all the gods, and even in Juno herself, their old resentment; and the power of rising Iulus being well established, the Cytherean hero was become ripe for his kindred mansion of the stars. Venus had solicited all the gods above; and, hanging on her father's neck, Indulgent sire, said she, who never yet sternly rejected my suit, now, more than ever, be gracious; and raise my Æneas, who by his descent from me boasts of you as his grand-father, to the rank of a god, though of the lowest class. It is enough that he has once beheld the unlovely realms of Pluto, enough that he has once crossed the Stygian Lake. The gods gave each a nod of assent; nor did even the empress of the skies listen to the request with a forbidding air, but signified her compliance by a gracious smile. Then the fire of gods: You are both worthy of the heavenly grant; you that prefer the suit,

NOTE.

576. Congerie è media tum primum.] We are to revenge the affront of their fleets being set on fire, were resolved to do the same by Ardea, the capitol of the Rutilians.

Quæq; petis, pro quoq; petis. Cape, nata, quod optas.

Fatus erat. Gaudet, gratesque agit illa parenti:
Perque leves auras junctis invec̃ta columbis
Littus adit Laurens, ubi tectus arundine serpit
In freta flumineis vicina Numicius undis.

Hunc jubet Æneæ, quæcunq; obnoxia morti, 600
Abluere; et tacito deferre sub æquora cursu.

Corniger exsequitur Veneris mandata: suisque
Quicquid in Ænea fuerat mortale, repurgat,
Et respergit aquis. Pars optima restitit illi.

Lustratum genetrix divino corpus odore 605
Unxit, et ambrosia cum dulci nectare mista

Contigit os; fecitq; Deum: quem turba Quirini
Nuncupat Indigetem, temploque, arisq; recepit.

XVI. Inde sub Ascanii ditione binominis Alba
Resque Latina fuit. Succedit Silvius illi; 610

Quo fatus, antiquo tenuit repetita Latinus
Nomina cum sceptro: clarum subit Alba Lati-

num:
Epitos ex illo est. Post hunc Capetusque, Capys-

que;
Sed Capys antè fuit. Regnum Tiberinus ab illis
Cepit; et in Tusci demersus fluminis undis 615

Nomina fecit aquæ. De quo Remulusque, feroxq;
Acrota sunt geniti: Remulus, maturior annis,

Fulmineo periit, imitator fulminis, ic̃tu.

sunt geniti: Remulus maturior annis, imitator fulminis, periit fulmineo ic̃tu.

tuque quæ petis, illeque pro quo petis; gnata, cape quod optas. Fatus erat: Illa gaudet, agitq; grates parenti, invec̃taq; junctis columbis per leves auras, adit littus Laurens, ubi Numicius tectus arundine, serpit in vicina freta flumineis undis. Jubet hunc abluere Æneæ, quæcunque obnoxia morti; et deferre sub æquora tacito cursu. Corniger exsequitur mandata Veneris; repurgatque, et respergit suis aquis, quicquid fuerat mortale in Ænea. Pars optima restitit illi. Genetrix unxit corpus lustratum divino odore, et contigit os ambrosia mixta cum dulci nectare, fecitque deum: quem turba Quirini nuncupat Indigetem, recepitque templo arisque.

16. Inde Alba, resque Latina, fuit sub ditione binominis Ascanii. Silvius succedit illi. Quo Latinus fatus, tenuit repetita nomina, cum antiquo sceptro: Alba subit clarum Latinum. Epitos est ex illo, Capetusque Capysq; post hunc; sed Capys fuit ante. Tiberinus cepit regnum ab illis; et demersus in undis Tusci fluminis, fecit nomina aquæ. De quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota

TRANSLATION.

and he for whom it is preferred; receive, therefore, the favour you request. He said: she rejoices, and returns thanks to her sire; and, borne through the light air in a chariot drawn by harnessed doves, flies to the shore of Laurentum, where Numicius, shaded with reeds, creeps along his channel to the adjoining sea. She orders him to purge Æneas of whatever about him is mortal, and bear it to the sea in his still waters. The horned god obeys the mandate of Venus; and, sprinkling Æneas with his waters, purges away whatever is mortal in his frame, and suffers only his better part to remain. His mother anoints the body, thus purified, with gums of fragrant scent, and breathes on his features ambrosial dews; and changes him to a god, whom the Romans stile Indiges, and honour with a temple and altars.

XVI. After Æneas, the sovereignty of Alba and the Latian scepter descended to Ascanius, who was succeeded by Sylvius. His son Latinus, in whom the name of the race was renewed, swayed also the ancient scepter of his family. Alba reigned after the renewed Latinus, and left the kingdom to Epiros. After him came Capetus and Capys; but Capys first. From them Tiberinus received the scepter; who, being drowned in crossing the Tuscan river, gave his name to the stream. From him sprung Remulus; and the fierce Acrota. Remulus, who was the elder, aspiring to imitate thunder, fell by the stroke of thunder.

*Acrota, moderatior suo fratre, Fratre suo sceptrum moderatior Acrota forti
tradit sceptrum forti. Aventino: Tradit Aventino: qui quo regnârat, eodem 620
qui jacet positus eodem monte Monte jacet positus; tribuitque vocabula monti,
quo regnârat; tribuitque vo- Jamque Palatinæ summam Procas gentis habebat.
cabula monti. Jamque palatinæ Rege sub hoc Pomona fuit: quâ nulla Latinas
gentis. Pomona fuit sub hoc Inter Hamadryadas coluit solertiùs hortos,
rege; quâ, nulla inter Hama- Nec fuit arborei studiosior altera foetus; 625
dryadas Latinas coluit hortos solle tiis, nec fuit altera studi-
osior arborei foetus; unde tenet Unde tenet nomen. Non silvas illa, nec amnes;
nomen. Illa non amat silvas, Rus amat, et ramos felicia poma ferentes.
nec amnes, amat rus, et ramos Nec jaculo gravis est, sed aduncâ dextera falce:
ferentes felicia poma. Nec dex- Quâ modò luxuriem premit, et spatiantia passim
tera est gravis jaculo sed adun- Brachia compescit: fissâ modò cortice virgam 630
câ falce; quâ modo premit Inferit; et succos alieno præstat alumno.
luxuriem, et compescit brachia Nec patitur sentire sitim: bibulæque recurvas
spatiantia passim; modo inserit Radicis fibras labentibus irrigat undis.
virgam fissâ cortice: et præ- Hic amor, hoc studium: Veneris quoque nulla
stat succos alieno alumno. Nec cupido.
patitur sentire sitim; irrigat Vim tamen agrestem metuens, pomaria claudit
que recurvas fibras bibulæ ra- Intus: et accessus prohibet, refugitq; viriles. 636
dicis labentibus undis. Hic Quid non et satyri saltatibus apta juvenus
amor, hoc studium, erat illi: Fecere, et pinu præcincti cornua Panes,
nulla quoque cupido veneris. Silvanusque suis semper juvenilior annis,
Tamen metuens vim agrestem, Quiq; Deus fures vel falce vel inguine terret, 640
claudit pomaria intus; et pro- et panes præcincti quod ad
hibet refugitque viriles acces- cornua pinu, Silvanusque, semper juvenilior suis annis, Deusque qui terret fures, vel falce, vel inguine;*

TRANSLATION.

Acrota, less presumptuous than his brother, left the scepter to gallant Aventinus, who lies buried in the same mountain on which he reigned; and gave his name to the mountain. And now Procas held the government of the Palatine nation. Under this prince flourished Pomona; than whom none, among the Latian Hamadryads, applied more to the cultivating of gardens, or attended with equal care to the breed of fruit-trees; whence she has her name. She discovers no fondness for woods or streams, but loves the country, and boughs bending under a load of fruit. Nor is her right hand armed with a dart, but with a crooked pruning knife, wherewith she sometimes checks the luxuriance of the boughs, and lops off on every side the straggling shoots; at other times she inserts cyons in the cleft bark, and ministers copious supplies of sap to a foreign breed. Nor does she suffer her rising nursery to feel the rage of thirst, but waters the crooked fibres of the soaking root with gliding streams. This is her study, this her delight: no chains of love held her enthralled. But, fearing the violence of the neighbouring swains, she surrounds her orchard with a wall, and thus avoids and guards against all approach of men. What did not the satyrs, a youthful race, fond of wanton mirth, essay? and the Pans, crowned with garlands of pine, and Silvanus, who, though old, has still a youthful soul; the god too, who with his pruning hook, drives away thieves. What, I say, did they

NOTE.

623. *Rege sub hâc Pomona fuit.*] Pomona, if nymph, to whom all the rural gods paid their
we may believe the poet, was a beautiful addresser.

Ut poterentur eâ? sed enim superabat amando
 Hos quoque Vertumnus: neque erat felicior illis.
 O quoties habitu duri messoris aristas
 Corbe tulit; verique fuit messoris imago!
 Tempora sæpe gerens sceno religata recenti, 645
 Defectum poterat gramen versasse videri.
 Sæpe manu stimulos rigidâ portabat; ut illum
 Jurares fessos modò disjunctis juvencos.
 Falce datâ frondator erat, vitisque putator.
 Induerat scalas, lecturum poma putâres. 650
 Miles erat gladio, piscator arundine sumtâ.
 Denique per multas aditum ubi sæpe figuras
 Repperit, ut caperet spectatæ gaudia formæ.
 Ille etiam pictâ redimitus tempora mitrâ, 655
 Innitens baculo, positis ad tempora canis,
 Assimilavit anum: cultosque intravit in hortos,
 Pomaq; miratus: Tanto potentior, inquit:
 Paucaque laudatis dedit oscula, qualia nunquam
 Vera dedisset anus: glebâque incurvâ resedit,
 Suspiciens pandos Autumni pondere ramos. 660
 Ulmus erat contrâ spaciola tumentibus uvis:
 Quam socia postquam pariter cum vite probavit;
 At si staret, ait, coelebs sine palmite truncus,
 Nil præter frondes, quare peteretur, haberet.

ut poterentur eâ? sed enim
 Vertumnus superabat quoque
 hos amando; neque erat feli-
 cior illis. O quoties habitu
 duri messoris tulit aristas corbe;
 fuitque imago veri messoris!
 Sæpe gerens tempora religata
 recenti sceno, poterat videri
 versasse defectum gramen.
 Sæpe portabat stimulos rigida
 manu; ut jurares illum modò
 disjunctis fessis juvencos.
 Falce datâ, erat frondator, pu-
 tatorque vitis. Induerat scalas,
 putâres eum lecturum poma.
 Erat miles gladio, piscator a-
 rundine sumtâ. Denique per
 multas figuras sæpe repperit
 aditum sibi, ut caperet gaudia
 spectatæ formæ. Ille etiam re-
 dimitus tempora pictâ mitrâ,
 innitens baculo, canis positis
 ad tempora, assimilavit anum:
 intravitque in cultos hortos;
 miratus: Tanto potentior, in-
 quit: Paucaque laudatis in-
 quitque, O virgo, tanto poti-
 or. Deditque pauca oscula
 laudata, qualia vera anus
 nunquam dedisset; incurvaque
 resedit glebâ, suspiciens ramos
 pandos pondere autumnii. Erat
 contra ulmus spaciola tumentibus

*bus uvis; quam postquam probavit pariter cum sociâ vite, ait: At si truncus staret coelebs sine pal-
 mite, haberet nil quare peteretur præter frondes.*

TRANSLATION.

not essay to obtain her. But Vertumnus far exceeded them all in his love, nor was yet more successful. How oft, in the habit of a rough hind, did he carry corn in a basket; and was indeed the very picture of a hind. Oft, having his temples bound round about with new hay, he seemed as if just come from turning the grass he had cut down. Sometimes he bore in his hand a goad, that you would swear he had but just unyoked his sweating steers. Did he take in his hand a pruning-knife, he was a very vine-dresser; or, if loaded with a ladder, he seemed as if going to gather fruit. Armed with a sword, he seemed a soldier; or, with a fishing-rod, an angler. In fine, by assuming great variety of shapes, he at last found admittance, to taste the joy of beholding his charming fair. Moreover, wrapping his head in a painted mitre, and leaning on a staff, with grey hairs flowing from his temples, he personated an old woman; and, entering her finely cultivated orchard, seemed to admire the fruit. This, says he, within himself, adds still greater influence to your charms. Then, after commending her much, he kindly saluted her, but with an ardour beyond what could have been expected from a real old woman; and, affecting to stoop with age, seated himself on a turf, looking up at the boughs bending under the weight of autumn. Over-against him stood an elm, branching wide, and laden with clusters of swelling grapes; which after commending much with its associate vine. But, did it stand single, says he, not embranched by the foldings of the vine, it would shoot forth only leaves, nor bear any thing to invite the hand.

Hæc quoque vitis quæ requiescit in juncta ulmo, si non foret nupta, jaceret acclinata terræ. Tu tamen non tangeris exemplo hujus arboris, fugasque concubitus; nec curas conjungere te. Atque utinam velles. Helene non esset sollicitata pluribus procris: nec quæ movit Lapitheia prælia, nec conjux Ulyssæi audacis timidis. Nunc quoque, cum fugias, averserisque petentes, mille proci cupiunt te, et semideique deique, et quæcunque numina tenent Albanis montes. Sed tu, si sapias, si te bene jungerè, animumque hanc amo te plus illis omnibus, plus quam credis) rejice vulgares tædas; seligeque tibi Vertumnum socium tori. Pro quo habeam quoque pignus: neque enim ille est notior sibi quam mihi; nec errat vagus passim in toto orbe. Colit hæc sola loca; nec amat quam vidit modo, uti magna pars procorum. Tu eris primus et ultimus ardor illi: devovet suos annos tibi soli. Adde quod est juvenis: quod habet naturale munus decoris; fingeturque aptè in omnes formas, et fiet quod erit jussus, licet jubeas omnia. Quid? quod amatis idem? quod primus habet poma, quæ coluntur tibi,

Hæc quoque, quæ juncta vitis requiescit in ulmo, Si non nupta foret, terræ acclinata jaceret. 666 Tu tamen exemplo non tangeris arboris hujus; Concubitusque fugis; nec te conjungere curas: Atque utinam velles! Helene non pluribus esset Sollicitata procris: nec quæ Lapitheia movit 670 Prælia, nec conjux timidis audacis Ulyssæi. Nunc quoque, cum fugias averserisque petentes, Mille proci cupiunt; et semideique, Deique, Et quæcunque tenent Albanos numina montes. Sed tu, si sapias, si te bene jungerè, animumque 675 Hanc audire voles (quæ te plus omnibus illis, Plus quam credis, amo,) vulgares rejice tædas; Vertumnumque tori socium tibi selige: pro quo Me quoque pignus habe. Neque enim sibi notior ille est, Quam mihi, Nec toto passim vagus errat in orbe. Hæc loca sola colit. Nec uti pars magna procorum, 681 Quam modò vidit, amat. Tu primus et ultimus illi Ardor eris; solique suos tibi devovet annos. Adde, quod est juvenis; quod naturale decoris Munus habet; formasque aptè fingetur in omnes; Et, quod erit jussus (jubeas licet omnia) fiet. 686 Quid, quod amatis idem? quod, quæ tibi poma coluntur,

TRANSLATION.

The vine too, which rests upon the supporting elm, unless thus united, would creep a neglected shrub upon the ground. Yet you seem not to be moved by so instructive an example, but shun the conjugal embrace, nor care to be united in the bonds of wedlock; and, indeed, I wish it were otherwise. Helen was never attended by a more numerous train of suitors than would flock round you; nor she, who roused the Lapithæ to arms; nor the wife of Ulysses, bold against cowards. Even now, though you shun and avoid their addresses, yet you are the darling of a thousand wooers; of gods and demigods, and all the deities inhabiting the Alban mountains. But do you, if you are wise; if you would be happy in wedlock, and will listen to the advice of an old woman, who loves you more than them all; more than you can easily believe; reject vulgar followers, and accept Vertumnus as the companion of your days, for whom I offer also my assurance; for scarce is the god better known to himself. Nor is he one who wanders at large over all the earth, but frequents these places alone; and, far from resembling the common herd of wooers, who are passionately fond of every new face, you are his first and only flame; to you alone he devotes all his years. Add, that he is young, that he has a natural comeliness of person, that he can put on any shape with ease, and will become whatever you command him; and you may command every thing. Consider too, that your likings and aversions are the same; that he first produces your darling fruit, and holds them out as pre-

Primus habet; lætâque tenet tua munera dextrâ? *teretque tua munera læta dex-*
 Sed neque jam foetus desiderat arbore demptos, *tra? Sed neque jam desiderat*
 Nec quas hortus alit cum succis mitibus herbas; *foetus demptos arbore, nec her-*
 Nec quicquàm, nisi te. Miserere ardentis: et *bas quas hortus alit cum suc-*
 ipsum *cis mitibus, nec quicquam, nisi*

Qui petit, ore meo præsentem crede precari:
 Ultioresque Deos, et pectora dura perosam
 Italien, memorèmq; time Rhamnufidis iram.
 Quoq; magis timeas (etenim mihi multa vetustas
 Scire dedit) referam totâ notissima Cypro
 Facta; quibus flecti facile et mitescere possis.
 Viderat à veteris generosam sanguine Teucris
 Iphis Anaxareten humili de stirpe creatus.
 Viderat: et totis perceperat ossibus æstum.
 Luctatusque diù, postquàm ratione furorem
 Vincere non potuit, supplex ad limina venit.
 Et modò nutrici miserum confessus amorem,
 Ne sibi dura foret, per spes oravit alumnæ,
 Et modò de multis blanditus cuiqueminiſtris,
 Sollicitâ petiit propensum voce favorem.
 Sæpe ferenda dedit blandis sua verba tabellis:
 Interdum madidas lachrymarum rore coronas
 Postibus intendit; posuitque in limine duro
 Molle latus, tristisque seræ convicia fecit.
 Surdior illa freto surgente cadentibus hædis,

691 *te. Miserere ardentis, et crede*
ipsum qui petit te, præsentem
precari meo ore: timeque deos
ultiores, et Italien perosam du-
ra pectora, memorèmq; time
Rhamnufidis. Quoque magis
timeas (et enim vetustas dedit
 696 *mihi scire multa) referam fac-*
ta notissima tota Cypro; qui-
bus possis facile flecti et mites-
cere. Iphis creatus de humili
stirpe, viderat Anaxareten ge-
nerosam à sanguine veteris Teu-
 700 *cri. Viderat: et perceperat æ-*
stum totis ossibus. Luctatusque
diu, postquam non potuit vin-
cere furorem ratione, venit
supplex ad limina. Et modò
 705 *confessus miserum amorem nu-*
trici, oravit per spes alumnæ
ne foret dura sibi. Et modò
blanditus cuique de multis mi-
nistris, petiit propensum favo-
rem sollicitâ voce. Sæpe dedit
 710 *sua verba blandis tabellis, fe-*
renda ei: interdum intendit
postibus coronas madidas rore
lachrymarum; posuitque molle
latus in duro limine; fecitque

convicia tristi seræ. Illa surdior freto surgente, hædis cadentibus,

TRANSLATION.

sents for you in his joyful right-hand. But now he neither covets the fruit plucked from trees, nor garden-plants of mildest juice, nor aught but thee alone. Regard his ardent passion, and imagine, that the god himself, who courts your alliance, is here present, and requests this by my mouth. Dread the avenging gods, and Idalie, who hates unrelenting breasts, and the permanent anger of the Rhamnusan goddess. And, to make you yet more sensible of the danger, (for age has brought many things to my knowledge) attend to a tale well known through all Cyprus, and which may teach you to compassionate and relent. Iphis, come of an obscure race, had seen Anaxerete, ennobled by the blood of ancient Teucer. He had seen her, and felt the ardent flame of love shoot through all his bones. And, having long struggled with his passion, when he found that he could not, by his reason, conquer the infatuation, he came a suppliant to her gate. And sometimes, avowing his unhappy flame to her nurse, begged, by hopes of her darling care, that she will not cruelly reject his suit. Sometimes, addressing himself to one of her numerous train of servants, he begged their assistance and friendship with anxious voice. Oft committing the language of his heart to writing, he contrived to have it sent her. Sometimes he hung up by the gate garlands, wet with the dew of his tears; and, reeling his tender side upon the hard threshold, loaded with reproaches the cruel bolts. But she more unrelenting than the sea, when roused by the setting of the kids; harder than iron,

et durior ferro, quod Noricus ignis excoquit, et saxo, quod adhuc tenetur vivâ radice; spernit et irridet; ferroxque, addit superba verba immitibus factis, et fraudat amantem quoque spe. Iphis impatiens longi doloris, non tulit tormenta; et dixit hæc novissima verba ante fores. Vincis, Anaxarete; neque tandem ulla tædia mei erunt ferenda tibi. Melius lætos triumphos, et voca pæana, incingereque nitidâ lauro: enim vincis, moriorque libens; age, ferrea, gaude. Certe cogeris laudare aliquid mei; eritque quo sim gratus tibi; fatebereque nostrum meritum. Memento tamen curam tui non cessisse antequam vitam; carendumque est mihi geminâ luce simul. Nec fama est ventura tibi nuncia mei leti: ne dubites, ego ipse adero; videborque præsens, ut pascas crudelia lumina exanimi corpore. Si tamen, ô superi, videtis mortalia fata, este memores mei; lingua sustinet precari nihil ultra; et facite ut famâ memoremur in longo ævo, et date famæ tempora, quæ demistis vitæ. Dixit; et tendens humentes oculos, et pallida brachia ad postes sæpe ornatos coronis, cum religaret vincula summi laquei foribus; dixit: hæc ferta placent tibi impia et crudelis?

Durior et ferro, quod Noricus excoquit ignis,
Et saxo, quod adhuc vivum radice tenetur;
Spernit, et irridet; factisque immitibus addit
Verba superba ferox: et ipse quoque fraudat aman-
tem. 715
Non tulit impatiens longi tormenta doloris
Iphis; et ante fores hæc verba novissima dixit:
Vincis, Anaxarete: neque erunt tibi tædia tandem
Ulla ferenda mei. Lætos molire triumphos,
Et Pæana voca, nitidâque incingere lauro: 720
Vincis enim, moriorque libens: age, ferrea, gaude.
Certè aliquid laudare mei cogeris, eritque
Quo tibi sim gratus; meritumque fatebere nostrum.
Non tamen antè tui curam cessissè memento,
Quàm vitam; geminâque simul mihi luce caren-
dum. 725
Nec tibi fama mei ventura est nuncia leti;
Ipse ego, ne dubites, adero: præsensque videbor,
Corpore ut exanimi crudelia lumina pascas.
Si tamen, ô superi, mortalia fata videtis,
Este mei memores; nihil ultrâ lingua precari 730
Sustinet; et longo facite ut memoremur in ævo;
Et quæ demistis vitæ, date tempora famæ.
Dixit: et ad postes ornatos sæpe coronis
Humentes oculos et pallida brachia tendens,
Cum foribus laquei religaret vincula summi; 735
Hæc tibi ferta placent, crudelis et impia, dixit.

TRANSLATION.

tempered in the Noric forge; or the rock which, fast bound by its root, retains all its native stubbornness; despises and insults him; and adds moreover to her barbarous behaviour haughty words, and deprives the unhappy lover even of hope. Iphis, impatient, could not bear the torment of his endless grief, and poured out these his last words before the gate; You conquer, Anaxarete; nor shall you be any more compelled to endure my irksome solicitations. Prepare a joyful triumph, invoke the god Pæan, and bind your temples with a garland of trimmed laurel; for you conquer, and I willingly resign life: do then, hard-hearted fair, rejoice. Something in me, at least, you shall be compelled to commend; in something I will render myself agreeable, and force you to own my merit. Yet remember, that my regard for you ceased not, but with life; both lights must be extinguished together. Nor shall Fame come to you the first messenger of my death; I myself will come, doubt it not, and stand before you, that you may feed your cruel eyes with the sight of my lifeless corpse, If yet, O heavenly powers, the fate of mortals is your care, have some respect to mine; my tongue can ask nothing farther: let my name be known to distant ages; and may I enjoy in fame that life, of which I am now so early deprived. He said; and raising his swimming eyes, and extending his pale arms to the door-posts, he had often adorned with garlands, as he fastened the end of the cord to the gate: Do these garlands then, cruel inhuman fair, said he, please

Inseruitq; caput; sed tum quoq; versus ad illam:
Atque onus infelix elisâ fauce pependit.
Icta pedum motu trepidantûm, ut multa gemen-

tem

Visa dedisse sonum est, adapertaque janua factum
Prodidit; exclamant famuli: frustra que levatum
(Nam pater occiderat) referunt ad limina matris.
Accipit illa sinu, complexaque frigida nati
Membra sui, postquam miserorum verba parentûm
Edidit, et matrum miserarum facta peregit; 745
Funera ducebat mediam lachrymosa per urbem,
Luridaque arfuro portabat membra feretro.
Fortè viæ vicina domus, quâ flebilis ibat
Pompa, fuit: duræque sonus plangoris ad aures
Venit Anaxeretes: quam jam Deus ultor agebat.
Motatamen, Videamus, ait, miserabile funus: 751
Et patulis iniit tectum sublime fenestris.

Vixque bene impositum lecto prospexerat Iphin;
Diriguere oculi: calidusque è corpore sanguis
Inducto pallore fugit. Conataque retrò

Ferre pedes, hæsit: conata avertere vultus,
Hoc quoq; non potuit: paulatimq; occupat artus,
Quod fuit in duro jam pridem pectore, saxum.

Neve ea ficta putes, dominæ sub imagine signum
Servat adhuc Salamis: Veneris quoq; nomine tem-

plum

ficta, Salamis adhuc servat signum sub imagine dominæ. Habet quoque templum

TRANSLATION.

you? And, still careful that he might be turned toward her, thrust his head into the noose, and hung by his squeezed throat, a hapless load! The gate, struck by the convulsive motions of his feet, seem to complain in heavy groans; and, upon being opened, discovered what had been done. The servants raise an outcry; and, taking him down in vain, carry the body to the house of his mother (for his father had been some time dead.) She cherishes him in her bosom; and, embracing the cold lifeless limbs of her son, after venting her grief in complaints suited to her unhappy fate, and bemoaning her son in a manner that testified her grief and despair, she led his mournful funeral through the middle of the city, and bore his livid limbs on a bier to the fatal Pyre. Adjoining to the street, through which the mournful pomp passed, was the house of the cruel fair; and the echo of the lamentations reached the ears of Anaxarete, whom now the avenging gods pursued. Moved, however, by the laments she heard, Let us see, said she, this mournful funeral; and went into an upper room, where the windows were large and open. Scarce had she beheld Iphis, who was carried on a bier, when her eyes stiffened; and, a paleness spreading all over her body, the warm blood forsook her veins. Endeavouring to retire, she found that she stuck fast; and when she wanted to turn away her face, neither was that in her power. And the stone, which had long lurked in her unrelenting breast, by degrees crept over all her joints. And, that you may not imagine this a fiction, the statue itself, which represents the lady, is still to be seen at Salamis, and stands in a tem-

nomine Veneris prospicientis. Quorum memor & mea nympha, pone lentos fastus precor, et jungere amanti. Sic nec vernum frigus adurat nascentia poma tibi; nec rapidi venti excutiant florentia. Ubi deus aptus in omnes formas, nequicquam edidit hæc; rediit in juvenem, et demit sibi instrumenta anilia; apparuitque talis illi, qualis ubi nitidissima imago solis evicit oppositas nubes, reluxitque nullâ obstante; paratq; vim: sed non opus est vi; nymphaeque est capta in figura dei, et sentit mutua vulnera.

Prospicientis habet. Quorum memor, ô mea, lentos
Pone, precor, fastus, et amanti jungere, Nympha.
Sic tibi nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat
Poma, nec excutiant rapidi florentia venti.
Hæc ubi nequicquam formas Deus aptus in omnes
Edidit; in juvenem rediit: et anilia demit 766
Instrumenta sibi. Talisque apparuit illi,
Qualis ubi oppositas nitidissima Solis imago
Evicit nubes, nullâque obstante reluxit: 769
Vimque parat: sed vi non est opus, inque figurâ
Capta Dei Nympha est, et mutua vulnera sentit.

17. Miles injusti Amuli, proximus rexit Ausonias opes; Numitorque senex capit amissa regna munere nepotum: mœniaque urbis conduntur festis palilibus; Tatiufq; Sabinique patres gerunt bella; Tarpeiaque viâ arcis reclusa, exuit animam digna pœna, armis congestis. Inde sati Curibus, premunt voces ore, more tacitorum luporum; et invadunt corpora victa sopore; petuntque portas, quas Iliades clauferat firmâ obice; tamen ipsa Saturnia recludit unam, nec fecit strepitum verso cardine.

XVII. Proximus Ausonias injusti miles Amuli
Rexit opes: Numitorque senex amissâ nepotum
Munere regna capit: festisque Palilibus urbis
Mœnia conduntur. Tatiufque, patresque Sabini
Bella gerunt: arcisque viâ Tarpeia reclusâ, 776
Digna animam pœnâ congestis exuit armis.
Inde sati Curibus, tacitorum more luporum,
Ore premunt voces: et corpora victa sopore
Invadunt: portasque petunt: quas obice firmâ 780
Clauserat Iliades. Unam tamen ipsa recludit,
Nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit.

TRANSLATION.

ple, inscribed to Venus, looking out. Warned by this, O beloved nymph, disdain no longer to be joined to one that loves you: so may neither the vernal colds nip your growing fruit, nor the rude winds of autumn shake them in the bud. When the god, capable of every form, had in vain urged these powerful motives, he put on again his wonted youthful bloom, and dismisses all the emblems of old age. Such, and so bright, did he appear in her eyes, as when the sun's splendid image has dispersed the opposing clouds, and shines out without interruption. He prepares to obtain his desires by force; but force was now become unnecessary, for the nymph was smit with the captivating form of the god, and feels a mutual flame.

XVII. Amulius next, by violence and injustice, ruled the Ausonian state; and Numitor, in his old age, recovers, by the valour of his grandsons, the kingdom he had lost; and the walls of Rome are built during the joyous festival of Pales. Tatius and the Sabine fathers engage in wars; and Tarpeia, admitting the enemy into the citadel, expired under the weight of their shields, thrown upon her; a death which was the just recompence of her treachery. Upon this the Sabines, natives of cures, suppressing their voices, after the manner of silent wolves, attack the Romans overpowered with sleep, and beset the gates, which Romulus had secured by strong bolts. But Saturnia herself opened one, and turned

NOTE.

772. *Proximus Ausonias.*] In what follows of this book, Ovid traces some of the most remarkable occurrences of the Roman affairs; but with that difference in the manner of relating them, that may naturally be expected between a historian and a poet.

Sola Venus portæ cecidisse repagula sensit;
 Et clausura fuit; nisi quod rescindere nunquam
 Dis licet acta Deum. Jano loca juncta tenebant
 Naides Ausoniæ gelido rorantia fonte : 786
 Has rogat auxilium, nec Nymphæ justa petentem
 Sustinuere Deam: venasque et flumina fontis
 Elicuere sui. Nondum tamen invia Jani
 Ora patenti erant, neque iter præcluserat unda.
 Lurida supponunt fœcundo sulfura fonti, 791
 Incenduntque cavas fumante bitumine venas.
 Viribus his aliisque, vapor penetravit ad ima
 Fontis: et Alpino modò quæ certare rigori
 Audebatis aquæ, non ceditis ignibus ipsis. 795
 Flammiferâ gemini fumant aspergine postes:
 Portaque, nequicquam rigidis permiffa Sabinis,
 Fonté fuit præstructa novo; dum Martius arma
 Induerat miles. Quæ postquam Romulus ultro
 Obtulit; et strata est tellus Romana Sabinis, 800
 Corporibus, strataque suis; generique cruorem
 Sanguine cum fœceri permiscuit impius ensis:
 Pace tamen fisti bellum, nec in ultima ferro
 Decertare, placet: Tatiumque accedere regno.
 XVIII. Occiderat Tatius, populisque æquata
 duobus, 805
 Romule, jura dabas: positâ cum casside Mavors
 Talibus affatur Divûmq; hominumq; parentem:

Romule, dabas æquata jura duobus populis: cum Mavors, casside positâ, affatur parentem divûmq; hominumque talibus verbis.

TRANSLATION.

the hinges without noise. Venus alone perceived that the brazen fences of the gate were removed; and would have shut it, but that it is not permitted any god to annul the acts of the other gods. The Ausonian naiads preside over the parts adjoining to the temple of Janus, which were watered with a cold spring. She requests their aid; nor could the nymphs withstand the goddess in a suit so reasonable, but open every vein, and unlock their springs; yet the front of the open temple was still accessible, nor had the water quite stopp'd up the way. They then mixed livid sulphur with the fertile springs, and fire the hollow veins with smoking pitch. By these and other violent means, the vapour penetrates to the bottom of the spring; and those waters, which so late might have vied for cold with the Alps, yield not in heat to fire itself. The posts, on each side the gate, smoke from the hot exhalations of the stream; and the gate in vain, thrown open to the warlike Sabines, was guarded by a new kind of spring; until the gallant Romans had put on their armour. After Romulus had advanced with these, and that the Latian plains were covered with Sabine and even Roman bodies, the merciless sword mingled the blood of the son-in-law with that of the father-in-law, it was at last agreed to conclude the war by a peace, and not proceed with the sword to the last extremity: but admit Tatius to share the royal power.

XVIII. Tatius was slain, and Romulus dispensed equal laws to both people: when Mars, putting on his helmet; thus addresses the Father of Gods and Men.

Genitor, tempus adest, (quoniam res Romana valet magno fundamine, nec pendet ab uno præside) solvere præmia, quæ sunt promissa mihi dignoque nepoti; et imponere cum ablatum terris cælo. Tu dixisti mihi quondam præsentis consilio deorum, (nam memoro, notavique pia verba memori animo) erit unus, quem tu tolles in cœrula cœli. Summa tuorum verborum sit rata. Omnipotens annuit, et occuluit aëra cæcis nubibus, terruitque urbem tonitru et fulgure. Quæ Gradivus sensit esse signa data sibi promissæ rapinæ, innixusque bestæ, conscendit impavidus equos pressis cruento temone, et increpuit ictu verberis; lapsusque per pronum aëra, constitit in summo colle nemorosi Palati, abstulitque Iliaden reddentem regia jura Quiriti jam suo. Corpus mortale est dilapsus per tenues auras: ceu glans plumbea missa latâ fundâ, solet intabescere medio cælo. Facies pulchra subit, et dignior altis pulvinaribus, et forma qualis trabeati Quirini. Conjux flebat eum ut amissum, cum regia Juno imperat Irin descendere ad Hersiliam curvo limite, et sic referre sua mandata vacuæ.

Tempus adest genitor (quoniam fundamine magno
Res Romana valet, nec præside pendet ab uno)
Præmia, quæ promissa mihi, dignoque nepoti, 810
Solvere, et ablatum terris imponere cælo.
Tu mihi concilio quondam præsentis Deorum
(Nam memoro, memorique animo pia verba notavi)
Unus erit, quem tu tolles in cœrula cœli;
Dixisti. Rata sit verborum summa tuorum. 815
Annuit omnipotens, et nubibus aëra cæcis
Occuluit, tonitruque et fulgure terruit urbem.
Quæ sibi promissæ sensit data signa rapinæ,
Innixusque hastæ, pressos temone cruento
Impavidus conscendit equos Gradivus, et ictu, 820
Verberis increpuit: pronumque per aëra lapsus
Constitit in summo nemorosi colle Palati:
Reddentemque suo jam regia jura Quiriti
Abstulit Iliaden. Corpus mortale per auras
Dilapsus tenues: ceu latâ plumbea fundâ 825
Missa solet medio glans intabescere cælo.
Pulchra subit facies, et pulvinaribus altis
Dignior, et qualis trabeati forma Quirini.
Flebat, ut amissum conjux; cum regia Juno
Irin ad Hersiliam descendere limite curvo 830
Imperat: et vacuæ sua sic mandata referre.

TRANSLATION.

The time is come, father, (now that the Roman state stands on a firm basis, nor depends upon a single governor) to confer upon your renowned grandson the promised honours; and, removing him from earth, to admit him to the skies. Formerly you said, in an assembly of the gods (for well I remember it, and treasured up the gracious promise with mindful care) he shall be one, whom, in time, you shall advance to the azure regions of heaven. Confirm now the kind decree. The almighty fire gave a nod of assent; and, darkening the air in thick clouds, alarmed the city with thunder and lightning: which Mars knowing to be the signals of his son's assumption, leaning on his lance, he undaunted vaults into the chariot, lashes his horses on, and, gliding through the downward air, alighted on the top of Mount Palatine, capped with woods, and carried off Romulus as he was dispensing royal laws to his people. His mortal body dispersed in thin air; as when a leaden bullet, let fly from the whirling sling, liquifies in the middle of the sky. A comely aspect succeeds, suited to the lofty mansions of the gods, and a form like that of Quirinus in triumphal robes. His wife lamented him as lost; when imperial Juno orders Iris to descend to Hersilia along the arched vault of heaven, and thus carry her commands to the disconsolate queen.

XIX. O et de Latiâ, ô et de gente Sabinâ
 Præcipuum matrona decus; dignissima tanti
 Antè fuisse viri, conjux nunc esse Quirini;
 Sis te tuos fletus: et, si tibi cura videndi 835
 Conjugis est, duce me, lucum pete, colle Quirino
 Qui viret, et templum Romani regis obumbrat.
 Paret: et in terram pictos delapsa per arcus,
 Hersiliam jussis compellat vocibus Iris.
 Illa verecundo vix tollens lumina vultu, 840
 O Dea (namque mihi, nec quæ sis dicere promp-
 tum est;
 Et liquet esse Deam) duc, ô duc, inquit: et offer
 Conjugis ora mihi. Quæ si modò posse videre
 Fata semel dederint; cœlum aspectasse fatebor.
 Nec mora; Romuleos cum virgine Thaumanteâ
 Ingreditur colles. Ibi sidus ab æthere lapsum 846
 Decidit in terras: à cujus lumine flagrans
 Hersiliæ crinis cum sidere cessit in auras.
 Hanc manibus notis Romanæ conditor urbis
 Excipit: et priscum pariter cum corpore nomen
 Mutat; Oramque vocat. Quæ nunc Dea juncta
 Quirino est. 851

19. O matrona, præcipuum
 decus, et de Latina, et de Sa-
 bina gente; dignissima fuisse
 conjux tanti viri ante, nunc
 esse conjux Quirini; sis te tuos
 fletus; et si est tibi cura vi-
 dendi conjugis pete me duce lu-
 cum, qui viret colle Quirino, et
 obumbrat templum Romani re-
 gis. Iris paret, et delapsa in
 terram per pictos arcus, com-
 pellat Hersiliam jussis vocibus.
 Illa vix tollens lumina vere-
 cundo vultu, inquit: O dea,
 (namque nec est promptum mi-
 hi dicere quæ sis, et liquet re
 esse deam) duc, ô duc; et of-
 fer ora conjugis mihi; quæ si
 fata modo dederint me posse
 videre semel, fatebor accepisse
 cœlum. Nec mora, ingreditur
 Romuleos collis cum virgine
 Thaumanteâ. Ibi sidus lapsum
 ab æthere, decidit in terras, à
 cujus lumine crinis Hersiliæ
 flagrans, cessit, cum sidere, in
 auras. Conditor Romanæ ur-
 bis excipit hanc notis manibus;
 et mutat priscum nomen pariter
 cum corpore; vocatque Ora; quæ
 nunc est dea juncta Quirino

TRANSLATION.

XIX. O illustrious matron, the distinguished glory both of Latian and Sa-
 bine state, worthy before to have been the spouse of a king, and now worthy
 your alliance with the god, dry up these tears; and, if you are impatient to
 behold your spouse, repair, under my care, to the grove that blooms on the
 hill Quirinus, and shades the temple of the Roman king. Iris obeys, and
 gliding down to earth along her painted bow, addresses Hersilia in the man-
 ner she had been commanded. The queen, lifting up her eyes with modest
 regard, O goddess, says she, (for to me your name and rank are unknown,
 yet it is plain you are a goddess) lead, O lead me; and let me behold my
 husband's face: which if the Fates but grant me once more to see, I shall
 own myself exalted to the skies. Immediately she repairs with the virgin
 daughter of Thaumias to the hill Quirinus. There a star glides from heaven
 to earth, and, with its trail of flame setting fire to Hersilia's hair, they both
 together mount into the skies. Her the founder of the Roman state receives
 with open arms; and changes, along with her body, her name also, calling
 her Ora; a goddess now, joined to Quirinus.

LIBER QUINTUS DECIMUS.

O R D O.

I. Interea successor queritur qui sustineat pondus tantæ molis, queatque succedere tanto regi. Fama prænuucia veri, destinat clarum Numam imperio. Ille non habet satis cognosse ritus Sabinæ gentis, concipit majora capaci animo, et requirit quæ natura rerum sit. Amor hujus curæ, fecit, ut patria Curibusque relictis, penetraret ad urbem hospitis Herculei. Atque unus è senioribus indigenis, non inscius veteris ævi, sic rattulit illi quærenti, quis auctor posuisset Graia moenia in Italicis oris. Natus Jove (Hercules) dives bobus Iberis ab oceano, fertur tenuisse Lacinia littora felici cursu: et armento errante per teneras herbas,

I. **Q**Uæritur interea, qui tantæ pondera molis

Sustineat, tantoq; queat succedere regi.

Destinat imperio clarum prænuucia veri

Fama Numam. Non ille satis cognosse Sabinæ

Gentis habet ritus: animo majora capaci

Concipit; et quæ sit rerum natura requirit.

Hujus amor curæ, patriâ, Curibusque relictis,

Fecit, ut Herculei penetraret ad hospitis urbem.

Graia quis Italicis auctor posuisset in oris

Moenia quærenti, sic è senioribus unus

Rettulit indigenis, veteris non inscius ævi:

Dives ab oceano bobus Jove natus Iberis

Littora felici tenuisse Lacinia cursu

Fertur: et, armento teneras errante per herbas,

T R A N S L A T I O N.

MEantime one is sought after, able to sustain so weighty a charge, and worthy to fill the throne after so great a king. Fame, the harbinger of Truth, destines illustrious Numa to the command. He thinks it not enough to know the rites of the Sabine nation; his capacious mind aims higher, and searches into the nature of things. Urged by this care, and leaving his native country of cures, he travelled to the city of the entertainer of Hercules; and as he was inquisitive to know what founder had raised these Grecian walls upon the Italian coast, one of the older natives, no stranger to the transactions of past ages, thus replies: It is said, that the son of Jupiter, enriched with the Iberian spoils, reached, by a prosperous voyage, the Lacinian shore; and, leaving his herd to wander in the fertile meads, entered

N O T E.

9. *Graia quæ Italicis auctor posuisset.* Our poet, after running through all the Metamorphoses which ancient history furnished him with, enters into the natural changes of the universe; and as Pythagoras had dived deepest into these mysteries, he is here brought upon the stage; and, as it was at Crotona that he taught his philosophy, the poet runs back to the foundation of that city. The philosophy of Pythagoras was at that time little known in Europe; he had learned it himself of the

Ægyptian priests. Ovid, the better to support the high idea which the Romans had of the wisdom of their second king, Numa Pompilius, feigns that, before his advancement to the throne, he had gone to Crotona, to hear the lessons of this celebrated master; although it is certain that Pythagoras flourished many years after Numa, that is, according to Livy, in the reign of Servius Tullus, the sixth king of Rome, 137 years after the time here referred to.

Ipse Domum magni nec inhospita tecta Crotonis
 Intrasse; et requie longum relevasse laborem; 16
 Atque ita discedens, Ævo, dixisse nepotum
 Hic locus urbis erit; promissaque vera fuerunt.
 Nam fuit Argolico generatus Alehone quidam
 Myscelos, illius Dīs acceptissimus ævi. 20
 Hunc super incumbens pressum gravitate soporis
 Claviger alloquitur: Patrias, age, desere sedes:
 I, pete diversi lapidosas Ælaris undas.
 Et, nisi paruerit, multa ac metuenda minatur.
 Post ea, discedunt pariter somnusque Deusque: 25
 Surgit Alemonides; tacitæque recentia mente
 Visa refert; pugnatque diu sententia secum.
 Numen abire jubet; prohibent discedere leges:
 Poenæque mors posita est patriam mutare volenti.
 Candidus Oceano nitidum caput abdiderat Sol, 30
 Et caput extulerat densissima sidereum nox:
 Visus adeste idem Deus est, eademque monere:
 Et, nisi parueret, plura et graviora minari.
 Pertimuit: patriumque simul transferre parabat
 In sedes penetræ novas; fit murmur in urbe: 35
 Spretarumq; agitur legum reus. Utq; peracta est
 Causa prior, crimenq; patet sine teste probatum,
 Squallidus ad Superos tollens reus ora, manusque,
 O cui jus cœli bis sex fecere labores;
 turque reus spretarum legum; atque causa est prior peracta, crimen, probatum sine teste, patet. Reus
 squalidus, tollens ora manusque ad superos, inquit: O Hercules, cui bis sex labores fecere jus cœli.

TRANSLATION.

himself the hospitable dwelling of Croton, and there reposed after his long fatigue. At his departure, he said: On this spot shall a city stand in succeeding times; and his words have been fulfilled: for there was one Myscelos, the son of Alemon, born at Argos, who was the most acceptable to the gods of all the men of that age. Him the club-armed hero overshadowed in a dream, and thus addressed: Go, abandon your native seats, and hasten to the stony-paved channel of distant Ælar; threatening many and terrible calamities unless he obeyed. Soon after sleep and the god at once forsook him. The son of Alemon rises, and in his silent mind reflects upon the late vision; and his thoughts for a long time waver: a god commands; the laws forbid him to depart; and death is the punishment inflicted upon such as offer to abandon their country. The bright sun had hid his shining head in the ocean, and gloomy night upreared her's, adorned with stars; when the same god again appeared, and counselled him as before; and threatened still more cruel and heavy calamities if he disobeyed: He was alarmed by these menaces, and prepares to carry over his whole family at once to these new mansions. A rumour of his departure runs through the city, and he is indicted for contempt of the laws. When his cause came to be tried, and that the crime appeared, without witness, by his own confession, the unhappy sufferer, lifting his hands and eyes to heaven, O Hercules, says he, whose twice six labours advanced you to the heavenly abodes, aid me in my present

precor, fer opem: nam tu es auctor criminis mihi. Erat antiquus mos decernere niveis, atrisque lapillis; bis, damnare reos, illis, absolvere culpæ. Nunc quæque sententia tristis est lata sic; et omnis calculus demittitur ater in immitem urnam. Quæ simul ac versa, effudit lapillos numerandos, color est mutatus omnibus è nigro in album; sententiaque facta candida Hercules munere, solvit Alemonidem. Ille agit grates parenti Amphitryoniadæ, navigatq; Ionium æquor faventibus ventis; præteritque Lacedæmonium Tarentum, et Sybarin, Salentinumque Neæthum, sinusq; Thurinos, Temesenque, et arva Iapygis. Terrisque quæ spectant littora vix pererratis, invenit fatalia ora

Æsarei fluminis. Nec procul hinc invenit tumulum, sub quo humus tegebat sacrata ossa Crotonis. Ibiq; condidit mœnia jussâ terrâ, et traxit nomen tumulati in urbem. Constabat certâ fama, primordia loci, urbisque positæ in Italis finibus, esse talia.

2. Vir fuit hic ortu, Samius; sed fugerat unâ et Samon et dominos, eratque sponte exul, odio tyrannidis. Isq; adiit mente deos, licet remotos regione cœli; et

Fer, precor, inquit, opem: nam tu mihi criminis auctor.

40

Mos erat antiquus, niveis atrisque lapillis, His damnare reos, illis absolvere culpæ.

Nunc quoq; sic lata est sententia tristis: et omnis Calculus immitem demittitur ater in urnam.

Quæ simul effudit numerandos versa lapillos; 45

Omnibus è nigro color est mutatus in album:

Candidaque Herculeo sententia munere facta

Solvit Alemonidem. Crates agit ille parenti

Amphitryoniadæ: ventisque faventibus æquor

Navigat Ionium; Lacedæmoniumque Tarentum

Præterit, et Sybarin, Salentinumq; Neæthum, 51

Thurinosq; sinus, Temesenq; et Iapygis arva.

Vixque pererratis quæ spectant littora terris,

Invenit Æsarei fatalia fluminis ora.

Nec procul hinc tumulum, sub quo sacrata Crotonis

Ossa tegebat humus. Jussâque ibi mœnia terrâ

Condidit; et nomen tumulati traxit in urbem.

Talia constabat certâ primordia famâ

Esse loci, positæque Italis in finibus urbis.

II. Vir fuit hic ortu Samius; sed fugerat unâ

Et Samon et dominos; odioq; tyrannidis exul 61

Sponte erat. Isque, licet cœli regione remotos,

Mente Deos adiit: et, quæ natura negabat

TRANSLATION.

distress; for it was you that urged me to this crime. It was the custom of old to decide in criminal causes with black and white stones. The first condemned the accused, the other declared him innocent. According to this form was the heavy sentence now too passed, and only black stones were thrown into the merciless urn; which as soon as it poured them out, that their number might be recounted, the colour of each was changed from black to white, and his sentence, by the favour of Hercules, turned into an absolution, acquitted the son of Alemon. He returns thanks to the parent god, and steers along the Ionian sea with a favouring gale; and passes Lacedæmonian Tarentum, and Sybaris, and Salentinum, and Neæthus, and the bay of Thurium, and Temese, and the Iapygian plains, and having with infinite toil wandered from coast to coast, found, at length, the mouth of the Æsar, destined by fate for his settlement. Hard by was a tomb, under which were buried the sacred bones of Croton. There he built his walls upon the destined spot, and transferred to the city the name of him who lay buried there. It is certain, from unquestionable tradition, that such was the origin of the place, and of the city built here on the Italian coast.

II. Here lived a man, by birth a Samian; but he had fled from Samos and the tyrants together; and, from a hatred of slavery, was become a voluntary exile. He, by the strength of mind, could penetrate to the mansions of the gods, though far remote in the wide expanse of heaven; and, by the eye of his reason,

Visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hausit. 64 *oculis pectoris hausit ea, quæ
 natura negabat humanis visi-
 bus. Cumque perspexerat, omnia
 animo et vigili curâ, dabat
 ea in medium discenda; docebatq;
 cœtum silentium, mirantiumq;
 dicta, primordia magni mundi,
 et quid natura, quid deus,
 unde nives, quæ esset origo
 fulminis, an Jupiter, an venti
 tonarent nube discussi; quid
 quateret terras, quâ lege sidera
 mearent, et quodcunque latet.
 Primusq; arcuit animalia imponi
 mensis: primus quoque solvit
 crâ, docta quidem, sed non et
 credita verbis. Parcite, mortales,
 dapibus temerare nefandis 75
 Corpora. Sunt, fruges: sunt deducunt
 ramos poma suo, tumidæque in
 vitibus uvæ; sunt herbæ dulces;
 sunt, quæ mitescere flammâ,
 Mollisque queant. Nec vobis lacteus humor
 Eripitur, nec mella thymi redolentia
 florem. 80 Prodigæ divitiæ
 alimentaque mitia tellus
 Suggestit: atq; epulas sine cæde
 et sanguine præbet. Carne feræ
 sedant jejunia; nec tamen omnes:
 Quippe equus, et pecudes, armenta
 que gramine vivunt. At quibus ingenium
 est immansuetumq; ferumq;
 Armeniæ tigres, iracundique leones, 86
 Cumque lupis urfi dapibus cum sanguine
 gaudent. Heu quantum scelus est,
 in viscera viscera condi,
 que, Armeniæque tigres, leonisque
 iracundi, urfiq; cum lupis, gaudent
 dapibus cum sanguine. Heu quantum
 est scelus! viscera condi in viscera,*

TRANSLATION.

traced those hidden mazes which lay without the reach of human ken. And
 when by a piercing sagacity, and indefatigable study, he had unfolded the springs
 of nature, he communicated his discoveries to his followers; and taught his si-
 lent and admiring hearers, the origin of this mighty world, the causes of
 things, and the course of nature. He explained also the perfections of deity;
 whence snow, and thunder's tremendous sound; whether Jupiter, or the winds,
 thundred upon the buriling of a cloud: what shook the solid earth; by what
 laws the planets wandered round the sun; and all the myltaries of nature, hid
 from vulgar eyes. He first forbid animal food to be seryed up at the tables of
 men; he first opened his mouth, learned, indeed, but not duly regarded, in such
 words as these: Forbear, mortals, to taint your bodies with food profane: we
 have corn; the boughs bend under a load of fruit, and our vines abound in
 swelling grapes. Our fields are covered with wholesome herbs; and those of a
 cruder kind may be softened and mellowed by fire. Nor is milk denied us, or
 honey smelling of fragrant thyme. Earth is lavish of her riches and kindly
 store, and, without slaughter or bloodshed, provides for luxury. The savage
 kind, indeed, allay their hunger with flesh, and yet not all; for the horse, and
 flocks, and herds, feed upon grass: they only of a fierce and ravenous nature,
 bears, wolves, Armenian tygers, and the angry brood of lions, delight in
 food reeking with the purple tide of life. Oh! impious custom! to bury

corpusque avidum pinguescere. Congestoque avidum pinguescere corpore corpus;
congesto corpore, animantemque Alteriusque ahimantem animantis vivere leto! 90
vivere leto alterius animantis. Scilicet in tantis opibus, quas optima matrum
Scilicet, in tantis opibus quas Terra parit, nil te nisi tristia mandere sævo
terra optima matrum parit, juvat te mandere nil nisi tristia
vulnere sævo dente, referreque Vulnera dente juvat, ritusque referre Cyclopum?
ritus Cyclopum! nec poteris Nec, nisi perdideris aliam, placare voracis
placare jejunia voracis et male Et male morati poteris jejunia ventris! 95
morati ventris, nisi perdideris At vetus illa ætas, cui fecimus Aurea nomen,
alium? At illa vetus ætas, Fœtibus arboreis, et quas humus educat, herbis
cui fecimus nomen aurea, fuit Fortunata fuit: nec polluit ora cruore.
fortunata arboris fœtibus, et
erbis quas humus educat, nec III. Tunc et aves tutæ movère per aëra pennas;
polluit ora cruore. Et lepus impavidus mediis erravit in agris; 100
3. Tunc et aves tutæ, mo- Nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo.
vere pennas per aëra, et lepus Cuncta sine insidiis, nullamque timentia fraudem,
impavidus erravit in mediis agris; nec sua credulitas sus-
agris; nec sua credulitas sus- penderat piscem hamo. Cuncta
penderat piscem hamo. Cuncta erant sine insidiis; timentiaque
erant sine insidiis; timentiaque nullam fraudem, plenaque pa-
nullam fraudem, plenaque pa- cis. Postquam auctor, non u-
cis. Postquam auctor, non u- tilis, quisquis virorum ille fuit,
tilis, quisquis virorum ille fuit, invidit victibus, demersitq;
invidit victibus, demersitq; corporeas dapes in avidam al-
corporeas dapes in avidam al- vum; fecit iter sceleri: pu-
vum; fecit iter sceleri: pu- temq; ferrum maculatum san-
temq; ferrum maculatum san- guine, incoluisse prima cæde
guine, incoluisse prima cæde ferarum. Idq; fuerat satis:
ferarum. Idq; fuerat satis: fatemurque corpora petentia
fatemurque corpora petentia nostrum letum, missa neci pie-
nostrum letum, missa neci pie- tate salvâ: sed non fuerunt
tate salvâ: sed non fuerunt tam epulanda, quam danda neci. Inde nefas abiit longius, susque putatur meruisse mori prima
tam epulanda, quam danda neci. Inde nefas abiit longius, susque putatur meruisse mori prima
victima; quia cruerit semina pando rostro, interceptit spem anni.

TRANSLATION.

bowels in bowels; to fatten a craving body by cramming it with the fat of its fellow, and maintain the life of one creature, by the death and murder of another. Is it possible then, amid the abundance which earth, the best of parents, so bounteously supplies, that nothing can delight, but with inhuman teeth to champ cruel wounds, and renew the barbarous Cyclopean feasts; Can you not allay the cravings of a ravenous and ungodly maw, but by destroying the life of another. But the times of old, which we justly term the golden age, was happy in the fruit of trees, and the herbs which the earth produces; nor stain'd their mouths with blood.

III. Then might the birds in safety wing their flight through the air, and the hare undaunted wander over the heaths and fields; nor had the fish, by their easy credulity, swallowed the guileful hook. Snares and deceit were as yet unknown; no dread of fraud alarmed the mind, but all things flourished in peace; until some impious contriver of another institution (whoever he was first envied us this simple food) by gorging his craving paunch with animal food, opened a door for cruelty. I am apt to believe, that the blood-polluted sword was first stained by the slaughter of the ravenous kind, and that had been enough; for, to destroy what seeks to deprive us of life, may be justified by the law of nature; but they were not to be made our food, as well as destroyed. From these beginnings impiety soon spread; and the sow is believed, by a deserved death, to have fallen the first sacrifice, because with her broad snout she roots up the incruusted seed, and intercepts the hope of the year. The goat too,

Vite caper morsâ Bacchi mactandus ad aras
Ducitur ultoris. Nocuit sua culpa duobus : 115
Quid meruistis, oves, placidum pecus, inq; tuendos
Natum homines, pleno quæ fertis in ubere nec-
tar ?

Mollia quæ nobis vestras velamina lanas
Præbetis ; vitæque magis, quam morte juvatis.
Quid meruere boves, animal sine fraude, dolisque,
Innocuum, simplex, natum tolerare labores ? 121
Immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dig-
nus,

Qui potuit, curvî dempto modò pondere aratri,
Ruricolam, mactare suum : qui trita labore
Illa, quibus toties durum renovaverat arvom, 125
Tot dederat menses, percussit colla securi.

Nec satis est, quòd tale nefas committitur : ipsos
Inscripsere Deos sceleri ; numenque supernum
Cæde laboriferi credunt gaudere juvenci.

Victima labecarens, et præstantissima formâ, 130
(Nam placuisse nocet) vittis præsignis et auro,
Sistitur ante aras : auditque ignara precantem :
Imponique suæ videt inter cornua fronti,
Quas coluit fruges ; percussaque sanguine cultros
Inficit in liquidâ prævisos forsitan undâ. 135

Protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras
Inspiciunt ; mentesque Deum scrutantur in illis.
Unde fames homini vetitorum tanta ciborum ;

*inspiciunt fibras ereptas viventi pectore, scrutanturque mentes deorum in illis. Unda tanta fames
vetitorum ciborum homini ?*

TRANSLATION.

who had cropt the shooting vines, is led to be butchered at the altar of avenging Bacchus. These two suffered for the mischief they did ; but what did the sheep deserve ? A harmless inoffensive race, born for the support of men ; whose fleeces cloath them, whose milk supplies them with food, and who avail us more by their life, than death. What has the ox deserved ; a creature without fraud or guile, innocent, simple, and made for toil. He is unmindful of past services indeed, and unworthy of the gifts of Ceres, who could harden himself to butcher his labouring hind, whom he had just eased of the load of the crooked plow ; and smite with an ax that neck, worn with toil, which had so often re-
newed his else ungrateful fields, and yielded so many fertile crops. Nor do we rest satisfied in committing crimes ; we ascribe these impious acts to the gods themselves, and pretend, that the heavenly powers must be appeased with the blood of the laborious steer. A victim, without blemish, and of surpassing beauty (for to excel proves its ruin) adorned with fillets, and his horns tipped with gold, is placed before the altar : he hears the prayer of the priest not knowing what it means ; and sees the corn, he helped to produce, laid between his horns upon his forehead ; and, struck with an ax, stains with his blood the knives, which he had before perhaps beheld in the transparent waters. Strait they inspect the entrails, torn from his panting breasts ; and search to know the mind of the gods from them. Whence have men this thirst after forbidden

*caper, vite morsâ, ducitur,
mactandus ad aras Bacchi
ultoris. Sua culpa nocuit duo-
bus. Vos oves, quid meru-
istis (pecus placidum, natum-
que in tuendos homines) quæ
fertis nectar in pleno ubere ?
quæ præbetis nobis vestras
lanas, mollia velamina ; ju-
vatique magis vitâ quam
morte. Quid boves meruere ?
animal sine fraude & lisque,
innocuum, simplex, natum to-
lerare labores. Demum est
immemor, nec dignus munere
frugum, qui potuit mactare
suum ruricolam, pondere cur-
vî aratri modo dempto ; qui
percussit securi illa colla, trita
labore, quibus, toties renova-
verat durum arvum, quibus
dederat tot menses. Nec est
satis quod tale nefas commit-
titur ; inscribere ipsos deos sce-
leri ; creduntque supernum nu-
men gaudere cæde laboriferi
juvenci. Victima carens labe,
et præstantissima formâ (nam
nocet placuisse) præsignis vit-
tis et auro, sistitur ante aras ;
ignaraque audit precantem ;
videtque fruges quas coluit,
imponi suæ fronti inter cor-
nua ; percussaque, inficit san-
guine cultros forsitan prævisos
in liquidâ undâ. Protinus*

O genus mortale, audetis vesci; quod oro, ne facite; et advertite animos nostris monitis, cumque dubitis membra cæcorum boûm palato, scite let sentite vos mandere vestros colonos. Et quoniam deus movet ora; sequar rite deum moventem ora; recludamque meos Delphos, ipsumque æthera, et referabo oracula augustæ mentis. Canam magna, nec evestigata ingeniis priorum, quæque diù latuère, canam. Juvat ire per alta astra; juvat terris et inertis sede relictis, Nube vehi; validique humeris insistere Atlantis: Palantesque animos passim, ac rationis egentes. 140 Despectare procul, trepidosque obitumque timentes Sic exhortari; seriemque evolvere fati.

IV. *O genus attonitum gelidæ formidine mortis, Quid Styga, quid tenebras, quid nomina vana timetis,*

4. O genus attonitum formidine gelidæ mortis! quid timetis Styga, quid tenebras, quid vanâ nomina, materiem vatum, piaculaque falsi mundi? Seu rogos abstulerit cor, seu a flamma, seu vetustas tabe, non putetis ea posse pati ulla mala. Animæ carent morte, sedeque priore relictâ, semper habitant vivuntque receptæ novis domibus. Ipse ego (nam memini) eram Euphorbus Panthoïdes tempore Trojani belli; cui gravis hasta minoris Atridæ, sedit quondam in adverso pectore.

Materiem vatum, falsique piacula mundi? 155 Corpora sive rogos flammâ, seu tabe vetustas Abstulerit, mala posse pati non ulla putetis. Morte carent animæ: semperque, priore relictâ Sede, novis domibus habitant, vivuntque receptæ. Ipse ego (nam memini) Trojani tempore belli 160 Panthoïdes Euphorbus eram; cui pectore quondam Sedit in adverso gravis hasta minoris Atridæ.

TRANSLATION.

food; Dare you then to eat it, O ye of mortal race? be prevailed on to abstain; and listen with attention to my precepts and, when you sit down to feast on the well-deserving steer, think and reflect, that you devour the labourer of your fields. And, since a god inspires me, I will yield to the impulse of the inspiring god; unfold mysteries, open the skies, and unveil the dark oracles of the august mind. I will sing of mighty truths, long concealed from human eyes; which the wits of former ages have not been able to explore. How am I pleased to travel along the sphere of stars; and, leaving earth, and this listless habitation of mortals, to mount upon a cloud, and scale the height of towering Atlas: thence at distance, to survey the wandering souls of mistaken mortals; to encourage them, anxious and fearful for the state of future things, and lay open the whole series of fate.

IV. Oh! feeble race! why thus alarmed by the vain fear of death? Whence this dread of Styx, and darkness, and empty names, the fictions of poets, and dreams of an imaginary world? Whether the body is consumed by the flame of the funeral pile, or crumbles into dust, the prey of time, think not that in this you can suffer any real harm. Our souls are not subject to death; but, leaving their former seats, are received into different habitations, and renew life in other forms. Even I (for I remember it well) who declare these truths, was, in the time of the Trojan war, Euphorbus, the son of Panthous; and bore in my opposed breast the heavy spear of the younger son of Atreus. I lately recollected

Cognovi clypeum lævæ gestamina nostræ,
 Nuper Abanteis templo Junonis in Argis. 164
 Omnia mutantur: nihil interit. Errat, et illinc
 Huc venit, hinc illuc, et quolibet occupat artus
 Spiritus: è que feris humana in corpora transit,
 Inque feras noster; nec tempore deperit ullo.
 Utque novis fragilis signatur cera figuris,
 Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formas servas easdem;
 Sed tamen ipsa eadem est: animam sic semper
 eandem

Esse, sed in varias doceo migrare figuras.
 Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cupidine ventris,
 Parcite (vaticinor) cognatas cæde nefandâ 174
 Exturbare animas: nec sanguine sanguis alatur.
 Et quoniam magno feror æquore, plenaque ventis
 Vela dedi; nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe.
 Cuncta fluunt; omnisque vagans formatur imago.
 Ipsa quoque assiduo labuntur tempora motu
 Non secus ac flumen. Neque enim consistere
 flumen,

Nec levis hora potest: sed ut unda impellitur undâ,
 Urgeturque prior venienti, urgetque priorem,
 Tempora sic fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequuntur:
 Et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit antè, re-
 lictum est;

Fitque, quod haud fuerat: momentaque cuncta
 novantur.

Cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes:

Cognovi nuper clypeum, ge-
 stamina nostræ lævæ, in templo
 Junonis Abanteis Argis. Om-
 nia mutantur, nihil interit.
 Spiritus errat, et venit illinc
 huc, hinc illuc, et occupat quo-
 libet artus; transiitque è feris
 in corpora humana, nostræque
 vicissim in feras; nec deperit
 ullo tempore. Utque fragilis
 cera signatur novis figuris,
 nec manet ut fuerat, nec ser-
 vat easdem formas, sed est
 tamen ipsa eadem, sic doceo
 animam esse semper eandem,
 sed migrare in varias figuras.
 Ergo, ne pietas sit victa cu-
 pidine ventris; parcite (vati-
 cinor) exturbare cognatas a-
 nimas nefandâ cæde; nec san-
 guis alatur sanguine. Et
 quoniam feror magno æquore,
 dedique plena vela ventis; est
 nihil in toto orbe quod perstet.
 Cuncta fluunt; omnisque ima-
 go formatur vagans. Ipsa
 quoque tempora labuntur assi-
 duo motu, non secus ac flumen.
 Enim neque flumen potest con-
 sistere, nec levis hora: sed ut
 unda impellitur undâ, prior-
 que urgetur veniente, urget-
 que priorem, sic tempora pa-
 riter fugiunt, pariterque se-
 quuntur; et sunt semper no-
 va: nam quod fuit ante est
 relictum; quodque haud fue-
 rat, fit; cunctaque momenta

novantur. Cernis et noctes emersas tendere in lucem;

TRANSLATION.

the buckler, which I wore upon my left-arm, as I saw it hanging in the temple of Juno at Argos, where Abas formerly reigned. All things are thus but altered; nothing dies. The soul wanders from place to place, and seizes any body in its way. The souls of beasts pass often into human bodies, while ours actuate the limbs of beasts; and, without perishing, change only their forms: and as the pliant wax receives new figures, changes its form, nor retains the wonted impression, and yet is itself still the same, in like manner know that the soul continues unchanged, and only assumes a variety of different shapes. That piety therefore may not be sacrificed to appetite, forbear by impious murder to expel kindred souls, nor nourish life by destroying the life of another. And, since I am borne along in an ample sea, and have given my sails without reserve to the winds, know, that nothing in nature continues in the same state; all things are in perpetual flux; and every form is fleeting, and decays. Time itself runs on in a continued flood; like a river rolling from its fountain. For neither can a river, or the flying hours, stop; but, as wave is impelled by wave, and that before is urged by that behind, and urges at the same time its predecessor wave, thus the minutes fly; and thus pursue in successive course, still changing, ever renewed. For those that were vanished, new ones succeed; and the fleeting moments are ever on the wing. We see that darkness, by kind of natural

et hoc nitidum jubar succedere
nigræ nocti. Nec color est
idem cœlo, cum cuncta jacent
lassa mediâ quiete, cumque
Lucifer exit clarus albo equo:
rursumque, color est alius,
cum Pallantias prævia luci,
inficit orbem tradendum Phœ-
bo. Ipse clypeus dei, rubet
mane cum tollitur imâ terrâ,
rubetque, cum conditur imâ
terra: in summo cœlo est can-
didus; quod natura ætheris
illic est melior, proculque vi-
tat contagia terræ. Nec for-
ma nocturnæ Dianæ potest esse
unquam par aut eadem; sem-
perque si crescit, hodierna est
minor sequente, si contrahit
orbem, major. Quid? non
aspicis annum peragentem i-
mitamina nostræ ætatis, suc-
cedere in quatuor species?
nam: neque vere annus est tee-
ner, et lactens, simillimusque
ævo pueri: tunc herba nitens,
et expers roboris turget, et est
insolida; et delectat spe. Tum
omnia florent, agerque almus
riacet coloribus florum; neque
ulla virtus est adhuc in fron-
dibus. Post ver, annus ro-
bustior, transit in æstatem,
fitque valens juvenis. Enim
neque ulla ætas est robustior,
nec uberior, nec quæ æstuet magis.

Et jubar hoc nitidum nigræ succedere nocti.
 Nec color est idem cœlo, cum lassâ quiete
 Cuncta jacent mediâ, cumque albo Lucifer exit
 Clarus equo: rursumque alius, cum prævia luci
 Tradendum Phœbo Pallantias inficit orbem, 191
 Ipse Dei clypeus, terrâ cum tollitur imâ,
 Manè rubet: terrâque rubet, cum conditur imâ.
 Candidus in summo est; melior natura quod illic
 Ætheris est, terræque procul contagia vitat. 195
 Nec par, aut eadem, nocturnæ forma Dianæ
 Esse potest unquam: semperq; hodierna sequente:
 Si crescit, minor est; major, si contrahit orbem.
 Quid? non in species succedere quatuor annum
 Aspicias ætatis peragentem imitamina nostræ? 200
 Nam tener, et lactens, puerique simillimus ævo
 Vere novo est. Tunc herba nitens, et roboris
 expers
 Turget, insolida est; et spe delectat egrestem.
 Omnia tum florent; florumque coloribus almus
 Ridet ager: neque adhuc virtus in frondibus ulla
 est. 205
 Transit in Æstatem, post Ver, robustior annus:
 Fitq; valens juvenis. Neq; enim robustior ætas
 Ulla, nec uberior; nec, quæ magis æstuent, ulla
 est.
 Excipit Autumnus, posito fervore juventæ, 209

TRANSLATION.

impulse, emerges into light, and that the shining rays of Phœbus take place of
 the sable shade of night: nor is the face of heaven the same, when wearied
 animals slumber in midnight ease; and the morning-star rises bright on his shi-
 ning steed: and again, a different face succeeds, when Aurora, daughter of Pal-
 las, ushering in the morn, spreads over the firmament the splendor of day.
 Even the orb of Phœbus, when first he rises from the ocean, or downward bends
 his chariot to the earth, is covered with red; but, high in his meridian course,
 he shines serene, as there the firmament is of ætherial make, and far removed
 from the infection of the world below. Nor is the appearance of nocturnal Di-
 ana ever alike or the same: for her face to-day, if she advances to her full,
 is less than that of the succeeding night; but greater when she contracts her orb.
 Do you not behold the year revolve in four successive seasons, and act a resen-
 blance of human life: for the beginning spring, helpless, infirm, and fed with
 milky juice, copies the tender age of infancy. Then the stem is shining and
 green, but weak, and void of strength; swells, and glads the husbandman with
 hopes. Then all things flourish, and the bounteous fields look gay in the attire
 of their flowers; but still the leaves are unsolid, nor have drank in substantial
 nourishment. The year, advancing from the spring, gathers strength; and,
 ripening into summer, flourishes in all the bloom and vigour of youth; for, than
 this, is not any season more robust, more prolific, or more replete with heat
 and moisture. The fire of youth overpast, autumn succeeds, mature, mild, and

Maturus, mitisque inter juvenemque, senemque ;
 Temperie medius, sparsis per tempora canis.
 Inde senilis Hyems tremulo venit horrida passu ;
 Aut spoliata suos, aut, quos habet, alba capillos.
 Nostra quoque ipsorum semper, requieque sine ullâ ;
 Corpora vertuntur : nec quod fuimusve, fumusve,
 Cras erimus. Fuit illa dies, qua semina tantum,
 Spesque hominum primæ maternâ habitavimus alvo,
 Artifices Natura manus admovit ; et angustæ
 Corpora visceribus distentæ condita matris
 Noluit ? Æque domo vacuas emisit in auras. 220
 Editus in lucem jacuit sine viribus infans :
 Mox quadrupes, rituque tulit sua membra ferarum :
 Paulatimque tremens, et nondum poplite firmo
 Constitit ; adjunctis aliquo cunamine nervis.
 Indè valens veloxque fuit ; spatiumque juventæ 225
 Transiit : et emeritis mediis quoque temporis annis,
 Labitur occiduae per iter declivæ senectæ.
 Subruit hæc ævi, demoliturque prioris
 Robora : fletque Milon senior, cum spectat inanes
 Illos, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum 230
 Herculeis similes, fluidos pendere lacertos.
 Flet quoque, ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles,
 Tyndaris : et secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit.

maturus, mitisque, medius temperie inter juvenemque senemque, canis sparsis per tempora. Inde hyems senilis venit horrida tremula tremulo passu ; aut spoliata quod a suis, aut alba quod ad capillos, quos habet. Nostra quoque corpora ipsorum semper vertuntur, sineque ullâ requie : nec erimus cras quod fuimusve fumusve. Illa dies fuit, qua habitavimus maternâ alvo, tantum semina, primæque, spes hominum. Natura admovit artifices manus ; et noluit corpora condita visceribus distentæ matris, angustæ ; emisitque Æ domo in vacuas auras. Infans editus in lucem jacuit sine viribus ; mox erat quadrupes, tulitque membra ritu ferarum, paulatimque tremens, et nondum firmo poplite, constitit, nervis adjunctis aliquo cunamine. Inde fuit valens veloxque, transiitque spatium juventæ ; et, annis mediis quoque temporis emeritis, labitur per declivæ iter occiduae senectæ. Hæc subruit demoliturque robora prioris ævi ; Milonque senior flet, cum spectat illos lacertos inanes pendere fluidos, qui fuerant similes Herculeis mole solidorum tororum. Tyndaris quoque flet, ut aspexit aniles rugas in speculo ; et requirit secum cur sit bis rapta.

TRANSLATION.

of a middle temperature, between the heat of youth, and the chillness of age ; having his temples strewed with grey hairs. Last of all, tardy winter creeps along with tottering pace, quite stript, or but thinly covered, with silver locks. Our bodies too are themselves in a perpetual course of change, without interruption, nor to-morrow shall we be the same that we have been, or are now. There was a time when, confined to our mother's womb, we were but the seminal principles, and growing hopes of manhood. Nature lent her ripening hands, nor would suffer our bodies, lodged in the bowels of our distended mother, to be longer confined in that narrow prison, but pushed us from our scanty habitation into the freer regions of air. The infant thus brought to light, lay motionless, and without strength ; soon he creeps upon four, and moves his limbs in imitation of the brute kind. By degrees he stands upright, yet tottering and with unsteady limbs, supporting his nerves by some convenient prop. Thence he becomes fleet and strong, and passes the stage of youth ; and, having measured also the mid years of life, glides through the downward path of sinking old age. This last weakens and undermines the strength of the past term of life ; and Milo, when old, laments to see those arms, which once in well-strung nerves, and brawny muscles, rivalled those of Hercules, now feeble, and without strength. The daughter of Tyndarus too laments, when in her faithful glass she beholds the wrinkles of old age ; and wonders with herself how she came to be twice car-

Tu, tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas, destruis omnia; consumitisque paulatim lentâ morte, omnia vitiata dentibus ævi. Hæc quoque, quæ nos vocamus elementa, non perstant; doceboque (adhibete animas) quas vices peragant. Mundus æternus continet quatuor genitalia corpora. Ex illis duo, tellus atque unda, sunt onerosa, ferunturque suo pondere in inferius; et totidem, ær, atque ignis purior ære, carent gravitate, nulloque premente petunt alta. Quæ quanquam distant spatio; tamen omnia fiunt ex ipsis, et cadunt in ipsa: tellusque resoluta, rorescit in liquidas aquas, humorque tenuatus abit in auras æeraque; pondere quæque dempto, ær tenuissimus rursus emicat in superos ignes. Inde redeunt retrò, idemque ordo retexitur. Ignis enim spissatus, transit in densum æra, hic in aquas, tellus cogitur glomerata undâ. Nec sua species manet cuique. Naturaque novatrix rerum, reparat alias figuras ex aliis. Nec quicquam (credite mihi) perit in tanto mundo, sed variat novatque faciem; incipereque esse aliud quam quod fuit, ante vocatur nasci; illudque idem desinere, vocatur mori: cum forsitan illa sint translata huc, hæc illuc. Tamen summâ omnia constant.

Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas,
Omnia destruitis: vitiataque dentibus ævi 235
Paulatim lentâ consumitis omnia morte.
Hæc, quoque non perstant, quæ nos elementa vocamus.

Quasque vices peragant (animos adhibete) docebo.
Quatuor æternus genitalia corpora mundus
Continet: Ex illis duo sunt onerosa, suoque 240
Pondere in inferius; tellus atque unda, feruntur:
Et totidem gravitate carent; nulloque premente
Alta petunt, ær, atque ære purior ignis.
Quæ quanquam spatio distant; tamen omnia fiunt
Ex ipsis, et in ipsa cadunt: Resolutaque tellus 245
In liquidas rorescit aquas: tenuatus in auras
Æraq; hûmor abit: dempto quoq; pondere rursus
In superos ær tenuissimus emicat ignes.
Inde retro redeunt; idemque retexitur ordo.
Ignis enim densum spissatus in æra transit; 250
Hic in aquas; tellus glomeratâ cogitur undâ:
Nec species sua cuique manet: Rerumq; novatrix
Ex aliis alias reparat Natura figuras.
Nec perit in tanto quicquam (mihi credite) mundo,
Sed variat, faciemque novat: nasciq; vocatur, 255
Incipere esse aliud, quam quod fuit antè; morique,
Desinere illud idem. Cum sint huc forsitan illa,
Hæc translata illuc; summâ tamen omnia constant.

TRANSLATION.

ried away. Devouring Time and envious Age make all things their prey; and, exercising their rage against them, with sharpened teeth, consume them by slow degrees. Even the elements themselves abide not in the same state: attend, and I will teach you what vicissitudes they undergo. This unperishing world contains four bodies, elemental, and productive of the rest. Of these, two, earth and water, are heavy; and, by their proper weight, tend downward to the center. The other two, air, and fire, still purer than air, as they are void of weight, and pressed down by no incumbent force, mount aloft into the upper skies; which though separated, and distant from each other in place, yet all things are compounded of these, and are all resolved into these again. Thus earth, dissolved, rarifies into water; and water, expanded, changes to air; the air, subtil, and purged of its weight, refines into the pure element of flame. Thence they return in a contrary course, and untwist, with restless toil, the curious web. For fire, condensed, changes to gross air; air to water; and water warps, and rolls itself into a mass of earth. Thus nothing abides in its proper form; but Nature, shifting continually, raises up one shape after another. Nor does any thing, in this mighty world, perish or fall to nothing, but only alters and changes its appearance. To be born, is to begin to be what formerly we were not; and to die, is to cease to appear what we seemed heretofore; when perhaps the same elements are but variously united and combined; and, in other

Nîl equidem durare diu sub imagine eâdem
Crediderim. Sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro, 260
Sæcula. Sic toties versa es, Fortuna locorum.
Vidi ego, quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus,
Esse fretum. Vidi factas ex æquore terras :
Et procul à pelago conchæ jacuere marinæ ;
Et vetus inventa est in montibus anchora sum-

Equidem crediderim nil durare diu sub eâdem imagine. Sic sæcula venistis ab auro ad ferrum ; sic fortuna locorum, es toties versa. Ego vidi quod fuerat quondam solidissima tellus, esse fretum ; vidi terras factas ex æquore ; et conchæ marinæ jacuere procul ab æquore, et vetus anchora est inventa in summis montibus : decursusque aquarum fecit fuit campus, vallum ; et mons est deductus in æquor eluvie ; humusque è paludisâ, aret siccis arenis. Locaque quæ tulerant sitim, hument stagnata paludibus. Illic natura emisit novos fontes, at illic clausit eos ; et quam multa flumina profiliunt antiquis tremoribus orbis ; aut excæcata residunt. Sic ubi Lycus est epotus terreno hiatu, procul hinc existit, renasciturque alio ore. Sic ingens Erasinus modo combibitur, modo lapsus tecto gurgite, redditur in Argolicis arvis.

mis. 265
Quodque fuit campus, vallem decursus aquarum
Fecit ; et eluvie mons est deductus in æquor :
Eque paludosâ siccis humus aret arenis ;
Quæq; sitim tulerant, stagnata paludibus hument.
Hic fontes Natura novos emisit, ac illuc 270
Clausit : et antiquis concussa tremoribus orbis
Fulmina profiliunt ; aut excæcata residunt.
Sic ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu,
Existit procul hinc, alioque renascitur ore.
Sic modò combibitur ; tecto modò gurgite lapsus
Redditur Argolicis ingens Erasinus in arvis. 276
Et Mysum capitisque sui, ripæque prioris
Pœnituisse ferunt, aliâ nunc ire, Caicum.

Et referunt Mysum pœnituisse sui que capitis, ripæque prioris, et nunc ire Caicum aliâ ripâ.

TRANSLATION.

respects, continue what they were: nothing, I am apt to believe, continues long under the same form. Thus have the various ages of the world declined from gold to iron ; thus has the fortune of places so often been changed. I have seen what once was solid earth, transformed to sea, and the ocean, in its turn, become solid land: shells of fishes often lye far distant from the sea, and rusty anchors are found on the tops of mountains. What was formerly a plain, has been changed by a current of waters into a valley ; and mountains, by a flood, have been levelled to a plain. Marshes are often changed to dry sand, deserts ; parched heaths sometimes stagnate with standing waters. Here nature has opened new fountains, there shuts them up ; and rivers, roused by earthquakes, break out, or vanish and subside. So Lycus, swallowed up by a chasm in the earth, rises again at a great distance, and flows a new river, in another region of the world : thus the great Erasinus dives ; and, pouring along with his latent stream, digs a second channel for himself in the plains of Argos. They tell us too, that Mysus, disdaining his former spring and winding bank, flows in a different bed, and takes the name of Caicus. Aménanus too, rolling in his stream

NOTE.

261. *Sic toties versa es, fortuna locorum.*] The second part of the Pythagoric philosophy consists in unravelling and explaining the causes of the changes that happen in the universe ; and indeed many of the facts, which the poet here relates, are in themselves true ; but others are founded on mistakes or false representations. Such is the fable of the river in Thrace, whose waters petrify those that drink

them ; of fountains that kindle wood, or change the hair to a golden colour, and such like. Of this nature too are those fictions, which a more reasonable philosophy, and repeated observations, have since discovered to be without foundation. As that bees spring from the battered bowels of a bull, that serpents arise from human marrow, and that the phoenix is produced from her own ashes.

Nec non Amenanus volvens Sicaniæ arenas, nunc fluit : interdum aret fontibus suppressis. Aquæ ante bibebantur ; nunc Anigros fundit aquas quas nolis contingere ; postquam (nisi omnis fides est eripienda vatibus) bimbres lavere illic vulnera, quæ arcus clavigeri Herculis fecerat. Quid ? non et Hypanis ortus de montibus Scythicis, qui fuerat dulcis, nunc vitatur amaris salibus ? Antissa, Pharosque, et Phœnissa Tyros, quarum nulla est nunc insula, fuerant ambitæ fluctibus. Veteres coloni habuere Leucada continuam : nunc freta circueunt. Zancle quoque dicitur fuisse juncta Italiæ, donec pontus abstulit confinia, et repulit tellurem mediâ undâ. Si quæras Helicen et Burin, urbes Achæidas, invenies sub aquis : et nautæ adhuc solent ostendere oppida inclinata, cum mœnibus mer-sis. Est prope Pittheam Trœzena tumulus, arduus, sine ullis arboribus, quondam planissima area campi, nunc tumulus. Nam (res horrenda relatu !) fera vis ventorum, inclusa cæcis cavernis, cupiens exspirare aliqua, luctataque frustra frui liberi re-cœlo (cum nulla rima fuit toti carcere, neq̃ esset pervia flatibus) tumefecit extentam humum ; ceu spiritus oris

Nec non Sicaniæ volvens Aménanus arenas
Nunc fluit ; interdum suppressis fontibus aret. 280
Antè bibebatur ; nunc quas contingere nolis.
Fundit Anigros aquas : postquam (nisi vatibus
omnis
Eripienda fides) illic lavêre bimbres
Vulnera, clavigeri quæ fecerat Herculis arcus.
Quid ? non et Scythicis Hypanis de montibus
ortus,
Qui fuêrat dulcis, salibus vitatur amaris ?
Fluctibus ambitæ fuerant Antissa, Pharosque,
Et Phœnissa Tyros ; quarum nunc insula nulla
est.
Leucada continuam veteres habuêre coloni ;
Nunc freta circueunt. Zancle quoq̃ juncta fuisse
Dicitur Italiæ ; donec confinia pontus 291
Abstulit, et mediâ tellurem repulit undâ.
Si quæras Helicen et Burin, Achæidas urbes,
Invenies sub aquis : et adhuc ostendere nautæ
Inclinata solent cum mœnibus oppida mer-sis. 295
Est prope Pittheam tumulus Trœzena, sine ullis
Arduus arboribus, quondam planissima campi
Area, nunc tumulus : nam (res horrenda relatu)
Vis fera ventorum, cæcis inclusâ cavernis,
Exspirare aliquâ cupiens, luctataque frustra 300
Liberiore frui cœlo, cum carcere rima
Nulla foret toto, neq̃ pervia flatibus esset ;
Extentam tumefecit humum ; ceu spiritus oris

TRANSLATION.

Sicilian sand, sometimes flows ; sometimes his springs being dried up, appears no more. Anigros was once swallowed up ; but now (if any faith is due to the relations of the poets) pours out waters, poisonous to the touch, ever since the centaurs washed in his current, the wounds made by the arrows of the invincible club bearer. And are not the once so sweet waters of Hypanis, who rises in the mountains of Scythia, now vitiated with bitter salts ? Antissa, Pharos, and Phœnician Tyre were formerly surrounded with waves ; but now no footsteps of their islands remain. The ancient inhabitants tilled Leucas, annexed to the continent ; now seas circle round it. Sicily is also said to have been joined to Italy, till the sea destroyed the ancient boundaries, and pushed away the earth by its intervening waves. If you look for Helice and Buris, heretofore cities of Achæia, you will find them buried under water ; and mariners are still wont to shew where these cities, swallowed up with their walls, lye whelmed in the deep. There is, near Pitthean Trœzen, a hill, tall, and bare of trees, formerly a level plot of ground, but now a mount. Here a violent effort of vapours, confined in the dark caverns below, and struggling in vain for vent (that they might enjoy a freer air ; as in the whole scanty prison there was no chink, to render it pervious to their blast) heaved up, strange to relate, the enlarged conclave ;

Tendere vesicam solet, aut derepta bicorni
Terga capro. Tumor ille loco permansit, et alti
Collis habet speciem; longoq; induruit ævo. 306
Plurima cùm subeant, audita aut cognita vobis,
Pauca supèr referam. Quid? non et lymphæ
figuras

Datq; capitq; novas? mediotua, corniger Ammon,
Unda die gelida est; ortuq; obituq; calefcit: 310
Admotis Athamanis aquis accendere lignum
Narratur; minimos cùm Lunâ recessit in orbes.
Flumen habent Cicones, quod potum saxea reddit
Viscera; quod tactis inducit marmora rebus.
Crathis, et huic Sybaris nostris conterminus arvis,
Electro similes faciunt auroque capillos. 316
Quodque magis mirum, sunt qui non corpora
tantum,

Verùm animos etiam valeant mutare, liquores.
Cui non audita est obscœnæ Salmacis unda? 319
Æthiopesque lacus? quos si quis faucibus hausit,
Aut furit, aut mirum patitur gravitate soporem.
Clitorio quicumque sitim de fonte levârit,
Vina fugit; gaudetque meris abstemius undis:
Seu vis est in aquâ calido contraria vino: 324
Sive, quod indigenæ memorant, Amithaone natus,
Prætidæ attonitas postquam per carmen et herbas
Eripuit furiis; purgamina mentis in illas

no: sive, quod indigenæ memorant, natus Amithaone postquam per carmen et herbas eripuit attoni-
tas Prætidæ furiis, misit purgamina mentis in illas

TRANSLATION.

as the breath of one's mouth is wont to distend a bladder, or skin, stript from a two-horned goat. The swelling continued, and has the appearance of a tall mountain; and, in time, hardened into a solid mass of earth. Though many things thus occur to my mind, both of my own knowledge, and that I have heard from others, yet I will mention only a few. What? Are not springs endued with various qualities: do they not give and take new appearances? Thy waters, horned Ammon, are, at noon cold, at morn and evening warm. Athamanis, it is said, will kindle wood, if his waters are sprinkled upon it, when the waning moon shrinks into her least orb. The Ciconians have a river, whose waters, if drank, convert the bowels into stone, and spread a crust of marble over whatever they touch. Crathis and Sybaris, adjoining to it in our own country, change the hair to the colour of gold, or amber: and, what is still more surprizing, there are streams capable, not only of transforming the body, but also the mind. Who has not heard of Salmacis, whose obscene waters soften men into women? Or the Æthiopian lakes, which, if drank, either turn the brain, or confine in the chains of heavy sleep? Whoever allays his thirst from the Clitorian spring, avoids wine; and, abstemious, delights in pure water alone. Whether the qualities of this fountain are opposite to those of wine, or that (as the natives give out) Melampus, the son of Amithon, when by herbs and spells he cured the daughters of Proetus of their madness, threw his purify-

aquas, odiumque meri per- Misit aquas : odiumque meri permanfit in undis.
manfit in undis. Amnis Lyn- Huic fluit effectu dispar Lyncestius amnis, 329
cestius fluit dispar huic effec- Quem quicumque parum moderato gutture traxit,
tu, quem quicumque traxit pa- Haud aliter titubat, quam si mera vina bibisset.
rum moderato gutture, titubat Est locus Arcadiæ (Pheneon dixere priores)
haud aliter, quam si bibisset Ambiguis suspectus aquis : quas nocte timeto ;
mera vina. Est locus Arca- Nocte nocent potæ : Sine noxâ luce bibuntur :
diæ (prios dixere Pheneon) Sic alias aliasque lacus et flumina vires 335
suspectus ambiguis aquis; Concipiunt. Tempusq; fuit, quo navit in undis,
quas timeto nocte : potæ nocte Nunc sedet Ortygie. Timuit concursibus Argo
nocent : bibuntur luce sine Undarum sparsas Symplegadas elisarum ;
noxâ. Sic lacus et flumina Quæ nunc immotæ perstant, ventisque resistunt.
concipiunt alias, aliasque vi- Nec, quæ fulfureis ardet fornacibus, Ætne 340
res : fuit tempus, quo Orty- Ignea semper erit : neque enim fuit ignea semper.
gie navit in undis, nunc se- Nam sive est animal tellus, et vivit, habetque
det. Argo timuit Symplega- Spiramenta locis flammam exhalantia multis :
das sparsas concursibus elisa- Spirandi mutare vias, quotiesque movetur,
rum undarum; quæ nunc Has finire potest, illas aperire cavernas : 345
perstant immotæ, resistuntque Sive leves imis venti cohibentur in antris ;
ventis. Nec Ætne, quæ ar- Saxaque cum faxis, et habentem semina flammæ
det sulfureis fornacibus, erit Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem ;
semper ignea; enim neque fuit Antra relinquentur sedatis frigida ventis :
semper ignea. Nam sive tel- Sive bitumineæ rapiunt incendia vires, 350
lus est animal, et vivit, ha- Luteave exiguis arescunt sulfura fumis ;
betque spiramenta exhalantia Nempe ubi terra cibos alimentaq; pinguia flammæ
flammam multis locis; potest ignem ictibus. Antra relinquentur frigida ventis sedatis. Sive vires bitumineæ rapiunt incendia ;
mutare vias spirandi, quoties- Luteave sulfura arescunt exiguis fumis. Nempe ubi terra non dabit cibos, pinguique alimenta flammæ ;
que movetur, finire has, ape-
rire illas cavernas. Sive le-
ves venti cohibentur in imis
antris, jactantque saxa cum
faxis, et materiem habentem
semina flammæ, ea concipit

TRANSLATION.

ing simples into this sober spring, which thence derived its repugnance to wine. The river Lyncestis has a contrary effect ; for whoever drinks immoderately of this stream, reels and totters as if intoxicated with wine. There is a place in Arcadia, called of old Pheneos, remarkable for its waters of ambiguous quality : dread them by night ; by night they are dangerous, but may be drank by day without harm. Thus rivers and lakes have some one quality some another. There was a time when Ortygia floated on the waves ; now it is fixed into a stable island. The ship of the Argonauts dreaded the Symplegades, tossed about by the assaults of the invading waves ; now they stand immoveable, and sustain unshaken the attacks of the fiercest winds. Nor will Ætna, who boils in his sulphurous caverns, always vomit up flame ; nor indeed has he always done it. For whether earth be an animal that lives, and repairs her lungs by fresh supplies of air, discharging her tainted fiery vapours by many pores and outlets, she may change her passages of respiration ; and, shaken by convulsive assaults, shut up the old, and open new caverns : or, if the fleeting winds, pent up in hollow caves, toss flints against flints, and other bodies that hide the seeds of flame, they by a mutual collision take fire. When the fuel is spent, and the fierce winds abate, the caves will be left cold. Or, if we suppose, that nitrous particles take fire, and that livid sulphur, kindled by the issuing vapour, feeds the flame ; yet, when earth shall no longer supply this unc-

Non dabit, absumtis per longum viribus ævum,
 Naturæque suum nutrimentum deerit edaci;
 Non feret illa famem; desertaque, deferet ignes.
 Esse viros, fama est, in Hyperboreâ Pallene, 356
 Qui soleant levibus velari corpora plumis;
 Cum Tritoniacam novies subiêre paludem.
 Haud equidem credo: sparsæ quoque membra ve-
 neno
 Exercere artes Scythides memorantur easdem. 360
 Si qua fides rebus tamen est adhibenda probatis;
 Nonne vides, quæcunque morâ, fluidove calore,
 Corpora tabuerint, in parva animalia verti?
 I quoque, delectos mactatos obrue tauros;
 Cognita res usu; de putri viscere passim 365
 Florilegæ nascuntur apes. Quæ more parentum
 Rura colunt; operiq; favent, in spemq; laborant.
 Pressus humo bellator equus crabronis origo est.
 Concava littoreo si demas brachia cancro,
 Cætera supponas terræ; de parte sepultâ 370
 Scorpius exhibit, caudâque minabitur uncâ.
 Quæque solent canis frondes intexere filis,
 Agrestes tineæ (res observata colonis)
 Ferali mutant cum papilione figuram.
 Semina limus habet virides generantia ranas; 375
 Et generat truncas pedibus: mox apta natando
 Crura dat; utque eadem sint longis saltibus apta,
 semina generantia virides ranas; et generat eas truncas pedibus; mox dat crura apta natando;
 utque eadem sint apta longis saltibus,

TRANSLATION.

tuous fuel, and the aliments that feed her fires, her strength, by length of time, being wasted, and nourishment shall be wanting to the devouring conflagration, famished for want of fuel, her flames must expire. We are told, that in Hyperborean Pallene are men, who, after nine times bathing in the Tritonian lake, are wont to have their bodies fenced with a covering of feathers. It is pretended too (incredible as it may appear) that the women of Scythia, smearing their bodies with a magic oil, can take on the same appearance, and wing their flight through the air. Yet if we are to credit facts, and undoubted experiments, is it not known that bodies, dissolved by time and a fermenting heat, are changed into little insects? Go, butcher some chosen steer, and cover him up, the thing is known from manifold trials: swarms of active bees spring from his putrid bowels, who, like their parents, haunt the fields, delight in toil, and labour in hope of enjoying the hoarded store. The warlike steed, buried in the ground, gives birth to wasps and hornets. If from a crab found on the sea shore, you take its bending claws, and cover the rest under ground, from the part buried, a scorpion will glide, and threaten with its circling tail. And rural moths, that stretch their filmy threads on the leaves, (an observation common in the country) change their shape to that of a venomous butterfly. In mud lies concealed the latent seed of frogs, which it produces at first, short of their feet: but soon it furnishes them with legs for swimming; and, that they may be fit also for long

mensura posterior superat priores partes. Nec catulus, quem urfa reddidit recenti partu, est aliquid sed caro male viva. Mater fingit in artus lambendo, et reducit in formam quantum ipsa capit.

Nonne vides foetus melliferarum apium, quos sexangula cera tetigit, nasci corpora sine membris, et assumere serosque pedes, serasque pennas? Quis putaret volucrem Junonis, quæ portat sidera caudâ, armigerumque Jovis, columbasque Cythereiadas, et omne genus avium, posse fieri è mediis partibus ovi, ni sciret fieri?

Sunt qui (cum spina est putrefacta clauso sepulchro) credant humanas medullas mutari angue. Tamen hæc ducunt primordia ex aliis rebus: est una ales, quæ ipsa reparat reseminetque se. Assyrii vocant Phœnica. Vivit, non fruge, neque herbis, sed lachrymis thuris, et succo amomi. Hæc, ubi complevit quinque secula suæ vitæ, construit nidum sibi unguibus aut pando ore in ramis Ilicis, cacumineve tremulæ palmæ. Quo simul ac substravit cassias, et aristas lenis nardi, cinnamæque quassa cum fulva myrrhâ, imponit se super; finitque ævum in odoribus. Inde ferunt parvum Phœnica renasci de patrio corpore, qui debeat vivere totidem annos.

Posterior partes superat mensura priores.

Nec catulus partu, quem reddidit urfa recenti,
Sed malè viva caro est: Lambendo mater in artus
Fingit; et in formam, quantum capit ipsa, reducit.

381

Nonne vides, quos cera tetigit sexangula, foetus
Melliferarum apium sine membris corpora nasci,
Et serosque pedes, serasque assumere pennas?

Junonis volucrem, quæ caudâ sidera portat, 385
Armigerumque Jovis, Cythereiadasque columbas,
Et genus omne avium, mediis è partibus ovi,
Nî sciret fieri, fieri quis posse putaret?

Sunt qui, cum clauso putrefacta est spina sepulchro,

Mutari credant humanas angue medullas. 390

Hæc tamen ex aliis ducunt primordia rebus;

Una est, quæ reparat, sequè ipsa reseminet, ales:
Assyrii Phœnica vocant. Non fruge, neq; herbis,
Sed thuris lachrymis, et succo vivit amomi.

Hæc ubi quinque suæ complevit secula vitæ, 395

Ilicis in ramis, tremulæve cacumine palmæ,

Unguibus et pando nidum sibi construit ore.

Quo simul ac cassias, et nardi lenis aristas,

Quassaque cum fulvâ substravit cinnama myrrhâ:

Se super imponit, finitque in odoribus ævum. 400

Inde ferunt, totidem qui vivere debeat annos,

Corpore de patrio parvum Phœnica renasci.

TRANSLATION.

leaps, they are formed with a remarkable length of feet behind. The bear's cub, at the time of its birth, is a mere lump of but ill animated flesh: the mother licks into shape, and gives it, at last, the form which she herself received. Are not the offspring of the honey-creating tribe, while yet confined to their hexangular waxen cells, meer bodies without limbs; and that they are late of being provided with feet and waving wings. Were it not a thing universally known, who would believe, that Juno's bird, whose tail sparkles with gems and stars, Jupiter's armour-bearer, and the snow-white pigeons of the queen of love, nay the feathered race, have their origin from the middle-parts of an egg. There are some who think, that when the spine rots in the hollow tomb, its included marrow is changed to a snake: yet these all have their birth from other things. But there is one bird self born, and self-begotten; the Assyrians call it the Phœnix. He sustains not life by grain or herbs, but the tears of frankincense, and the juice of Amomum. When he has completed the five centuries of his life, with his claws and crooked bill he builds for himself a nest, upon the boughs of an oak, or top of a trembling palm; where having strewed cassia, and the aromatic stalks of spikenard, with broken cinnamon, and yellow myrrh, he lays himself upon it, and expires in his bed of perfumes. Hence, as we are told, an infant Phœnix is again produced from his father's body, appointed to renew the same lease of life. When age supplies him with strength,

Cum dedit huic ætes vires, onerique ferendo est ;
Ponderibus nidi ramos levat arboris altæ ;
Fertque pius cunasq; suas, patriumq; sepulchrum :
Perque leves auras Hyperionis urbe potitus. 406
Ante fores sacras Hyperionis æde reponit.
Si tamen est aliquid miræ novitatis in istis ;
Alternare vices, et quæ modò scœmina tergo
Passa marem est, nunc esse marem miremur hyæ-
nam. 410
Id quoque, quod ventis animal nutritur et aurâ,
Protinus assimulat tactu quoscunque colores.
Victa racemifero lynceas dedit India Baccho :
E quibus, ut memorant, quicquid vesica remisit,
Vertitur in lapides, et congelat aëre tacto. 415
Sic et curalium, quo primum contigit auras
Tempore, durefcit ; mollis fuit herba sub undis.
Deferet ante dies, et in alto Phœbus anhelos
Æquore tinget equos ; quam consequar omnia
dictis
In species translata novas. Sic tempore verti 420
Cernimus, atque illas assumere roborâ gentes ;
Concidere has. Sic magna fuit censuq; virisque,
Perque decem potuit tantum dare sanguinis annos,
Nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas,
Et pro divitiis tumulos ostendit avorum. 425
[Clara fuit Sparte : magnæ viguère Mycenæ :
Nec non Cecropiæ, nec non Amphionis arces.
tendit tantummodo veteres ruinas, et pro divitiis, tumulos avorum. Sparte fuit clara, magnæ Mycenæ viguere, nec non arces Cecropiæ, nec non arces Amphionis.

TRANSLATION.

and fits him for the intended burden, he lightens the boughs of the tall tree of the load of the nell, and piously carries his own cradle and father's sepulchre ; and, winging his way through the light air, till he reaches the city of Hyperion, he lays down his load in the temple of the sun, before the sacred porch. But, if there appears any thing wonderful in all this, let us wonder still more, that the hyæna alternately changes its sex ; and one year a male begets, the next a female bears : and that the camelion, nourished by the winds and air, changes to the colour of whatever he touches. Conquered India furnished Bacchus, the god of the vine, with lynxes ; whose urine, they tell us, as discharged from the bladder, congeals in air, and hardens into gems. Thus too coral hardens as soon as it feels the air, though under water it was a soft plant. Day would sooner fail, and Phœbus plunge his panting steeds in the sea, than I be able to recite the many objects in nature, subject to new changes. Even nations and empires undergo their vicissitudes. Some we see to flourish and gather strength ; others to sink and decay. Thus was Troy once potent in wealth and numerous armies, and for ten long years able to bear so great an expence of blood : now, humble, she can only boast of her ancient ruins ; nor possesses any other riches, than the memorable tombs of her heroes. Sparta was once famous : Mycenæ flourished in wealth and grandeur : Athens too, and the towers of Amphion, sound high.

Sparte est vile solum : altæ Mycenæ cecidere. Oedipodionæ Thebæ, quid sunt nisi fabula ? Pandionæ Athenæ quid restant nisi nomen ? nunc quoque est fama, Dardaniam Romam conjungere, quæ proxima undis Appenninigenæ Tybridis, ponit fundamina verum sub ingenti mole. Hæc igitur mutat formam crescendo ; et olim erit caput immensi orbis, sic ferunt vates vaticinasque sortes dicere ; quantumque recordor, Helenus Priamides, dixerat Æneæ flenti, dubioque salutis, cum res Trojana labaret, Nate dea, si babes præfagia nostræ mentis satis nota ; Tota Troja non cadet, te sospite. Flamma ferrumque dabunt iter tibi ; ibis, et una feres Pergama raptâ, donec externum arvum amicus patrio, contingat Trojæque tibi. Et jam cerno Phrygios nepotes debere urbem, quanta nec est, nec erit, nec fuit visa annis prioribus. Alii proceres efficient hanc potentem per longa sæcula, sed natus de sanguine Iulii efficiet dominam rerum. Quo cum tellus erit usa, sedes ætheriæ fruentur ; cælumque erit exitus illi. Memor refero mente Helenum cecinisse hæc penatigero Æneæ, lætorque cognata mœnia

Vile solum Sparte est : altæ cecidere Mycenæ :
Oedipodionæ quid sunt nisi fabula Thebæ ?
Quid Pandionæ restant nisi nomen Athenæ ?
Nunc quoque Dardaniam fama est conjungere
Romam ;
Appenninigenæ quæ proxima Tibridis undis
Mole sub ingenti rerum fundamina ponit.
Hæc igitur formam crescendo mutat ; et olim
Immensi caput orbis erit. Sic dicere vates,
Faticinasque ferunt sortes ; quantumque recordor,
Priamides Helenus flenti, dubioque salutis,
Dixerat Æneæ, cum res Trojana labaret :
Nate Deâ, si nota satis præfagia nostræ
Mentis habes ; non tota cadet, te sospite, Troja.
Flamma tibi ferrumque dabunt iter. Ibis, et unâ
Pergama rapta feres : donec Trojæque tibi
Externum patrio contingat amicus arvum.
Urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes ;
Quanta nec est, nec erit, nec visa prioribus annis.
Hanc alii proceres per sæcula longa potentem,
Sed dominam rerum es sanguine natus Iulii
Efficiet : quo, cum tellus erit usa, fruentur
Æthereæ sedes ; cælumque erit exitus illi.
Hæc Helenum cecinisse Penatigero Æneæ,
Mente memor refero : cognataque mœnia lætor

TRANSLATION.

in the mouth of ancient fame. Sparta is now a despicable spot : lofty Mycenæ are fallen : Thebes and Oedipus live now only in fable ; and nothing of ancient Athens remain but the name. Rome too, if the voice of fame be true, is, at this very time, rising out of the ruins of Troy ; and lays the foundation of a mighty empire on the banks of the Tiber, who rolls his waters from the summit of the Apennines. She therefore changes by a continual encrease of power, and will, in time, become the mistress of the world ; for so the prophets of old, and the fate-predicting oracles, declare. This too, if I remember right, Helenus, the son of Priam, foretold to Æneas, perplexed, and doubtful of his future fate, when Ilium was sinking in ruins. O goddess born, if you truly comprehend the presages of my mind, Troy can never be entirely lost while you survive ; a way shall be opened for you through fire and sword. You shall escape, and carry Troy and her gods along with you, till a foreign land receives you, more favourable both to Troy and yourself, than your native soil. Even now I see that the Phrygian race owe the world a city ; such as neither is, nor ever shall be known, in any former age. Her a succession of different heroes shall render powerful for many ages, till a prince, sprung from the blood of Iulus, raise her to be the mistress of the world. He, after a long and happy reign, shall ascend late into heaven, and take his place among the gods. I remember well that these were the predictions of Helenus to Æneas, when he bore away from the Greeks, the guardian gods of his country ; and I rejoice to see my kin-

Crescere ; et utiliter Phrygibus vicisse Pelasgos.
Ne tamen oblitis ad metam tendere longè
Exspatiemur equis, coelum, et quodcunque sub
illo est,

Immutat formas, tellusque, et quicquid in illâ est.
Nos quoque pars mundi (quoniam non corpora
solum

Verùm etiam volucres animæ sumus, inque ferinas
Possumus ire domos, pecudumq; in pectora condi)
Corpora, quæ possint animas habuisse parentum,
Aut fratrum, aut aliquo junctorum fœdere nobis,
Aut hominum, certè, tuta esse et honesta fina-

mus,
Neve Thyesteis cumulemur viscera mensis.

Quàm malè consuescit, quàm se parat ille cruori
Impius humano ; vituli qui guttura cultro
Rumpit, et immotas præbet mugitibus aures !

Aut qui vagitus similes puerilibus hædum
Edentem jugulare potest ; aut alite vesci,
Cui dedit ipse cibos ! quantum est, quod desit in
istis

Ad plenum facinus ! quo transitus inde paratur !
Bos aret ; aut mortem senioribus imputet annis :
Horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret.

Ubra dent saturæ manibus pressanda capellæ
Retia cum pedicis, laqueosque, artesque dolosas
Tollite ; nec volucrem viscatâ fallite virgâ :

queosque, artesque dolosas, nec fallite volucrem viscatâ virgâ,

TRANSLATION.

dred walls flourish, and the Phrygians so much gainers by the conquest of the Greeks. But, that I may not expatiate too far, forgetting to wheel my horses toward the goal. Heaven, and all that its canopy enfolds, earth, and whatever is contained therein ; all things, I say, are subject to changes. And let us too, who are parts of this universe, (as being not mere bodies alone, but also fleeting souls, that may take up an abode in wild beasts, or belodged in the breasts of cattle) suffer bodies to remain secure and unviolated, that are animated perhaps by a parent, a brother, or some near relation, for certain by one of our own species ; and let us not load our bowels with Thyestean meals. What an impious habit does he acquire, what advances does he make toward the shedding of human blood, who can harden himself to cut the throat of a calf, and, unmoved, hear its mournful plaints ; who can slaughter a kid, in vain uttering moans like those of children ; or eat the birds which, with his own hands, he has fed. How little is here wanting to the perfection of wickedness ! what impiety does it not threaten ? Suffer the ox to plow ; and impute his death to age, or a decay of nature. Let the sheep continue to shelter us from the rude assaults of Boreas, and the goats give their loaded udders to supply us with food. Banish from among your springs, nets, snares, and every artifice to delude : conspire not against the feathered tribe with insidious bird-lime ; nor scare the affrighted deer

nec includite cervos formidatis pinnis, nec celate uncus hamos fallacibus cibus. Si qua animalia nocent, perditæ ea: verum quoque tantum perditæ hæc. Ora vacent epulis, carpantque alimenta congrua. Ferunt Numam remeasse in patriam pectore instructo talibus atque aliis dictis, ultroque petitum, accepisse habenas latialis populi. Qui felix nympha conjuge, camœnisque ducibus docuit ritus sacrificis, traduxitque gentem assuetam feroci bello, ad artes pacis. Quem, Numam postquam senior peregit regnumque ævumque, Latiaeque rurus, populusque, patresque deflevère extinctum. Nam conjux urbe relicta, latet abdita densis silvis vallis Aricinæ, gemituque, questuque, impedit sacra Orestæ Dianæ. Ab quoties nymphae nemorisque lacusque monuere, ne, faceret et dixere verba consolantia! Ah quoties Theseus heros dixit flenti, siste modum; neque enim tua fortuna est sola querenda; respice similes casus aliorum, et feres ista mitius. Utinamque mea exempla non possent relevare te dolentem! sed et mea possunt.

Nec formidatis cervos eludite pinnis; 475
 Nec celate cibus uncus fallacibus hamos.
 Perditæ, si qua nocent: Verum hæc quoque per-
 ditæ tantum.
 Ora vacent epulis, alimenta que congrua carpant.
 Talibus atque aliis instructo pectore dictis
 In patriam remeasse ferunt; ultroque petitum 480
 Accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas.
 Conjuge qui felix Nymphæ, ducibusque Camœnis,
 Sacrificos docuit ritus; gentemque feroci
 Assuetam bello pacis traduxit ad artes.
 Quem, postquam senior regnumque ævumque 485
 peregit,
 Extinctum Latiaeque rurus, populusque, patresque;
 Deflevère Numam. Nam conjux, urbe relicta,
 Vallis Aricinæ densis latet abdita silvis:
 Sacraque Orestæ gemitu questuque Dianæ
 Impedit. Ah quoties Nymphæ nemorisque la- 490
 cusque,
 Ne faceret, monuere; et consolantia verba
 Dixere! ah quoties flenti Theseus heros,
 Siste modum, dixit! neque enim fortuna querenda
 Sola tua est; similes aliorum respice casus:
 Mitius ista feres. Utinamque exempla dolentem 495
 Non mea te possent relevare; sed et mea possunt.
 Utinamque mea exempla non possent relevare te dolentem! sed et mea possunt.

TRANSLATION.

with dreaded plumes; nor hide the crooked hook under fallacious bait. Kill noxious creatures, and them only. Let us abstain from the blood of animals, and nourish life with vegetable food. Numa, we are told returned into his native country with a mind furnished with these, and such like, instructions; nor accepted the Latian scepter but with much importunity. Who, happy in a goddess for his spouse; and the muses for his guides; taught the rites of religion and sacrifice; and brought over to the soft arts of peace a nation fond of war, and inured to the exercise of arms. Whom, when advanced in years he concluded his life and reign, the matrons, people, and senators, all jointly bewailed his loss; for his wife, abandoning the city, lies hid in the thick groves of the valley of Aricia; and, by her groans and lamentation, disturbs the sacred rites of Orestean Cynthia. How oft did the nymphs of the grove and lake check her grief, and address her in comforting strains. How oft did the son of Theseus counsel her to set bounds to her sorrow; for not your fate alone, says he, is to be bewailed: consider the like calamities have befallen others, and you will bear your sufferings with great moderation; Would that my woes were not so lively an example to assuage your grief; yet even mine may be suf-

NOTE.

482. *Conjuge qui felix nympha, ducibusque Camœnis.* The poet, after finishing the eulogium of Numa, speaks of the nymph Egeria, whom that prince pretended to have conferred with in the forest of Aricia, touching the laws he gave to the Romans.

Fando aliquem Hippolytum vestras (puto) contigit aures,

Credulitate patris, sceleratæ fraude novercæ Occubuisse neci. Mirabere, vixque probabo:

Sed tamen ille ego sum. Me Pasiphaëia quondam Tentatum frustrâ, patrium temerâsse cubile, 501

Quod voluit, finxit voluisse: et crimine verso, (Indiciine metu magis, offensâne repulsæ)

Arguit. Immeritumque pater projecit ab urbe; Hostilique caput prece detestatur euntis. 505

Pitthæan profugo currû Trœzena petebam: Jamque Corinthiaci carpebam littora ponti;

Cùm mare surrexit; cumulusq; immanis aquarum In montis speciem curvari, et crescere visus,

Et dare mugitus, summoque cacumine findi. 510 Corniger hinc taurus ruptis expellitur undis;

Pectoribusque tenus molles erectus in auras, Naribus et patulo partem maris evomit ore.

Corda pavent comitum. Mihi mens interrita mansit,

Exiliis contenta suis. Cùm colla feroces 515 Ad freta convertunt, arrectisque auribus horrent

Quadrupedes; monstrique metu turbantur, et altis Præcipitant currum scopulis. Ego ducere vanâ

Fræna manu, spumis albertibus oblita, luctor; Et retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas. 520

Nec vires tamen has rabies superâisset equorum;

manu luctor ducere fræna oblita albertibus spumis, et resupinus tendo lentas habenas retrò. Nec tamen rabies equorum superâisset has vires,

Contigit puto vestras aures fando, aliquem Hippolytum occubuisse neci, credulitate patris, fraudeque sceleratæ novercæ. Mirabere, vixque probabo; sed tamen ego sum ille. Pasiphaëia quondam

(metu magis indicii, offensâne repulsæ) finxit me voluisse quod voluit, et crimine verso, arguit me, tentatum frustra, temerâsse patrium cubile: paterque projecit me immeritum ab urbe; detestaturque caput euntis hostili prece. Petebam Pitthæam Trœzena profugo currû; jamque carpebam littora Corinthiaci ponti, cum mare surrexit, cumulusque immanis aquarum

est visus crescere et curvari in speciem montis, et dare mugitus, findique summo cacumine. Corniger taurus expellitur hinc undis ruptis, erectusque in molles auras tenus pectoribus, evomit partem maris naribus et patulo ore. Corda comitum pavent. Mens mansit interrita m. hi contenta suis exiliis; cum feroces quadrupedes convertunt colla ad freta, horrentque auribus arrectis, turbanturque metu monstri; et præcipitant currum altis scopulis. Ego vanâ

manu luctor ducere fræna oblita albertibus spumis, et resupinus tendo lentas habenas retrò. Nec tamen rabies equorum superâisset has vires,

manu luctor ducere fræna oblita albertibus spumis, et resupinus tendo lentas habenas retrò. Nec tamen rabies equorum superâisset has vires,

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manu luctor ducere fræna oblita albertibus spumis, et resupinus tendo lentas habenas retrò. Nec tamen rabies equorum superâisset has vires,

TRANSLATION.

ficient. I make no doubt but you have heard of one Hippolytus, who fell a sacrifice to the cruelty of his father, and the treachery of a wicked step-mother. You will wonder, I know; nay, scarce shall I be able to convince you of it; yet I am he. For, in former times, the daughter of Pasiphae having, in vain, solicited me to defile my father's bed, whether through dread of a discovery, or resenting the affront, turned the charge; and accused me of her own base desires. My father banished me, innocent as I was, from the city, and pours heavy imprecations on my guiltless head. I was driving toward Pitthæan Trœzen in my flying chariot, and had now reached the strand that borders on Corinth, when the sea swelled, and an enormous mass of waters, heaving from the level surface for the deep, rose to a mountain's height, and bellowing, burst. A horned bull starts up from the parted waves, and, rearing his ample chest in air, expires from his nostrils and wide mouth the briny waves. My attendants are seized with horror: I alone remained undaunted, full as I was of the thoughts of my banishment; when my mettled couriers, directing their looks toward the sea, prick up their ears, and, scared by the sight of the dreadful monster, hurry the chariot over steep rocks. I, in vain, struggle to curb the reins bedewed with frothy foam; and, bending backward, pull with all my strength the pliant bridle. Doubtless, I should at length have checked their headstrong

*ni rota fuisset fracta ac dis-
secta occurſu ſtipitis, qua cir-
cumvertitur perpetuum axem.
Excutor curru: lorifque te-
nentibus artus, videres viva
viscera trahi, nervos teneri
in ſtirpe, membra, partim ra-
pi, partim relinqui reprehenſa,
oſſa fracta dare gravem ſo-
num, animamque feſſam ex-
halari, nullasque partes in
corpore quas poſſes noſcere, u-
numque vulnus erat. omnia.
Num poteſ aut audeſ, nym-
pha, componere tuam cladem
noſtræ cladi? Vidi quæque
regna carentia luce, et fovi
lacerum corpus in unda Phle-
gethontide. Nec viva foret
reddita, niſi valido medica-
mine Apollineæ proliſ. Quam
poſtquam recepi, Dite indig-
nante, fortibus herbis, atque
Pæoniâ ope; tum ne præſens
augerem invidiam hujus mu-
neris, Cynthia objecit denſas
nubes mihi; addiditque æta-
tem, ut forem tutus, poſſem-
que videri impunè, nec reliquit mihi ora cognoscenda; diuque dubitavit tradere ne Creten habenda, an Delon. Delo Cretaque relictis, poſuit me hic; ſimulque jubet deponere nomen, quod poſſet*

Ni rota, perpetuum quâ circum vertitur axem,
Stipitis occurſu fracta ac diſſecta fuiſſet.
Excutor curru: lorifque tenentibus artus,
Viscera viva trahi, nervos in ſtirpe teneri, 525
Membra rapi partim, partim reprehenſa reliqui,
Oſſa gravem dare fracta ſonum, feſſamque videres
Exhalari animam: nullasque in corpore partes,
Noſcere quas poſſes: unumq; erat omnia vulnus.
Num poteſ, aut audeſ cladi componere noſtræ, 530
Nympha, tuam? vidi quoque luce carentia regna;
Et lacerum fovi Phlegethontide corpus in undâ.
Nec, niſi Apollineæ valido medicamine proliſ,
Reddita vita foret. Quam poſtquam fortibus herbis
Atque ope Pæoniâ, Dite indignante, recipi; 535
Tum mihi, ne præſens augerem muneris hujus
Invidiam; denſas objecit Cynthia nubes;
Utque forem tutus poſſemque impunè videri;
Addidit ætatem, nec cognoscenda reliquit
Ora mihi. Cretenq; diu dubitavit habendam 540
Traderet, an Delon. Delo Cretaque relictis
Hic poſuit; nomenq; ſimul, quod poſſit equorum

TRANSLATION.

rage, had not the wheel, where it rolls round the axle, been broken, and splintered by the shock of a ſtump. I am toſſed from my ſeat; and, as I was entangled by the harneſs, you might have ſeen my reeking bowels torn in pieces; my nerves wound round the ſtump; my limbs partly dragged away, and partly ſticking behind; till, amid my breaking bones and crackling joints, I breathed out my wearied ſoul. No part of my body could be known; it was all over one continued wound. Say then, diſconſolate nymph, can you, or dare you, in juſtice compare your diſaſter with mine? I ſaw too the dark realms of Pluto, and bathed my mangled body in the waters of Phlegethon. Nor had life been reſtored, but by the powerful medicines of the ſon of Apollo; which, after I had again recovered, even inſpight of Pluto, by potent herbs, and the Pæonian art, Cynthia, that I might not by my preſence encrease the envy of ſo uncommon a gift, threw a miſty cloud around; and, to prevent the hazard and danger that threatened me from being ſeen or known, ſhe ſtamped upon me the wrinkles of age, and gave me a new ſet of features; and was long in doubt, whether ſhe ſhould ſend me to dwell in Crete or Delos. At length, quitting the thoughts both of Delos and Crete, ſhe placed me here; and commanded me, at

NOTE.

524. *Excutor curru, lorifque tenentibus artus.*] The ſtory of Hippolytus, as it is here related by Ovid, is extremely moving. The true account of the matter probably is, that this prince, in his great diſtreſs and agony of mind, not giving heed to the management of his horſes, was unhappily overturned in his chariot. The Træzenians however, who af-

terward worſhipped this young prince, as a god, did not allow, that the death of Hippolytus was owing to his being dragged along by his horſes; on the contrary, they would have it believed, that the gods had carried him up into heaven among the conſtellations, where he forms that which is named the charioteer.

Admonuisse, jubet deponere : Quique fuisti
Hippolytus, dixit, nunc idem Virbius esto.
Hoc nemus inde colo ; de Dîsque minoribus
unus

Numine sub dominæ lateo, atque accenseor illi.
Non tamen Egeriæ luctus aliena levare
Damna valent ; montisque jacens radicibus imis
Liquitur in lachrymas ; donec pietate dolentis
Mota soror Phœbi gelidum de corpore fontem 550
Fecit, et æternas artus tenuavit in undas.

At Nymphas tetigit nova res : et Amazone natus
Haud aliter stupuit, quàm cùm Tyrrenus arator
Fatalem glebam mediis aspexit in arvis, 554
Sponte suâ primùm, nulloque agitante, moveri ;
Sumere mox hominis, terræq; amittere formam,
Oraque venturis aperire recentia fatis.

Indigenæ dixere Tagen, qui primus Etruscæ
Edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros,
Utve Palatinis hærentem collibus olim 560
Cùm subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam,
Quæ radice novâ, non ferro stabat adacto ;
Et jam non telum, sed lenti viminis arbor,
Non expectatas dabat admirantibus umbras.

non adacto ferro. Et jam non telum, sed arbor lenti viminis, dabat umbras non expectatas admirantibus.

admonuisse eorum ; dixitque, Tu qui fuisti Hippolytus, nunc idem esto Virbius. Inde colo hoc nemus, unusque de diis minoribus, lateo sub numine dominæ, atque accenseor illi. Tamen aliena damna non valent levare luctus Egeriæ ; jacensque imis radicibus montis, liquitur in lachrymas ; donec soror Phœbi, mota pietate dolentis, fecit fontem gelidum de corpore, tenuavit artus in æternas undas. At nova res tetigit nymphas, et natus Amazone haud aliter stupuit, quam cùm Tyrrenus arator aspexit fatalem glebam moveri primùm sua sponte, nulloque agitante, in mediis arvis, mox sumere formam hominis, amittereque formam terræ, aperireque recentia ora venturis fatis. Indigenæ dixere Tagen : qui primus edocuit Etruscæ gentem aperire futuros casus. Utve cum Romulus olim vidit hastam, hærentem Palatinis collibus subito frondescere ; quæ stabat radice novâ,

TRANSLATION.

the same time, to drop a name that might remind me of my woes : let him, said she, who was once Hippolytus, be now Virbius. From that time I frequent this grove ; and, being now one of the inferior race of gods, am screened by the power of my patroness, and accounted one of her train. Yet no misfortunes of others can avail to alleviate the grief of Egeria ; but, throwing herself down at the foot of a mountain, she dissolves in incessant tears ; until the sister of Phœbus moved at the piety of this inconsolable nymph, changed her body into a cold spring, and thawed her limbs to streams that ever flow. But the nymphs, and Virbius, the son of the Amazon, are filled with wonder at the new miracle, as when the Tyrrhenean swain beheld, in the middle of the field, the turf pregnant with fate, untouched, to swell and move of itself ; and, losing the appearance of earth, to assume a human form, and open its sudden mouth to disclose the future fates. The natives called him Tages ; he first taught the Tuscan race the art of foretelling things to come. As when of old, Romulus saw his lance, fixed in the Palatine hill, suddenly to shoot out green leaves ; and which, standing now no longer by its point, but a new root, no longer a dart, but a tree of limber boughs, afforded to the admiring spectators an unlooked-for

NOTE.

558. *Indigenæ dixere Tagen.* This fable is thought to import, either that Tages was of the country Antiochthon ; for it was those people, they commonly gave out to be sprung from the earth, or that he was a native of

Aut cum Cipus vidit sua cornua in flumineâ unda (enim vidit) credensque fidem in imagine esse falsam, tetigit quæ vidit digitis sæpe relatis ad frontem. Nec jam dam-nans sua lumina, restitit ut remeabat victor ab hoste domito. Tollenſque oculos ad cælum, et brachia eodem, ait, O superi, quicquid portenditur isto monſtro, seu est latum, sit lætum patriæ, populoque Quirini; sive minax, sit minax mihi: placatque herbosas aras factas viridi cespite, odoratis ignibus; datque vina pateris. Consulitque quid trepidantia exta mactatarum bidentum, significant sibi. Quæ simul haruspex Tyrrenæ gentis inspexit, vidit quidem magna molimina rerum in illis, tamen non manifesta; verum cum sustulit ære lumen à fibris pecudum ad cornua Cipi, ait, Rex, ô salve: enim hic locus, Latæque arces, parebunt tibi, Cipe, tuisque cornibus. Tu modo rumpe moram, appropera-que intrare patentes portas: fata sic jubent; namque receptus urbe eris rex, et tutus potiere perenni scepro.

Aut sua flumineâ cum vidit Cipus in undâ 565
Cornua (videt enim) falsamque in imagine credens
Esse fidem, digitis ad frontem sæpe relatis,
Quæ vidit, tetigit. Nec jam sua lumina damnaans
Restitit, ut victor domito remeabat ab hoste.
Ad cælumque oculos, et eodem brachia tollens, 570
Quicquid, ait, Superi, monstro portenditur isto,
Seu lætum est, patriæ lætum, populoque Quirini;
Sive minax, mihi sit. Viridique è cespite factas
Placat odoratis herbosas ignibus aras,
Vinaque dat pateris; mactatarumque bidentum,
Quid sibi significant, trepidantia consulit exta. 576
Quæ simul inspexit Tyrrenæ gentis haruspex,
Magna quidem rerum molimina vidit in illis;
Non manifesta tamen. Cum verò sustulit acre
A pecudis fibris ad Cipi cornua lumen; 580
Rex, ait, ô salve: tibi enim, tibe, Cipe, tuisque
Hic locus et Latæ parebunt cornibus arces.
Tu modò rumpe moram, portasque intrare pa-
tentes.

Appropera: sic fata jubent, Namque Urbe receptus
Rex eris, et scepro tutus potiere perenni. - 585

TRANSLATION.

shade. Or as when Cipus saw his horns in the watery mirror (for he saw them;) and believing that the image reflected a false shadow, raising his hands often to his forehead, touched what he saw; nor longer doubting the testimony of his eyes, stood, as he returned victorious from the foe, he had subdued: and, raising his hands and eyes to heaven, O ye gods, says he, whatever is portended by this miraculous appearance; if prosperity, be it to my country; if otherwise, may it light upon myself. He said; and raises a grassy altar of green turf, burning upon it rich perfumes, and offering libations of wine. He then consults the panting entrails of slaughtered sheep, to learn from them the will of the gods. These soon as the Tuscan augur had inspected, he beheld in them the mighty beginnings of great attempts, yet not plain. But when he raised the piercing eye, from the boding fibres to the horny honours of Cipus, hail monarch, says he, for to thee, Cipus; to thee, and these thy horns, shall this realm and the Latian towers be subject. Banish therefore delay; haste to enter the gates wide open to your approach; so the fates command. For, as soon as you are received into the city, you shall be made king; and enjoy, the end of

NOTE.

565. *Cum vidit Cipus in unda cornua.*] The next adventure is that celebrated one of Genucius Cipus, the Roman prætor, on whose forehead horns appeared, upon his return from a conquest, or at his going out of Rome, according to Valerius Maximus; upon which occasion, the soothsayers and augurs, whom he consulted, unanimously predicted, that, if he

entered Rome, he would be declared king thereof; and, as he knew the aversion the Romans had to bear the name *king*, he chose rather to go into voluntary exile. The Romans, charmed with so generous a behaviour, set up a head in bronze, with horns, upon the gate through which he had passed, and it was called Raudusculana.

Rettulit ille pedem; torvamque à mœnibus Urbis
 Avertens faciem, Procul, ah procul omnia, dixit,
 Talia Dî pellant: multoque ego justius ævum
 Exul agam, - quàm me videant Capitoliâ regem.
 Dixit: et extemplo populumque gravemque Se-
 natum

Convocat. Antè tamen pacali cornua lauro
 Velat, et aggeribus factis à milite forti
 Insistit: priscoque Deos è more precatus,
 En, ait, hic unus, quem vos ni pellitis urbe,
 Rex erit. Is qui sit, signo, non nomine dicam.
 Cornua fronte gerit. Quem vobis indicat augur,
 Si Romam intrârit, famularia jura daturum.
 Ille quidem potuit portas irrumpere apertas,
 Sed nos obstitimus; quamvis conjunctior illo
 Nemo mihi est. Vos Urbe virum prohibete,

Quirites:

Vel, si dignus erit, gravibus vincite catenis,
 Aut finite metum fatalis morte tyranni.
 Qualia succinctis, ubi, trux insibilat Euris,
 Murmura pinetis fiunt; aut qualia fluctus
 Æquorei faciunt, si quis procul audiat illos; 605
 Tale sonat populus. Sed per confusa frementis
 Verba tamen vulgi vox eminet una, Quis ille?
 Et spectant frontes: prædictaque cornua quærunt,
 Rursus ad hos Cipus, quem poscitis, inquit, habetis:

Et spectant frontes, quæruntque prædicta cornua. Cipus rursus inquit ad hos, Habetis quem poscitis:

TRANSLATION.

your life, an unmolested Scepter. He started back; and, turning his stern countenance from the walls of the city, Far hence, far hence, says he, may the gods banish all such threatening calamities! better that I pass my life in exile hated, than that the capitol should behold me its lord. He said; and immediately convenes an assembly of the people, and aged senators: but first veils his horns with the peaceful laurel, and stands upon a mount raised by his brave soldiers. Then, having addressed the gods, according to ancient usage, lo! says he, there is one among you, whom unless you expel the city, he will rise to be king; I name him not, but learn who he is by this sign; that his temples are crowned, with horns, the prophet foretels, that if he once enter the city as a sovereign, he will prescribe laws to his enslaved subjects. He might indeed have rushed in at your open gates, but this arm with-held him: though none is more strictly united to him by ties of blood, than I. Do you, Romans, forbid him your city; or, if he appears worthy of it, load him with heavy chains: or put an end to all your fears at once, by the death of this tyrant, destined you by fate. Such as are the murmurs of the blustering east wind, when he howls among the tufted pines; or those of the beating billows, when, from afar, they are heard to lash the sounding shore; alike was the uproar of the multitude. And yet, amid the confused tumult of the enraged populace, one cry was distinctly heard; Who is he? And they examine one another's foreheads, and look for the horns they had been told of. Again Cipus: here behold the wretch you want; and, taking

*Ille rettulit pedem, avertens-
 que torvam faciem a mœnibus
 urbis, dixit, Dî pellant talia
 omina procul, ah procul! ego-
 que multo justius agam ævum
 exul, quam capitoliâ videant
 me regem. Dixit: et extem-
 plo convocat populumque,
 gravemque senatum. Ante
 tamen velat cornua pacali
 lauro, et. insistit aggeribus
 factis à forti milite; preca-
 tusque deos è prisco more, ait,
 En hic unus, quem ni vos
 pellitis urbe, erit rex. Dicam
 qui is sit signo, non nomine.
 Gerit cornua fronte: quem
 augur indicat daturum jura
 famularia vobis, si intrarit
 Romam. Ille quidem potuit
 irrumpere apertas portas, sed
 nos obstitimus, quamvis nemo
 est conjunctior mihi illo. Vos
 Quirites, prohibete virum ur-
 be, vel si erit dignus, vinci-
 te gravibus catenis, aut fi-
 nite metum fatalis tyranni
 mortē. Qualia murmura fi-
 unt succinctis pinetis, ubi trux
 eurus insibilat, aut qualia æ-
 quorei fluctus faciunt, si quis
 audiat illos procul, tale popu-
 lus sonat: sed tamen per con-
 fusa verba frementis vulgi,
 una vox eminet: Quis ille?*

et coronâ demptâ capiti, populo prohibente, coronâ 610
 Exhibuit gemino præsignia tempora cornu.
 Omnes demisere oculos, dedereque gemitum: atque (quis
 possit credere?) inviti videre illud caput clarum meritis;
 nec passi ulterius carere bonore, imposuere festam coronam. 615
 At proceres, quoniam muros intrare vetaris,
 Ruris honorati tantum tibi, Cipe, dedere,
 Quantum depresso subjectis bubus aratro
 Complecti posses ad finem Solis ab ortu.
 Cornuaque æratis miram referentia formam 620
 Postibus insculpunt, longum mansura per ævum.
 Pandite nunc, Musæ, præsentia numina vatum,
 (Scitis enim, nec vos fallit spatiosa vetustas)
 Unde Coroniden circumflua Tibridis alveo 625
 Insula Romulæ sacris adsciverit urbis.
 Dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverit auras,
 Pallidaque exsanguisquallebant corpora tabo.
 Funeribus fessi postquam mortalia cernunt
 Tentamenta nihil artes posse medentûm
 Auxilium cœleste petunt: mediamque tenentes 630
 Orbis humum, Delphos adeunt, oracula Phœbi;
 Utque salutifera miseris succurrere rebus
 Sorte velit, tantæque urbis mala finiat, orant.
 Pandite nunc, musæ, unde Coroniden circumflua Tibridis alveo
 Insula Romulæ sacris adsciverit urbis. Dira lues quondam
 vitiaverat Latias auras, corporaque pallida squallebant
 exsanguis tabo. Fessi funeribus, postquam cernunt mortalia
 tentamenta posse nihil, artes medentum posse nihil, petunt
 cœleste auxilium; adeuntque Delphos tenentes mediam humum
 orbis, ubi oracula Phœbi erant; orantque ut velit succurrere
 miseris rebus salutiferâ sorte; finiatque mala tantæ urbis.

TRANSLATION.

(though forbid by the people) the garland from his head, discovered his temples adorned with two horns. The people all cast their eyes upon the ground; and sad in thought, (who can believe it?) beheld with reluctance that renowned head, so illustrious for its merits; nor did they long suffer it to remain without its honours, but bind it again with the festival garland. But the nobles, because you are forbid to enter the walls, gave thee, Cipus, by way of honour, as much land as, with a plow drawn by two yoked steers, thou couldst enclose from the rising to the setting of the sun; and they grave upon the brazen posts horns, representing thy wonderful form, to continue from age to age. And now, O Muses, ye guardian goddesses of the poets, relate, (for ye know, nor does the most remote antiquity hide ought from your view) whence an island, surrounded by the channel of the Tyber, associated Æsculapius, the son of Coronis, with the gods of the city. A dire contagion infected formerly the Lation air, and the pale bodies of the natives were deformed by a ghastly look. Discouraged by the number of funerals, when they find all human remedies vain, and that the art of physic nothing avails, they apply to heaven for aid; and visit the oracle of Phœbus, at Delphos, which stands in the center of the world, of him they beg, that he will relieve them from their distress by his salutary power, and end the woes of a great afflicted city. The place, the lau-

NOTE.

622. *Pandite nunc, musæ.*] What Ovid here relates of introducing the worship of Æsculapius at Rome, is taken from the history of that people.

Et locus, et laurus, et quas habet illa, pharetræ,
 Intremuere simul : cortinaque reddidit imo 635
 Hanc adyto vocem, pavefactaque pectora movit :
 Quod petis hinc, propiore loco, Romane, petisses :
 Et pene nunc, propiore loco. Nec Apolline vobis,
 Qui minuat luctus, opus est ; sed Apolline nato.
 Ite bonis avibus, prolemque arcessite nostram. 640
 Jussa Dei prudens postquam accepere Senatus ;
 Quam colat, explorant, juvenis Phœbeius urbem :
 Quique petant ventis Epidauria littora mittunt.
 Quæ simul incurvâ missi tetigere carinâ,
 Concilium, Graiosque patres adiêre : darentq; 645
 Orare Deum, qui præsens funera gentis
 Finit Ausoniæ. Certas ita dicere sortes.
 Diffidet, et variat sententia : parsque negandum
 Non putat auxilium ; multi renuere ; suamq; 649
 Non emittere opem, nec numina tradere suadent.
 Dum dubitant ; seram populêre crepuscula lucem,
 Umbraque telluris tenebras induxerat orbi :
 Cùm Deus in somnis opifer consistere visus
 Ante tuum, Romane, torum ; sed qualis in æde
 Esse solet ; baculumq; tenens agreste sinistrâ, 655
 Cæsariem longæ dextrâ deducere barbæ :
 Et placido tales emittere pectore voces :

est in somnis consistere ante tuum torum, Romane ; sed qualis solet esse in æde : tenensque agreste baculum sinistrâ, deducere cæsariem longæ barbæ dextra, et emittere tales voces placido pectore.

Et locus, et laurus, et pharetræ, quas illa habet, intremuere simul : cortinaque reddidit hanc vocem imo adyto, movitque pavefacta pectora : Romane, petisses propiore loco, quod petis hinc ; et pene nunc propiore loco ; nec opus est vobis Apolline, qui minuat luctus, sed nato Apolline. Ite bonis avibus, arcessiteque nostram prolem. Postquam prudens senatus accipere jussa dei, explorant quam urbem Phœbeius juvenis colat, mittuntque legatos, qui petant ventis Epidauria littora. Quæ, simul ac missi tetigere incurvâ carinâ, adiere concilium Graiosque patres, orareque ut darent deum, qui præsens finiat funera Ausoniæ gentis. Sortes certas dicere ita. Sententia diffidet et variat, parsque putat auxilium non negandum, multi renuere, suadentque non emittere suam opem, nec tradere numina. Dum dubitant ; crepuscula populêre seram lucem, umbraque telluris induxerat tenebras orbi ; cum deus opifer visus

TRANSLATION.

rel of the god, and the quivers wherewith it is adorned, shook together, and the tripod, from the sacred recess of the temple, thus replied ; while thrilling horrors ran through every breast. What you ask here, Romans, you might have asked in a place less remote from your own city ; and ask it still in this place less remote. Nor is it to Apollo that you must apply for relief from your misery, but to the son of Apollo : go with happy auspices, and conduct my son into your city. When the prudent senate understood the commands of the god, they explore in what city the Phœbeian youth resided, and appoint deputies to sail for Epidaurus, with the first favourable wind : who, soon as they reached the place in their crooked bark, waited on the senate and Grecian elders, and begged they would let them have the healing god, who, by his presence, might put an end to the mortality, that reigned in the Ausonian state ; for so the unerring oracles of fate had directed. They are divided, and vary in their opinions : some plead, that the appointed aid ought not to be denied them ; many oppose this, and are against delivering up the god, the guardian protector of their city. While the time is thus spent in deliberation, night succeeds to the fading light of day, and the shadow of the earth had spread an universal darkness over the face of nature ; when, in sleep, the healing god seemed to stand before the bed of the Roman deputy : but such as he is usually seen in his temple, holding in his left hand a rustic club, and with his right smoothing the hair of his long beard. When thus, with calm aspect he addressed them ; dismiss your

*Pone metus ; veniam, relin-
quamque nostra simulacra.
Modo perspice hunc serpentem
qui ambit baculum nexibus,
et nota usque visu, ut possis
cognoscere. Vertar in hunc,
sed ero major, videborque tan-
tus, in quantum cœlestia cor-
pora debent verti. Extem-
plo deus abit cum voce, et
somnia cum voce deoque ; lux-
que alma est secuta fugam
somnia. Postera aurora fu-
gaverat fidereos ignes. Pro-
ceres incerti quid agant, con-
veniunt ad operosa templa pe-
titi dei, orantque ut indicet
cœlestibus signis, quâ sede ip-
se velit morari. Vix bene
desierant, cum deus aureus in
serpente altis cristis, misit
prænuntia sibila ; suoque ad-
ventu movit signumque, a-
rasque, foresque, marmore-
umque solum, fastigiaque au-
rea, constititque sublimis in
media æde, tenus pectoribus ;
atque circumtulit oculos mi-
cantes igne. Turba territa
pavet ; sacerdosque evinctus
quod ad castos crines albente
vittâ, cognovit numina. Et
dixit : Deus en, en deus ;
favete quisquis ades, linguis-
que, animisque. O pulcherrime,
sis visus utiliter, juves-
que populos colentes tua sacra.* *Pone metus ; veniam, simulachraque nostra re-
linquam.
Hunc modò serpentem, baculum qui nexibus
ambit,
Perspice : et usque nota visu, ut cognoscere possis :
Vertar in hunc : sed major ero ; tantusq ; videbor,
In quantum vèrti cœlestia corpora debent.
Extemplo cum voce Deus, cum voce Deoque
Somnus abit ; somnique fugam lux alma secuta est.
Postera fidereos Aurora fugaverat ignes :
Incerti quid agant procures ad templa petiti
Conveniunt operosa Dei : quâque ipse morari
Sede velit, signis cœlestibus indicet, orant.
Vix bene desièrant, cùm cristis aureus altis
In serpente Deus prænuntia sibila misit ;
Adventuque suo signumque, arasque, foresque,
Marmoreumque solum, fastigiaque aurea movit :
Pectoribusque tenus media sublimis in æde
Constitit, atque oculos circumtulit igne micantes.
Territa turba pavet. Cognovit numina castos
Evinctus vitta crines albente sacerdos :
Et Deus en, Deus en ; linguisq ; animisq ; favete,
Quisquis ades, dixit. Sis, ô pulcherrime, visus
Utiliter : populosque juves tua sacra colentes.
Quisquis adest, jussum venerantur numen ; et omnes
Verba sacerdotis referunt geminata : piumque
Æneadæ præstant et mente et voce favorem.*

TRANSLATION.

fears ; I will come, and leave the shrine and temple of this city. Observe only this serpent who twines himself in folds round my club ; and mark him well, that you may be able to know him again. Into his figure will I change myself ; but of size enlarged, and great as ought the form of celestial bodies, when changed, to be. With these words the god, and with the god and his words, sleep, departed ; and cheering light succeeded the flight of sleep : returning Aurora had extinguished the lesser lights of heaven. The chiefs, perplexed, and full of doubtful care, repair to the sumptuous temple of the god ; and implore him to express, by celestial signs, in what land he chuses to reside, Scarce were their prayers ended when the bright god, in form of a serpent, adorned with scales of gold, and rearing high his lofty crest, by forerunning hissings, gave notice of his approach ; and shook the statue, the altars, the doors, the marble pavement, and gilded roofs, and raised himself breast high in the middle of the temple ; and rolled around his eyes. that darted flames of fire. The crowd was struck with terror and amazement. The priest, having his sacred locks adorned with a white fillet, knew the god. The god, lo ! the god, he cries ; adore him in silence all that are present. Be seen, O divine power ; for our good, and, propitious, hear the prayers of thy votaries. All that are present adore the god, as commanded, all repeat the words of the priest ; and the descendants of Æneas too join in this holy worship, with silent awe, and purity of mind. The god con-

Annu it his: motisque Deus rata pignora cristis,
Ter repetita dedit vibratâ sibi lingua.
Tum gradibus nitidis delabitur; oraque retrò 685
Flectit, et antiquas abiturus respicit aras,
Assuetasque domos habitataque templa salutat.
Inde per injectis adopertam floribus ingens
Serpit humum; flectitque sinus: mediamque per
urbem

Tendit ad incurvo munitos aggere portus. 690
Restitit hîc: agmenque suum, turbæque sequentis
Officium, placido visus dimittere vultu;
Corpus in Ausoniâ posuit rate. Numinis illa
Sensit onus: pressâque Dei gravitate carinâ
Æneadæ gaudent: cæsoque in littore tauro 695
Torta coronatæ solvunt retinacula puppis.
Impulerat levis aurâ ratem. Deus eminet altè:
Impositâque premens puppim cervice recurvam,
Cœruleas despectat aquas: modicisque per æquor
Ionium Zephyris sexto Pallantidos ortu 700
Italiam tenuit; præterque Lacinia templo
Nobilitata Deæ, Scylaceaque littora fertur.
Liquit Iapygiam, levisque Amphissia remis
Saxa fugit: dextrâ prærupta Ceraunia parte,
Romechiumque legit, Caulonâque, Nariciamque,
Evincitque fretum, Siculique angustâ Pelori, 706
Hippotadæque domos regis, Themeseque metalla;

*Deus annuit his; cristisque motis, dedit vibratâ linguâ sibi-
la ter repetita, rata pignora. Tum delabitur nitidis gradi-
bus; flectitque ora retrò et ab-
iturus respicit antiquas aras,
salutatque antiquas domos, ha-
bitatque templa. Inde ingens
serpit per humum adopertam
injectis floribus; flectitque si-
nus: tenditque per mediam ur-
bem ad portus munitos incurvo
aggere. Restitit hîc; visusque
dimittere suum agmen, offici-
umque sequentis turbæ placido
vultu, posuit corpus in Auso-
niâ rate. Ille sensit onus nu-
minis. Æneadæque gaudent
carinâ pressâ gravitate di:
tauroque cæso in littore, sol-
vunt torta retinacula corona-
tæ puppis. Levis aura impu-
lerat ratem. Deus eminet alte,
premensque recurvam puppim
impositâ cervice despectat cœ-
ruleas aquas: navigansque per
Ionium æquor modicis zephy-
ris, tenuit Italiam sexto ortu
Pallantidos, ferturque præter
Lacinia littora, nobilitata tem-
plo deæ Junonis, præterque
Scylacea littora. Liquit Iapy-
giam, fugitque levis remis Am-
phissia saxa; dextrâque parte
legit prærupta Ceraunia, Ro-
mechiumque, Caulonâque, Na-
ryciamque, evincitque fretum, angustâque Siculi Pelori, domosque regis Hippotadæ, metallaque Themese;*

TRANSLATION.

sents; and, nodding his crest, thrice hisses, and thrice vibrates his forked tongue, in token of favour. He then glides along the smooth steps; and, bending back his head, looks with kind concern upon his antient altars; and, departing, salutes his wonted habitation, and the temple where he had so long resided. Thence he sweeps his bulk along the ground, strewed with flowers; bends in folds, and marches through the middle of the city, to the port, fenced by a winding mole. Here he stood; and, seeming with a gracious aspect to dismiss his train, and the pious zeal of the crowd that followed him, he ascended the Latian ship. It felt the weight of the god; and the Romans rejoice to see the vessel bending under the precious load. They sacrifice a bull on the strand, and loose the twisted cables of the ship, adorned with garlands: a gentle gale pushed her on. The god, raised high, and leaning with his neck on the crooked stern, surveys from above the azure deep; and wafted over the smooth Ionian sea by gentle zephyrs, reaches the coast of Italy on the sixth morn. He passes Lacinia, enobled by a temple of the goddess Juno, and the Scylacean shore. He next leaves Iapygia; and, steering along, keeps the dangerous Amphissian rocks at distance, on his left. Then, doubling the Ceraunian promontory on his right, coasts along Romechium, Caulon, and Narycian; and passes the narrow straights of Sicilian Pelorus, and the isles where Æolus, the son of Hippotas, reigned, and

petitque Leucosiam, rosariaque
 tepidi Pæsti. Inde legit Capre-
 as, promontoriumque Minervæ,
 et colles generosos palmitæ
 Surrentino, urbemque Herculeam,
 Stabiasque, et Parthenopen
 natam in otia, et ab hac
 templi Cumææ Sibyllæ. Hinc
 calidi fontes, lentisciferumque
 linternum tenentur, Vultur-
 nusque trahens multam arenam suo
 gurgite, Sinuessaque frequens
 niveis columbis; gravesque
 Minturnæ, et Cajeta quem al-
 umnus tumulavit, domusque
 Antiphatæ, Trachasque obsessa
 palude, et tellus Circæa, et An-
 tium spissi littoris. Ubi nautæ
 advertere veliferam carinam;
 huc (crim pontus erat jam as-
 per) deus explicat orbem, la-
 bensque per crebros sinus, et
 magna volumina, init templi
 parentis, tangens flavum lit-
 tus. Æquore pacato, Epidau-
 rius linquit patrias aras, et u-
 sus hospitio numinis juncti sibi,
 sulcat littoream arenam tractu
 crepitantis squamæ: et innixus
 moderamine navis, posuit caput
 in alta puppe, donec venit ad
 Castrum, sacrasque sedes Lavi-
 ni, Tiberinaque ostia. Huc om-
 nes populi passim, turbaque pa-
 trum matrumque, ruit obvia,
 virginisque, quæ servant tuos ignes
 Trōica Vesta, saluantque deum læto clamore. Quaque cita navis
 ducitur per adversas undas,

Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Pæsti.
 Inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ,
 Et Surrentino generosos palmite colles, 710
 Herculeamque urbem, Stabiasque et in otia natam
 Parthenopen, et ab hac Cumææ templa Sibyllæ.
 Hinc calidi fontes, lentisciferumque tenentur
 Linternum, multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam
 Vulturnus, niveisq; frequens Sinuessæ colubris: 715
 Minturnæque graves, et quam tumulavit alumnus,
 Antiphatæque domus, Trachasque obsessa palude,
 Et tellus Circæa, et spissi littoris Antium.
 Huc ubi veliferam nautæ advertere carinam;
 (Asper enim jam pontus erat) Deus explicat
 orbem: 720

Perque sinus crebros et magna volumina labens,
 Templi parentis init, flavum tangens littus.
 Æquore pacato patrias Epidaurius aras
 Linqvit: et hospitio juncti sibi numinis usus
 Littoream tractu squamæ crepitantis arenam 725
 Sulcat: et, innixus moderamine navis, in altâ
 Puppe caput posuit: donec Castrumque, sacrasque
 Lavini sedes, Tiberinaque ad ostia venit.
 Huc omnes populi passim, matrumque patrumque,
 Obvia turba ruit; quæque ignes, Trōica servant,
 Vesta, tuos: lætoque Deum clamore salutant. 731
 Quaque per adversas navis cita ducitur undas,

TRANSLATION.

the mines of Temese; and makes for the Leucosian shore, and the rose-beds of warm Pæstus. Thence he reaches Capreæ, and the promontory of Minerva, and the hill famed for the Surrentine grape, and the city of Hercules, and Stabiae, and Parthenope formed for a life of ease and retirement, and the temple of the Cumæan sibyl. Hence the tepid bath of *Baia*, and the green retreats of Linternum offer to their sight; and Vulturnus, rolling in his current great quantities of sand, and Sinuessæ, abounding in white snakes, and the marshy fens of Minturnæ, and where Æneas buried his nurse, and the habitation of Antiphates, and Trachas beset with fens, and the plains of Circe, and rocky coast of Antium. As here the mariners anchored the vessel, (for the sea was now rough and stormy) the god unfolds his spires; and, gliding along in large and numerous rings, enters the temple of his father, that stood upon the yellow strand. Sea being now calm, the Epidaurian god leaves his father's altars; and, quitting the hospitable temple of Apollo, furrows the sands along the coast with his rattling scales; and, leaning on the helm, placed his head on the lofty stern, until he reached Castrum, and the sacred plains of Lavinium, by the mouth of the Tiber. Here the people from all parts, in mingled crowds, run out to meet him; fathers, mothers, and the virgins appointed to guard Vesta's flame; and with joyful cries salute the god. And, where the nimble vessel cuts the opposing

Thura super ripas, aris ex ordine factis,
 Parte ab utrâque sonant: et odorant aëra fumis:
 Istaque coniectos incalfacit hostia cultros. 73
 Jamque caput rerum, Romanam intraverat urbem;
 Erigitur serpens; summoque acclinia malo
 Colla movet: sedesque sibi circumspicit aptas.
 Scinditur in geminas partes circumflus amnis:
 Insula nomen habet: laterumque à parte duorum
 Porrigit æquales mediâ tellure lacertos. 74
 Huc se de Latia pinu Phœbeius anguis
 Contulit: et finem, specie cœlestē resumtâ,
 Luctibus imposuit; venitque salutifer Urbi.

Hic tamen accessit delubris advena nostris: 745
 Cæsar in urbe suâ Deus est: quem Marte togâque
 Præcipuum, non bella magis finita triumphis,
 Resque domi gestæ, properataque gloria rerum
 In fidus vertere novum, stellamque comantem;
 domi, properataque gloria rerum, vertere magis in novum fidus, stellamque comantem.

thura sonant super ripas ab utraque parte, aris factis ex ordine, et odorant aëra fumis, istaque hostia, incalfacit coniectos cultros. Jamque navis intraverat Romanam urbem, caput rerum. Serpens igitur; movetque colla acclinia summo malo, circumspicitque sedes aptas sibi. Amnis circumflus scinditur in geminas partes: insula habet nomen: porrigitque æquales lacertos à parte duorum laterum, tellure mediâ. Phœbeius anguis contulit se huc de Latia pinu; et cœlestē specie resumta, imposuit finem luctibus, venitque salutifer Urbi. Hic tamen deus accessit advena nostris delubris; Cæsar est deus in suâ urbe: quem præcipuum marte togâque, non bella finita triumphis, resque gestæ

TRANSLATION.

stream, incense crackles on either side, upon altars raised along the banks, and perfumes the air with its smoke; and victims, struck, warm, with steaming blood, the knives. And now Rome, the mistress of the world, had received him; when, rising up, and waving his neck, which rested on the top of the mast, he looks round for some proper habitation. The flowing stream is divided into two parts by a piece of land; which, seated in the middle between the arms of the river, that stretch themselves on each side, is called the island. Hither the serpent, son of Phœbus, gliding from the Latian pine, repaired; and, resuming his celestial shape, put a period to their woes, and came a restorer of health to the city.

But he was admitted a stranger into our temples; Cæsar is adored as a god in his own city: whom, though alike renowned both in arms and arts, not wars ended by triumphs, his prudent administration at home, or the rapid glory of his conquests, contributed more to fix among the stars, than his own

NOTE.

746. *Cæsar in urbe sua deus est.*] Ovid then, we see, has been as good as his word. He has conducted this painful work from the beginning of the world, to the age in which he wrote; nor could it, indeed, have been more happily terminated. The apotheosis of Julius Cæsar gave him a fine opportunity of making his court to Augustus; and that prince, who had prevailed to have his predecessor enrolled among the gods, might hope one day to receive himself the same honour, as Ovid here promises. But, as, if to sojourn upon earth were preferable to his being received into heaven, he promises it not until after a long life. But the divine honours, paid to Augustus, were not delayed until his death; they were paid him even during his life, and altars were raised to him.

He was but eight-and-twenty, according to Appian, when he was ranked in the number of the tutelar gods, in all the cities of the empire. The Romans, who referred their original to Æneas, were pleased to have it believed, that Venus interested herself in the fate of one of the descendants of her own son; and to her was referred the whole honour of the apotheosis, the history whereof is this: Cæsar having been assassinated in the middle of the senate, Augustus some time after established solemn games to his honour. As about this time, according to Suetonius, a new star, or rather comet, appeared; it was given out to be the soul of this great man, which had taken its place among the stars; and it was added, that Venus herself had taken care to assign him

quam sua progenies. Neque enim ullum opus de actis Cæsaris est majus, quam quod exstitit pater hujus. Scilicet, est plus domuisse æquoreos Britannos, egisseque victrices rates per septemflua flumina papyriferi Nili; adjecisseque rebelles Numidas, Cinyphiumque Jubam, Pontumque tumentem Mithridateis nominibus, populo Quirini, et meruisse multos egisse aliquos, triumphos; quam genuisse tantum virum, quo præside rerum, vos, superi, abunde cavistis humano generi. Igitur ne hic foret cretus mortali semine, ille erat faciendus deus. Quod ut aurea genitrix Æneæ vidit, vidit quoque triste letum parari pontifici, et arma conjurata moveri. Palluit: et dicebat cunctis divi, ut erat obvia cuique; Aspice quantâ mole.

Quam sua progenies. Neque enim de Cæsaris actis
Ullum majus opus, quam quod pater exstitit
hujus

751

Scilicet æquoreos plus est domuisse Britannos,
Perque papyriferi septemflua flumina Nili
Victrices egisse rates: Numidasque rebelles,
Cinyphiumque Jubam, Mithridateisque tumentem
Nominibus Pontum, populo adjecisse Quirini;
Et multos meruisse, aliquos egisse triumphos;
Quam tantum genuisse virum, quo præside rerum
Humano, generi, Superi, cavistis abundè.

Ne foret hic igitur mortali semine cretus;
Ille Deus faciendus erat. Quod ut aurea vidit
Æneæ genitrix; vidit quoque triste parari
Pontifici letum; et conjurata arma moveri;
Palluit: et cunctis, ut cuique erat obvia; Divis,
Aspice, dicebat, quantâ mihi mole parentur

760

765

TRANSLATION.

progeny. For of all Cæsar's acts, none redounds more to his honour, than that he is the father of Augustus. Is it a greater glory to have subdued the Britons, environed by the sea, and urged your victorious fleet along the seven channels of the Nile; to have added the rebellious Numidians, Cinyphian Jubas, and Pontus; proud of the name of Mithridates, to the empire of Quirinus; to have merited many, and celebrated some triumphs, than to have been the father of so great a man; by decreeing to whom the sovereign rule, heaven has lavished her bounty on the human race. That this prince, therefore, might not be a descendant of mere mortals, his father must reach the skies. Which when the beauteous mother of Æneas foresaw, and foresaw too the bloody death that was preparing for the high priest, and the combined arms of the conspirators, she turned pale; and said to every god she met, Behold what a weight of treachery

NOTE.

that Nation. It had been even remarked, that, for a whole year after Cæsar's death, the sun appeared pale; and they failed not to attribute to the grief of Apollo, what was the mere effect of some spots, that this year appeared upon the sun's disk. Many other prodigies were spoken of, as happening about the same time, which it were tedious here to mention. Augustus, however, took the advantage of this superstition, to have Cæsar declared a god. He built a temple to him, established priests to take care of his worship, and had a statue of him carved, and set up with a star over its head. But, to say the truth, this deification came somewhat too late; the times were not now so fertile in divinities as of old. Whatever veneration was paid to the grand-nephew of Augustus, this deification did not fail to provoke

some to rally him. Some called him the puppet-maker; others said, he took care to fill up the vacancies in heaven, which had received no new colony for a long while. But Augustus made a jest of those scoffs, not doubting but he himself should one day receive the same honours: for the great affair is, once to establish a new fashion. Indeed the deifying spirit soon after raged to such a degree, that they gave a place among the gods not only to the most wicked emperors, as Tiberius, but also to the most stupid, as Claudius. But it must be owned these new gods and their oracles did not rise to great vogue, whatever pains were taken to advance their credit. The eyes of the people came, at length, to be opened, as to an usage equally impious and ridiculous; and we find no new divinities since that time.

Insidiæ: quantâque caput cum fraude petatur,
 Quod de Dardanio solum mihi restat Iulo.
 Solane semper ero justis exercita curis?
 Quam modò Tydidæ Calydonia vulneret hasta,
 Nunc malè defensæ confundant mœnia Trojæ.
 Quæ videam natum longis erroribus actum, 771
 Jactarique freto, sedesque intrare silentium;
 Bellaque cum Turno gerere; aut, si vera fatemur,
 Cum Junone magis. Quid nunc antiqua recordor
 Damna mei generis? timor hic meminisse priorum
 Non finit. In me acui sceleratos cernitis enses. 776
 Quos prohibete, precor; facinusque repellite: neve
 Cæde sacerdotis flammæ extinguite Vestæ.

Talia nequicquam toto Venus anxia cœlo
 Verba jacit: Superosque movet: Qui rumpere
 quanquam

Ferrea non possunt veterum decreta sororum;
 Signa tamen luctûs dant haud incertâ futuri.
 Arma ferunt inter nigras crepitantia nubes,
 Terribilesque tubas, auditaque cornua cœlo
 Præmonuisse nefas. Phœbi quoque tristis imago
 Lurida sollicitis præbebat lumina terris.

Sæpe faces visæ mediis ardere sub astris:
 Sæpe inter nimbos guttæ cecidêre cruentæ.
 Cœrulus et vultum ferrugine Lucifer atrâ

Sparsus erat: sparsi Lunares sanguine currus. 790

sæpe cecidêre inter nimbos, et lucifer cœrulus quod ad vultum, erat sparsus atrâ ferrugine: currus lunares erant sparsi sanguine.

TRANSLATION.

is prepared against me; with what deep and subtle arts they assault the only remaining branch of Dardanian Iulus. Shall I alone be ever harrassed with endless cares: now wounded by the Calydonian spear of Tydeus' son; now mourning the hard fate of Troy's ill-defended walls? I have seen my son, wandering an exile from coast to coast, tossed by stormy seas, and traversing the gloomy regions of the dead. I have seen him engaged in war with Turnus, or rather, to speak without reserve, with implacable Juno. But why do I now revolve the ancient calamities of my race, since present fear detaches the memory of past ills! See you not the impious swords, sharpened against me? Forbid, gods! repel the direful blow! nor extinguish Vesta's sacred fire by the blood of the high priest.

In vain does Venus, full of anxiety, disclose the complaints all over heaven, and invoke the aid of the gods; who, though they cannot break through the iron decrees of the fatal sisters, give yet no obscure hints of the approaching disaster. They tell us, that arms, rattling amid a dark host of clouds, the clari-
 on's dreadful sound, and the alarm of the trumpet, heard in the sky, gave warning of the hideous crime. The troubled image of Phœbus too, gave but a faint light, and torches were seen to blaze amid the stars. Drops of blood fell from heaven in showers, and the morning-star was overspread with a dusky hue: the chariot of the moon was also dyed with blood. In every place the

Stygius bubo dedit tristia omnia mille locis. Ebur lacrymavit mille locis; cantusque feruntur auditi, et verba minacia audita sanctis lucis. Nulla victima litat; fibra ne monet magnos tumultus instare, caputque cæsum reperitur in extis. Feruntque nocturnos canes ululasse in foro, circumque domos et templa deorum; umbrasque silentium erravisse, urbemque fuisse motam tremoribus. Tamen præmonitus deum non potuere vincere insidias, venturaque fata, strictique gladii feruntur in templum; enim neque ullus locus in urbe, nisi curia, placet ad facinus diramque cædem. Tum vero Cytherea percussit pectus utraque manu, et molitur condere eum ætheria nube, quæ Paris est prius ereptus infesto Atridæ, et Æneas fugerat Diomedes enses. Sed genitor alloquitur hanc talibus verbis. Nata, tunc sola paras movere insuperabile fatum? Licet ut ipsa intres tecta trium sororum. Cernes illic tabularia rerum facta ex ære et solido ferro vasto molimine: quæ tuta atque æterna, neque metuunt concussum cæli, neque iram fulminis; nec ullas ruinas. Illic invenies fata tui generis inclusa perenni adamante; ipse legi, notavi que ea animo, et referam; ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri.

Tristia mille locis Stygius dedit omina bubo;
Mille locis lachrymavit ebur: cantusque feruntur
Auditi, sanctis et verba minacia lucis.
Victima nulla litat: magnosque instare tumultus
Fibra monet; cæsumque caput reperitur in extis.
Inq; foro, circumq; domos, et remota Deorum
Nocturnos ululasse canes; umbralque silentium
Erravisse ferunt; motamque tremoribus urbem.
Non tamen insidias venturaque vincere fata
Præmonitus potuere Deum: strictiq. feruntur
In templum gladii: Neq; enim locus ullus in Urbe
Ad facinus, diramque placet, nisi Curia, cædem.
Tum verò Cytheræa manu percussit utraq;ue
Pectus: et Æneaden molitur condere nube;
Qua prius infesto Paris est ereptus Atridæ: 805
Et Diomedes Æneas fugerat enses,
Talibus hanc genitor: Solâ insuperabile fatum,
Nata, movere paras? intres licet ipsa sororum
Tecta trium; cernes illic molimine vasto
Ex ære, et solido rerum tabularia ferro: 810
Quæ neque concursus cæli, neque fulminis iram;
Nec metuunt ullas tuta atque æterna ruinas.
Invenies illic incisâ adamante perenni
Fata tui generis. Legi ipse; animoque notavi:
Et referam: ne sis etiamnum ignara futuri. 815

TRANSLATION.

infernal owl gave fatal omens; in every place the ivory statues wept: and awful music and threatening sounds were heard in the sacred groves. No victims can allay the anger of the gods; the fibres foretell that great commotions are at hand, and a wounded head was found in the entrails. In the forum, and round the domes of the gods, night-howling dogs alarm; the wandering ghosts forsake their seats, and the city is shaken with earthquakes. Yet these premonitions of the gods cannot avert the treachery, or prevent Cæsar's approaching doom. The swords of the conspirators are drawn in the temple; for no place in the city pleases so much, for perpetrating the crime and horrid murder, as the senate-house. It was now that the Cytherean goddess, in anguish, smote her breast, and tried to hide her hero in the æthereal cloud, that had before screened Paris from the vengeance of Menelaus, and rescued Æneas from the pursuing sword of Diomed. When thus her sire: Do you alone, daughter, hope to controul the unconquered sway of fate? Enter yourself the habitation of the three sisters. There you will see the records of things, graven deep in brass and lasting iron; which, eternal and secure, fear neither the concussion of heaven, nor the rage of thunder; nor any shock of ruin. There you will find the various fortunes of your race, designed in perennial adamant. I have myself read them, and marked them well in my mind; and will now repeat them, that you may not any longer continue ignorant of what is to come. Hie, Cytherea, for whom

Hic sua complevit (pro quo, Cytherea, laboras)
 Tempora, perfectis, quos terræ debuit, annis.
 Ut Deus accedat cœlo, templisque colatur,
 Tu facies; natusque suus, qui nominis hæres,
 Impositum feret Urbis, onus: cæsi que parentis 820
 Nos in bella suos fortissimus ultor habebit.
 Illius auspiciis obsessæ mœnia pacem
 Victa petent Mutinæ: Pharsalia sentiet illum,
 Æmathiæque iterum madefacti cæde Philippi:
 Et magnum Siculis nomen superabitur undis: 825
 Romanique ducis conjux Ægyptia tædæ
 Non bene fisa cadet: frustra que erit illâ minata
 Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo.
 Quid tibi Barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes
 Oceano numerem? quodcunque habitabile tellus
 Sustinet, hujus erit. Pontus quoque serviet illi. 831
 Pace datâ terris, animum ad civilia vertet
 Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor:
 Exemploque suo mores reget: inque futuri
 Temporis ætatem venturorumque nepotum 835
 Prospiciens, prolem sanctâ de conjuge natam
 Ferre simul nomenque suum curasque jubebit.
 Nec, nisi cum senior similes æquaverit annos,
 Æthereas sedes cognataque sidera tanget. 839
 Hanc animam interea cæso de corpore raptam

Hic (pro quo laboras, Cytherea) complevit sua tempora, annis, quos debuit terræ ac perfectis; tu, suusque natus, qui hæres nominis foret onus urbis impositum sibi; ultor que fortissimus cæsi parentis, habebit nos suos in bella, facies, ut accedat deus cœlo, colatur que templis. Sub auspiciis illius mœnia obsessæ Mutinæ victa, petent pacem. Pharsalia sentiet illum, Philippique, iterum madefacti Æmathiæ cæde; et magnum nomen superabitur Siculis undis: Ægyptioque conjux Romani ducis, fisa non bene tædæ, cadet; illaque erit frustra minata nostra Capitolia servitura suo Canopo. Quid numerem tibi Barbariem, gentes jacentes ab utroque oceano? quodcunque habitabile tellus sustinet, erit hujus. Pontus quoque serviet illi. Pace datâ terris, vertet suum animum ad civilia jura; auctor que justissimus feret leges, reget que mores suo exemplo, prospiciensque in ætatem futuri temporis, nepotumque venturorum, jubebit prolem natam de sanctâ conjuge, ferre suumque nomen, curasque. Nec nisi cum senior æquaverit Py-

liæ annos, tanget ætherias sedes, cognataque sidera. Interea fac hanc animam raptam de cæso corpore,

TRANSLATION.

you are now so anxious, has completed his term of life, and passed through the years he owed to earth. To you it is granted, that he be received as a god in heaven, and have homage paid to him in temples; and that his son, who, as the heir of his name and greatness, shall sustain the whole weight of the public administration, undertaking a noble revenge of his father's murder, find us, the gods, propitious to him in his wars. The walls of Mutina, invested under his conduct, shall, vanquished, sue for peace; Pharsalia shall know him, and Philippi again be drenched in gore. A mighty name shall be subdued in Sicilia's flood; and the Ægyptian spouse of a Roman leader, trusting to the unavailing nuptial tie, shall fall; and, in vain, flatter herself with subjecting the capitol to her Canopus. Why name I Africa, or the nations lying on both sides the ocean? Whatever the habitable earth sustains shall be his: even the sea shall submit to his sway. Having established peace, he shall turn his mind to civil cares; and enact just and equitable laws, and regulate the manners of his subjects by his own example: and, regarding ages to come, and the happiness of his future race, will appoint a son, born of his chaste spouse, to succeed, as heir of his name and rule: nor, until advanced in years, he reaches the experience of the Pylian sage, shall he enter the æthereal habitations, or be placed among his kindred stars. Mean time, snatch the hero's spirit from his wounded body, and

jubar, ut divus Julius semper
prospiceret nostra Capitolia fo-
rumque ab excelsa æde.

*Vix factus erat ea, cum al-
ma Venus constitit cernenda
nulli media sede senatus, eri-
puitque rec ntem animam mem-
bris sui Cæsaris, ne passa e-
am solvi in aëra, intulit cœ-
lestibus astris. Dumque tulit,
sensit eam capere lumen, atque
ignescere, emisitque sinu. Illa
volat altius Luna, trahensque
flammiferum crinem spatio
limite, micat stella, vidensque
bene facta nati, fatetur esse
majora suis; et gaudet vinci
ab illis. Quanquam hic vetat
sua acta præferri paternis, ta-
men fama libera, obnoxiaque
nullis jussis, præfert cum in-
vitum, repugnatque illi in hac
unâ parte. Sic Atreus cedit
titulis magni Agamemnonis;
sic Theseus vincit Ægea; sic
Achilles vincit Pelia. Deni-
que, ut utar exemplis æquan-
tibus ipsos, sic et Saturnus est
minor Jove. Jupiter temperat
ætherius arces, et regna tri-
formis mundi. Terra est sub
Augusto. Uterque est pater et
rektor. Precor vos, ô dii, co-
mites Æneæ, quibus ensis et ig-
nis cesserunt, diique Indigetes,
sacra inter Cæsares penates,*

Fac jubar, ut semper Capitolia nostra Forumque
Divus ab excelsa prospiceret Julius æde.

Vix ea factus erat; mediâ cum sede Senatûs
Constitit alma Venus nulli cernenda: sui que
Cæsaris eripuit membris, nec in aëra solvi 845
Passa recentem animam, cœlestibus intulit astris.
Dumque tulit; lumen capere, atque ignescere
sensit:

Emisitque sinu. Lunâ volat altiùs illa:
Flammiferumque trahens spatio limite crinem
Stella micat; nati que videns benefacta, fatetur 850
Esse suis majora; et vinci gaudet ab illo.

Hic sua præferri quanquam vetat acta paternis:
Libera fama tamen, nullisque obnoxia jussis,
Invitum præfert; unâque in parte repugnat.
Sic magni cedit titulis Agamemnonis Atreus: 855
Ægea sic Theseus, sic Pelea vincit Achilles.

Denique, ut exemplis ipsos æquantibus utar,
Sic et Saturnus minor est Jove. Jupiter arces
Temperat æthereas, et mundi regna triformis:
Terra sub Augusto. Pater est et rektor uterque.

Dî, precor, Æneæ comites, quibus ensis et ignis
Cesserunt, Diique Indigetes, genitorque, Quirine,
Urbis, et invicti genitor, Gradive, Quirini, 863
Vestaque Cæsareos inter sacrata Penates;

*Quirineque, genitor urbis, et te, Gradive, genitor Quirini, Vestaque
sacra inter Cæsares penates,*

TRANSLATION.

change it to a beaming train of light; that the deified Julius may ever, from his heavenly throne, smile upon the Roman capitol and forum.

Scarce had he done speaking, when bounteous Venus stood invisible in the middle of the senate-house: and, snatching the fleeting soul of her Cæsar from his mangled limbs, suffered it not to dissolve in air, but placed it among the stars of heaven. And, as she bore it, she perceived it to give light, and glow with new-born fires. Upward it sprung from her bosom; and, mounting above the lunar sphere, shot behind it a long trail of light. Now he shines a star; and, beholding the glorious deeds of his son, owns them to surpass his own; and joys to be thus out-done. And, though the prince himself allows not of this preference given to his acts, yet fame, uncontrouled, and subject to no restraint, compels him, reluctant, to receive the homage due; and, in this instance only, thwarts his desires. So Atreus yields to the mighty fame of Agamemnon; thus Theseus surpassed his father Ægeus; and Achilles eclipsed the renown of Peleus. In fine, to make use of examples suited to the names concerned, thus does Saturn himself fall short of the fame of Jove. Jupiter rules the realms above, and sways the triple scepter of the universe: the earth is subject to Augustus. Each is a father and governor. Grant, ye gods, attendants of Æneas, to whom fire and sword, submissive, gave way; and ye native gods of Italy, and father Quirinus, and Mars, the

Et cum Cæsareâ tu, Phœbe domestice, Vestâ, 865
 Quique tenes altus Tarpeias Jupiter arces,
 Quosque alios vati fas appellare piumque,
 Tardâ sit illa dies, et nostro serior ævo,
 Quâ caput augustum, quem temperat orbe relicto,
 Accedat cœlo: faveatque precantibus absens. 870

*et tu, Phœbe domestice, cum
 Cæsarea Vesta; Jupiterque,
 qui altus tenes Tarpeias arces,
 quosque alios deos sit fas pium-
 que vati appellare: illa dies sit
 tarda, et serior nostro ævo, qua
 augustum caput, orbe quem tem-
 perat relicto, accedat cœlo; ab-
 sensque faveat precantibus.*

P E R O R A T I O.

Jamque opus exegi: quod nec Jovis ira, nec
 ignes,

Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas.

Cum volet illa dies, quæ nil nisi corporis hujus

Jus habet, incerti spatium mihi finiat ævi:

Parte tamen meliore mei super alta perennis 875

Astra ferar: nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.

Quâque patet domitis Romana potentia terris,

Ore legar populi: perque omnia sæcula famâ,

(Si quid habent veri vatum præfagia) vivam.

P E R O R A T I O.

*Jamque exegi opus, quod nec
 ira Jovis, nec ignes, nec fer-
 rum, nec edax vetustas poterit
 abolere. Illa dies, quæ habet
 nil jus, nisi hujus corporis, fi-
 niat mihi spatium incerti ævi
 cum volet; tamen perennis me-
 liore parte mei, ferar super alta
 astra; nostrumque nomen erit
 indelebile: legarque ore populi,
 quæ Romana potentia patet do-
 mitis terris; si præfagia va-
 tum habent quid veri, vivam
 famâ per omnia sæcula.*

T R A N S L A T I O N.

common father of the city, and Quirinus; and you, Vesta, held sacred among the household gods of Cæsar; and you, domestic Phœbus, to whom a like homage is paid; and thou, mighty Jupiter, who, high enthroned, presidest over the Tarpeian towers; and whatever other gods it may be lawful for a poet to invoke; slowly may the day advance, and later than the term of my life; when this august prince, abandoning the world, which he ruled so well, shall be enrolled among the gods; and, propitious, hear the prayers of his disconsolate subjects.

P E R O R A T I O N.

And now I have finished a work, which neither the anger of Jove, nor fire nor steel, nor the consuming teeth of time, shall be able to destroy, come, when it will, the day, which has no power but over my body; and let it finish the doubtful term of life. Yet, in my better part, immortal, I shall soar above the lofty mansions of the stars; nor shall my name ever cease to be in honour. Wherever Rome shall spread her dominion over the conquered world; my works will be read by the nations; and (if the presages of poets have aught of truth) I shall live in fame through all succeeding ages.

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